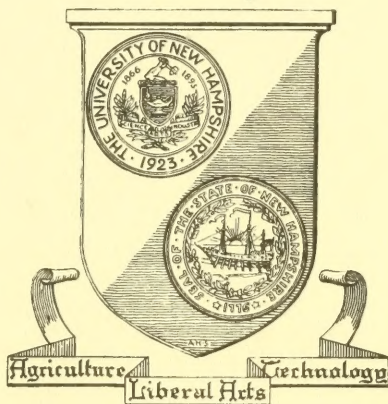


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BEQUEST OF
ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE

HISTORY

—OF—

COÖS COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

Land of the Forest and the Rock!
Of dark-blue Lake and mighty River!
Of Mountains, reared aloft to mock
The storm's career, the earthquake's shock.
Our own Coös forever!

—*Adapted.*

SYRACUSE:
W. A. FERGUSON & Co.
1888.

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TO those who have secured the preparation of this history; to those who have so generously and liberally furnished the illustrations; to those who have contributed their time and labor to make this a reliable repository of valuable information of the days of "auld lang syne"; to those well-wishers of the enterprise whose cheering words and willing assistance have ever been at our service; to these, and those unnumbered ones who have extended manifold courtesies to us, we hereby express our hearty thanks, and trust that the perusal of this volume will be a pleasure and a satisfaction to them during long years to come. To compile even the history of a single county requires much time, research, watchful care and discrimination in order to record facts and not hearsay. "Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

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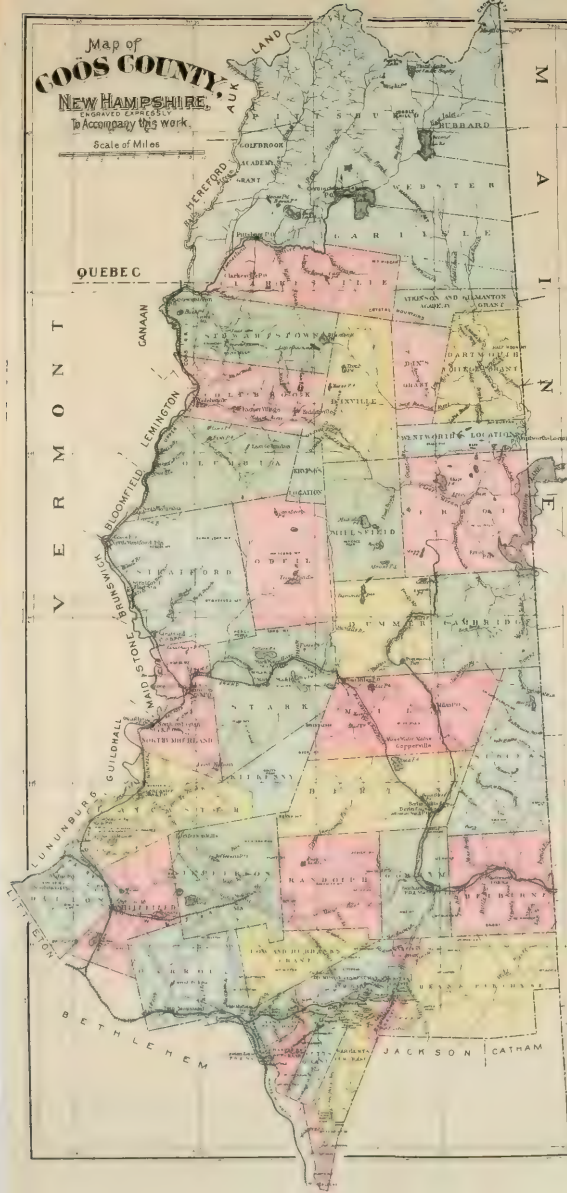
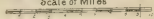
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Map of
COOS COUNTY,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY
To Accompany this work.

Scale of Miles



HISTORY

OF

COÖS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

“THE COUNTY OF COÖS.”

Organization — Towns Included — Extent — Boundaries — Population, Agricultural and Manufacturing Statistics, etc., 1880 — Locations, Grants, and Purchases — Altitudes.

THE act establishing “The County of Cooss” was approved December 24, 1803, and took effect March 5, 1805. It contained the towns of Dalton, Whitefield, Bretton Woods, Bartlett, Adams, Chatham, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition, Durand, Kilkenny, Jefferson, Lancaster, Millsfield, Northumberland, Stratford, Wales’ Gore, Cockburne, Colebrook, Stewartstown, Piercy, Paulsburg, Mainesborough, Dummer, Errol, Cambridge and Success, with a population of about 3,000 in 1803.

The General Court had a defective knowledge of the line they undertook to make the southern boundary, for, in describing it, it is made to go to the northwest corner of Tamworth, and from thence on the line of the county of Strafford to the Maine line. To reach the northwest corner of Tamworth, it had to follow the west line of Albany south the whole width of the town, and then, to reach the north line of Strafford county, which it was to follow, it had to go back north on the same west line of Albany without including any land.

June 18, 1805, Nash and Sawyer’s Location was annexed to Coös county, and January 5, 1853, Bartlett, Jackson (Adams), and Hart’s Location were annexed to Carroll county. Not long after the formation of Coös county, Chatham was annexed to Strafford county, and upon the erection of Carroll county, Chatham was included in that county.

Coös was taken from Grafton, one of the five original counties of the State—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Grafton—and comprises all New Hampshire north of the present counties of Grafton and Carroll. Its western boundary is the western bank of the Connecticut river, and it extends from latitude $48^{\circ} 58'$ to the extreme north part of the State, being seventy-six miles in length, with a mean width of about twenty miles. It contains about one million acres of land. The distance by traveled highway from the north line of Grafton county at Littleton to the Canada line at West Stewartstown is about sixty-two miles. On the Maine line, it is seventy-three miles from Carroll county to the iron post on the highlands, in the wilderness on the northern boundary.

It is bounded north and northwest by Canada, east by Maine, south by Carroll and Grafton counties, and west by Vermont.

The census of 1880 gives the total population of the county as 18,580. By the same census we learn that in that year Lancaster has a population of 2,721; Whitefield, 1,828; Colebrook, 1,580; Gorham, 1,383; Berlin, 1,144; Northumberland, 1,062; and Stratford, 1,016. Jefferson only wants 49 to make a round 1,000, while Stewartstown only 42. The other towns exceeding 500 are: Milan, 892; Columbia, 762; Stark, 690; Carroll, 632; Pittsburg, 581; Dalton, 570. The remaining towns and grants give the following: Dummer, 464; Clarksville, 328; Shelburne, 252; Randolph, 203; Errol, 161; Nash and Sawyer's Location, 101; Millsfield, 62; Wentworth's Location, 55; Cambridge, 36; Martin's Location, 33; Dixville, 32; Crawford's Grant, 28; Thompson and Meserve's Purchase, 20; Second College Grant, 18; Green's Grant, 8; Dix's Grant, 4; and Sargent's Purchase, 2. There are in this county 1,939 farms, having a total of 139,089 acres of improved land; aggregate value of said farms, including buildings, fences, etc., \$4,350,042; implements and the machinery thereon, \$192,544; stock, \$774,838; estimated value of annual farm products, \$943,427. The vegetable productions: potatoes, 623,483 bushels; barley, 1,843; buckwheat, 43,431; Indian corn, 10,129; oats, 228,698; rye, 923; wheat, 31,464; tobacco, 1,000 pounds; hay, 49,734 tons; orchard products, annual value, \$3,979. The number of horses raised in the county, 3,941; mules and asses, 4; working oxen, 1,615; milch cows, 6,474; other cattle, 10,723; sheep, 16,832; swine, 2,784; wool, 71,504 pounds; butter, 632,822; cheese, 36,795. The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property is \$5,911,552. There are 194 manufacturing establishments, using \$2,107,250 capital, paying \$336,010 annually to 1,262 operatives, and turning out products valued at \$2,490,356. The next census will show a change.

Locations, Grants and Purchases.—In addition to the towns which are organized in this county there are the following unorganized grants, purchases, locations, etc., which contain between three and four hundred inhabitants, and lie mostly among wild mountains, and whose chief value is in the

timber they produce and the incentive they present of romantic scenery to the summer traveler: Bean's Purchase, Carlisle, Cambridge, Hubbard, Webster, Chandler's Purchase, Crawford's Grant, Crawford's Purchase, Cutt's Grant, Dix's Grant, Ervin's Grant, Gilmanton and Atkinson Academy Grant, Green's Grant, Lowe and Burbank's Grant, Martin's Location, Nash and Sawyer's Location, Odell, Pinkham's Grant, Sargent's Purchase, Second College Grant, Thompson and Meserve's Purchase, Wentworth's Location. Millsfield and Cambridge, after being organized as towns for some years, gave up their organization.

Altitudes.—Mt. Washington, 6,293 ft.; Mt. Adams, 5,794 ft.; Mt. Jefferson, 5,714 ft.; Mt. Clay, 5,553 ft.; Mt. Monroe, 5,384 ft.; Mt. Little Monroe, 5,204 ft.; Mt. Madison, 5,365 ft.; Mt. Franklin, 4,904 ft.; Mt. Pleasant, 4,764 ft.; Mt. Clinton, 4,320 ft.; Mt. Jackson, 4,100 ft.; Mt. Webster, 4,000 ft.; Mt. Crawford, 3,134 ft.; Giant's Stairs, 3,500 ft.; Boott Spur, 5,524 ft.; Boott Deception, 2,448 ft.; Carter Dome, South Peak, 4,830 ft.; Carter Dome, North Peak, 4,702 ft.; Mt. Moriah, 4,653 ft.; Mt. Wildcat, 4,350 ft.; Mt. Kearsarge, 3,251 ft.; Mt. Moat, North Peak, 3,200 ft.; Mt. Moat, South Peak, 2,700 ft.; Mt. Starr King, 3,800 ft.; Mt. Pilot, 3,640 ft.; Boy mountain, 2,278 ft.; Mt. Prospect, 2,090 ft.; Mt. Percy, North Peak, 3,336 ft.; Mt. Percy, South Peak, 3,149 ft.; Cape Horn, 2,735 ft.; Twin Mountain station, 1,446 ft.; White Mountain House, 1,556 ft.; Fabyan's, 1,571 ft.; White Mountain notch, 1,914 ft.; base of Mt. Washington, 2,668 ft.; Cherry mountain, 3,500 ft.; Randolph mountain, 3,043 ft.; Pliny mountain, 2,100 ft.; Mt. Royce, 2,600 ft.; Pond of Safety, 1,973 ft.; Lake of the Clouds (Blue Pond), 5,009 ft.; Jefferson mills, 1,180 ft.; Whitefield, 931 ft.; Jewell hill, 1,467 ft.; Connecticut river at Dalton (high water), 832 ft.; Dalton station, 866 ft.; South Lancaster, 867 ft.; Lancaster, 870 ft.; Groveton depot, 901 ft.; Stark, 972 ft.; Milan summit, 1,087 ft.; Berlin falls, 1,035 ft.; Gorham 812 ft.; Shelburne, 723 ft.; Mt. Ingalls, 2,520 ft.; Mt. Forest, 1,950 ft.; North Stratford, 915 ft.; Stratford Hollow, 877 ft.; Sugarloaf, est., 3,470 ft.; Mt. Lyon, 2,735 ft.; Dixville Notch, 1,858 ft.; Table rock, 2,454 ft.; Colebrook, 1,030 ft.; West Stewartstown, 1,055 ft.; Mt. Carmel, 3,711 ft.; Crescent mountain, 2,700 ft.; Connecticut lake, 1,618 ft.; Mt. Dustan, 2,575 ft.; Half Moon mountain, 2,526 ft.; South hill, 2,000 ft.; South peak, Kilkenny, 3,827 ft.; Green's ledge, 2,708 ft.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

Rock Formations—The Age of Ice—Glacial Drift—Upper Till—Lower Till—Champlain Drift—Recent or Terrace Period—Modified Drift of Connecticut River, Connecticut Lake, to West Stewartstown—Upper Connecticut Valley—Kames—Deltas.

ROCK FORMATIONS.—The groups of rocks of Coös County, commencing with the lowest, are the *Acidic* and *Basic* of the unstratified, and the *Azoic*, *Eozoic*, and *Paleozoic* of the stratified rocks. The oldest, or bed rock, a very coarse granite or gneiss, conceded now to be of eruptive or volcanic origin, which varies its name with a different arrangement of the same constituents. Ledges of these rocks present large quadrangular patches of light-colored feldspar, varying from a fraction of an inch to three inches in length. Quartz and feldspar, with black and white mica, and sometimes hornblende, are the constituent elements of these primitive or acidic rocks, which are known as sienite, granite, and porphyry. These fundamental unstratified rocks form the vast volume of the White Mountains, and are the oldest rocks in the State. Nowhere in New England is there a better opportunity to read extensively in the "Book of Nature" than on the granite pages of our wild mountains and precipitous gorges. A mere mention of the rock formation is sufficient for our purpose here, but those who desire to pursue the subject from a love of science, will find that Prof. Hitchcock and his co-laborers have thoroughly and exhaustively treated it in that great work, "Geology of New Hampshire."

The Age of Ice.—It is of great importance that the *Glacial* and *Modified Drift* periods be treated in detail, for, during the Age of Ice, the removal of the great ice-sheet which extended above the top of Mt. Washington, and the subsequent period, the surface, soil, and water-courses of the county were formed, and the conditions for civilized occupancy were prepared. It is well that all should become conversant with the causes which have brought about these conditions, and we make no apology for the space we have devoted to this purpose. The indications of a glacial period are probably as well shown in New Hampshire as anywhere in the world. Underlying the modified drift are often found masses of rocks and earth mingled confusedly together, having neither stratification or any appearance of being deposited in water. These are the glacial drift or *till*. This drift frequently covers the slopes or lies on the summits of the highest hills and mountains. It contains boulders of all sizes, up to thirty feet in diameter, which have nearly all been carried southward from their native ledges, and can be traced, in some instances, for a hundred miles, southward or southeastward. Wherever *till* occurs, the ledges have mostly been worn to a rounded form, and, if the rock be hard, it is covered with

long scratches or *striae*, in the direction of the course taken by the bowlders. Geology now refers these to a moving ice-sheet, which overspread this continent from the north, and had formed of sufficient thickness to cover even Mt. Washington. This ice-sheet was so much thicker at the north than in this latitude that its great weight pressed the ice steadily outward to the south-southeast. The termination of this ice-sheet in the Atlantic, southeast of New England, was probably like the great ice-wall of the Antarctic continent, along which Sir J. C. Ross sailed 450 miles, finding only one point low enough to allow the smooth white plain of the upper surface to be seen. This extended, dazzling white, as far as the eye could see. There was a long, continuous period of glacial action, with times of retreat and advance, but never a complete departure and return of a continental ice-sheet. The motion of this ice being caused by its own weight, must have been very slow indeed. Over the highlands between the St. Lawrence river and Hudson bay the ice-sheet was three or four miles in thickness, over Greenland very much thicker, and over the White mountains it reached nearly or quite to the line of perpetual snow. The *till*, or coarse glacial drift, was made by the long-continued wearing and grinding of the ice-sheet. As this slowly advanced, fragments were torn from the ledges, held in the bottom of the ice, and worn by friction upon the surface over which it moved. This material, crushed below the ice into minute fragments or fine powder, is called the *Lower Till*. While this was being made below the ice, large quantities of coarse and fine matter were swept away from hill-slopes and mountain-sides, and carried forward in the ice. As this melted much of this matter fell loosely on the surface, forming an unstratified deposit of gravel, earth and bowlders. This deposit is called the *Upper Till*. This usually is found above the Lower Till, the line of separation being at a distance of from two to twenty feet. The departure of the ice-sheet was attended by a rapid deposition of the abundant materials therein contained. The retreat of the ice-sheet was toward the northwest and north, and it is probable that its final melting took place mostly upon the surface, so that, at the last, great amounts of its deposits were exposed to the washing of its many streams. The finer particles were generally carried away, and the strong current of the glacial rivers transported coarse gravel and bowlders of considerable size. When these streams entered the valley from which the ice had retreated, or their currents were slackened by less rapid descent, where the channel was still walled by ice, a deposition took place, in succession of coarse gravel, fine gravel, sand and fine silt or clay. These deposits filled the valleys, and increased in depth in the same way that additions are now made to the bottom-land or intervals of our large rivers by the floods of spring. They are called the *Modified Drift*, and geology gives this name to the period from the departure of the ice sheet to the present. This modified drift occurs in almost every

valley of New Hampshire, and comprises the intervals, which are annually overflowed, and the successive terraces which rise in steps upon the sides of the valley, the highest often forming extensive plains. Dr. Dana has given the name of *Champlain Period* to the time of the deposition of the modified drift during the melting of the ice-sheet. During the Champlain period, the ice became molded upon the surface, by the process of destruction, into great basins and valleys; and, at the last, the passages through which the melting waters passed off, came gradually to coincide with the depressions of the present surface. These lowest and warmest portions of the land were first freed from the ice; and, as the melted area slowly extended into the continental glacier, its vast floods found their outlet at the head of the advancing valley. (In the Connecticut valley this took place by a single channel bordered by ice-walls.) In these channels were deposited materials gathered by the streams from the melting glacier. By the low water of winter, layers of sand were formed, and by the strong currents of summer, layers of gravel, often very coarse. These layers are irregularly bedded, here sand and there gravel accumulating, and interstratified without much order with each other. These, the oldest of our deposits of modified drift, are long ridges or intermixed short ridges and mounds, composed of very coarse water-worn gravel, or of alternate gravel and sand irregularly bedded, a section of which shows an arched or anticlinal stratification. Wherever the ordinary fine alluvium occurs, it overlies, or partly covers, these deposits. To these ridges geologists give the name of *Kames*. The extensive level plains and high terraces bordering the New Hampshire rivers were also deposited in the Champlain period, as the open valleys become gradually filled with great depths of gravel, sand, and clay (alluvium), which were brought down by the glacier rivers from the melting ice-sheet, or washed from the till after the ice had retreated, and which were deposited in the same way, as by high floods at the present time. During the *recent or terrace period*, the rivers have cut deep and wide channels in this alluvium. The terraces mark heights, at which, in this work of erosion, they have left portions of their successive flood-plains. The Connecticut river, along the greater part of its course in this state, has excavated its ancient high flood-plain of the Champlain period to a depth of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet for a width varying from one-eighth mile to one mile.

The exploration of the modified drift in this state was principally made in 1875, under direction of the state geologist, C. H. Hitchcock, by Warren Upham, Esq., from whose valuable report we have condensed the above and extract the following:—

Modified Drift of Connecticut River, Connecticut Lake to West Stewartstown.—For the first four miles below Connecticut lake the river has a rapid descent, with a southerly course. It then bends to the west and

winds with a sluggish current through a narrow swamp three miles in length, which is the first alluvium seen on the river. Its lower end is at the mouth of Deadwater stream. One half mile farther down, at the outlet from Back lake, the road passes over a sand and gravel plain thirty feet above the river. This is material deposited in the Champlain period by the tributary stream. Much of it has been excavated during the terrace period; and till extends to the river on the opposite side in a very gentle, regular slope.

On Indian stream there is a large extent of low alluvial land, comprising several valuable farms. This consists mainly of a wide interval, from ten to fifteen feet high, which is bordered on the east by a narrow lateral terrace from thirty to forty feet above the river. In the next four miles scarcely anything but glacial drift and ledges is found. The scanty portions which may be called modified drift consist of very coarse, somewhat water worn gravel, in terraces from ten to forty feet above the river, which has probably in many places cut its channel to this depth through the till. About the mouth of Bishop's brook considerable low alluvium occurs, partly brought by the main river and partly by its tributary. Thence we have a narrow width of modified drift on the north side of the river to Hall's stream, which is bordered by an interval from five to ten feet, and two terraces, twenty and thirty-five feet, above the river. On the south side here, and on both sides for nearly two miles below, the river is closely bordered by hills, and no modified drift is seen.

The portion of the river which we have now described extends southwesterly about eighteen miles from the mouth of Connecticut lake. The descent in this distance is 583 feet. High wooded hills border the valley, which is destitute of modified drift for half the way. The largest alluvial area is on Indian stream; and the highest terraces are from thirty to forty feet above the river.

Upper Connecticut Valley.—Below West Stewartstown the course of the river is southerly, having a descent in nearly fifty miles, to the head of Fifteen-mile falls, in Dalton, of only 205 feet; one-half of which takes place in nine miles between Columbia bridge and North Stratford. Along this whole distance the modified drift is continuous, and, including both sides, is usually a half to a mile and a half wide. It is very simple, having two heights, and consists of the present flood-plain, bordered by remnants of that which filled the valley in the Champlain period. The former is about ten feet above low water, being annually overflowed by floods of spring. This would be called *bottom-land* in the western United States. In New England it is commonly termed *interval*; but along the Connecticut river it is frequently known as *meadow*. On all our large rivers this lowest terrace has a firm and well-drained surface, much different from the marshy areas bordering small streams, to which the name *meadow* is

restricted in other parts of the state. It is the most valuable portion of these alluvial lands, having a more finely-pulverized and more fertile soil than that of the higher terraces. The ancient flood-plain is here represented by a lateral terrace from forty to one hundred and twenty feet above the river, usually remaining at both sides, and in many places forming considerable plains.

From West Stewartstown to Colebrook the only alluvium of importance on the New Hampshire side is the interval; but small remnants of the upper terrace are found, especially where there is a tributary stream. On the Vermont side the upper terrace, composed of sand or fine gravel, is usually well shown, having a nearly constant but small elevation of forty to sixty feet above the river, with which it slopes. It appears that this formerly had possession of the whole valley, and that the channelling of the river has swept it away from the area now occupied by the interval or meadows. Portions of it still remain, entirely surrounded by the low flood-plain. Such a plateau may be seen in Canaan, nearly opposite the south side of Stewartstown. The upper terrace and its isolated remnant have both a height of forty feet above the river, while the lower level is only fifteen feet in height. Northeast from this, in Stewartstown, a rivulet has effected a like result on a small scale in the meadow, cutting a channel wholly around a small area which still preserves the height of the rest of the meadow.

Kames.—At Colebrook we find an interesting gravel-ridge or kame portions of which remain north of the junction of Beaver brook and Mohawk river, but most noticeably west of the village, extending nearly a mile parallel with the river. Its height is about seventy feet above the river, and fifty above the low alluvium on each side. Its material is the same as that of the long kame farther south in this valley, being principally coarse, water-worn gravel, with abundant pebbles six inches to one foot in diameter. This ridge was deposited in the glacial channel of the river which flowed from the ice-sheet at its final melting.

We must refer to a similar cause, the slightly modified drift in Lemington, just northwest from Colebrook bridge; in Columbia, the high gravel terrace north of Sims' stream; thence for a mile southward the moraine-like, level-topped or irregular drift, slightly modified, at about 100 feet above the river; and the coarse drift ridge on the east side of the river a half mile above Columbia bridge. The last is a distinct ridge, one-third of a mile long, parallel with the river, and from fifty to seventy-five feet above it, being from twenty-five to fifty feet above the adjoining lowland. This may have been a medial moraine. It contains many angular rock-fragments from two to three feet in size, and seems scarcely modified, appearing like portions of the kames along Merrimack river.

Between Columbia bridge and North Stratford the descent is rapid and

the terraces are irregular. At Columbia bridge the highest alluvial banks are forty-eight feet above the river, at North Stratford, 119. Where the river now descends 101 feet the stratified drift of the valley shows a slope of only thirty feet, or about three feet to a mile. After we pass this steep and narrow portion, and enter a wide valley again where the river is comparatively level, we find the upper terrace falling much more rapidly, or nine feet to a mile. At Groveton it has again descended to a height fifty feet above the river. As we approach Fifteen-mile falls the upper terrace slopes very slowly down to the lower and they can scarcely be distinguished as separate heights below South Lancaster. The wide river-plain here rises gradually from five to ten to perhaps twenty or thirty feet above the river.

In Stratford and Brunswick both heights of the alluvium are well shown, the highway being on the upper terrace and the railroad on the meadow. The former is about 100 feet above the river, and at Brunswick springs, and for much of the way through Stratford, is from one fourth to one-third of a mile wide. At Stratford Hollow depot the railroad has cut through a narrow spur of this terrace, which escaped erosion by water. Here the alluvium of the main valley has been excavated into secondary terraces by Bog brook. In the south part of Stratford, and in Northumberland, the meadow or interval occupies more space than the terrace, which has its greatest extent in the level, swampy plain west of Groveton Junction.

Deltas.—At Lancaster the upper terrace of Connecticut river is only fifteen or twenty feet above the interval. The only higher modified drift has been brought down by tributaries. Part of Lancaster village is built on one of these deltas, formed by Israel's river on its south side, fifty feet above the terrace of the main valley. This delta sloped rapidly westward, and formerly occupied the whole area of the village; a portion of it, twenty feet lower than the former, remains at the cemetery, opposite the courthouse. Similar deposits also occur two miles southwest from Lancaster, and on John's river.

Between South Lancaster and Fifteen-mile-falls the broad river-plain is unterraced. It seems probable that a lake existed here while the original high plain northward was being deposited.*

When this was channelled out by the river, so as to leave only terraces as we now see them, the materials excavated were sufficient to fill up the lake. It would be interesting to know the depth of the stratified drift in this basin; it is probably deeper than the height of the highest modified drift northward above the river.

Kame-like materials of small extent were noticed at North Stratford,

*The Connecticut river, geologists consider, left this lake by a channel which passed up the present valley of John's river to Whitfield, from there across to Lower Ammonoosuc below Wing Road, and struck its present bed at Wells River, by following down the Ammonoosuc valley.

forming the high bank on the east side of the railroad, one-fourth mile southeast from the station, and in Guildhall, about two miles north from Lancaster bridge. A remarkable moraine of granite bowlders occurs in Stratford, covering a large area of hillside just above the upper terrace, one mile south from what was Beattie's station. Two miles northwest from Groveton a ridge of till, from sixty to 100 feet above the river, projects half a mile westerly into the valley, or half way across it, appearing like a terminal moraine. Horse-shoe pond, on the northwest side of this ridge, occupies a portion of a deserted river-channel. These ancient river-beds are frequently shown by such ponds, commonly called *sloughs* or *moats*, of which Baker's pond, near Lancaster, is another example.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Water Sheds—Carriage Roads—Lumber Roads—The Water Basins—The Streams, Connecticut, Magalloway, Androscoggin—Source of the Connecticut—Description and Scenery—Second Lake, Connecticut Lake—Tributaries of the Connecticut—Lake Magalloway—Magalloway River—Androscoggin River—Their Tributaries—Country along the Maine Line—Bogs and Peat Swamps.

FROM Professor Huntington's elaborate description we extract : The extreme northern part of New Hampshire is covered by a continuous primeval forest; and the surface of the country is broken by undulating ridges, which here and there rise to mountain heights. In these forests, almost on the boundary of Quebec, is the source of the Connecticut river; and in the extreme northeast corner of the state is a small lake, which is the principal source of the Magalloway river. Scarcely anything more is known to the dwellers on the banks of the Connecticut as to its source, than they know of the source of the Nile. Hence a somewhat minute description will be given.

Water-Sheds — Along the water-shed that separates the headwaters of the Connecticut and Magalloway from those of the St. Lawrence, runs the boundary-line between New Hampshire and Quebec. Although its general direction from Crown monument to the head of Hall's stream is a little south of west, yet so crooked is it that in its course it runs towards nearly every point of the compass, making the distance nearly twice as great as it is in a direct line between these points. At Crown monument the height of the water-shed is 2,568 feet. It descends gently for a short distance as

we go west, but soon rises again, until, near Lake Magalloway, it has an elevation of 2,812 feet. The summit of the ridge here is 587 feet above the lake just mentioned. Then, northwest of the lake, there is quite a gap, but it soon rises again into a mountain ridge. But two miles west of the lake is another depression: in this rises the most northwesterly branch of the Magalloway. West of this the ridge rises again, and forms a mountain range which extends west two miles to the gap near Third lake. Extending south from this height of land is the water-shed between the Connecticut and Magalloway. The gap at Third lake has a height of 2,146 feet. Then there is a slight rise, and again a depression of about the same height as the last. Then the water-shed rises again to the summit of Mt Prospect, and an elevation of 2,629 feet. It then descends, but continues with varying undulations, until, near the head of Hall's stream, it spreads out into an immense plateau.

The water-shed that separates the waters of the Connecticut from the Magalloway, Androscoggin, and Saco rivers, runs as follows: Starting from the boundary of Quebec, five miles southwest of Crown monument, and not far from three miles east of Third lake, the line runs nearly south four miles; then it turns almost directly east, and extends to Mt. Kent, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine; thence it follows the boundary to Mt. Carmel; thence it runs a little south of west, to a point two miles south of Second lake; thence south to the Magalloway mountain; thence it follows a ridge, west, nearly a mile; thence it runs southwest to Mt. Pisgah; then it bends still to the west, and reaches its western limit near the Diamond ponds in the eastern part of Stewartstown; thence it runs southeast to Dixville notch; thence a little east of south, through the western part of Millsfield; thence south through Milan, Berlin and Randolph; thence over the White Mountains to the Notch. Along this water-shed is some of the highest land in New Hampshire; but there are occasional gaps where roads are, or can be, constructed. Some of these passes are well known. Going north from the Notch, the first is in Randolph; the next is where the Grand Trunk railway passes; then there is the road through Dixville notch; but north of this no carriage road has ever been constructed,—and there are only three winter roads, and these for lumbering purposes. The first of these roads crosses the Connecticut three and a half miles south of Connecticut lake, and runs southeast. After passing the height of land, it strikes one of the branches of the Swift Diamond, and following this, it extends down to the Magalloway. The second road begins at the last settlement in Pittsburg, crosses the Connecticut one mile north of Connecticut lake, and strikes the Magalloway four miles south of Parmachenee lake. It is several years since either of these roads was used, but through the evergreen forests they are as distinct as when first made,—yet through the deciduous trees the underbrush

has so obstructed the way that it is almost impossible to pass, even on foot. Along either of these routes there is nothing to hinder the construction of a carriage-road, and probably along the most northern, one will never be called for: but it may be opened again as a "tote" road when lumbering is carried on along the Upper Magalloway. The third, a "tote" road to the Magalloway by the way of Second lake, is the one latest used, and strikes farther up the river. (The supplies now are mostly taken from Berlin up the Androscoggin and the Magalloway.) The water-shed itself, and the country east, is broken up into irregular groups of mountains and hills, but no two groups have exactly the same kind of rocks. The axis of all the higher groups is either gneiss or schist.

The Water Basins.—The northern portion of the water basin of the Connecticut, the Magalloway, the Androscoggin and the Saco is embraced in this section. North of latitude 45° , it embraces nearly the whole of that of the Connecticut. West of the Connecticut river, and north of latitude 45° , there are three nearly parallel ridges. The first, going west, is somewhat irregular, and is cut off where Perry's stream turns east and flows into the Connecticut. But two,—one between Perry's and Indian streams, and the other between Indian and Hall's streams,—are more uniform, and they have a mean height of about 600 feet above the streams. South of latitude 45° , and east of the Connecticut, the ridges are everywhere irregular. North Hill, in Clarksville, rises 1,971 feet where the road crosses. South Hill, in Stewartstown, is 2,000 feet, ascending to Jackson. In Colebrook, and below, the high ridges branching from the water-shed have generally a westerly trend. South of Sims' stream, the ridge extends nearly to the Connecticut, as, also, the one in Stratford, south of Lyman brook. Below North Stratford the ridges run more to the south. In Northumberland, south of the Upper Ammonoosuc, they again run more nearly west, and continue thus until we reach Dalton, where the principal ridge runs north and south.

Seven miles south of Crown monument the water-shed touches the boundary line of Maine. The portion of the water basin of the Magalloway north of this is a level tract of country, penetrated by spurs from the boundary line towards Quebec. South of the point mentioned above, the water basin of the Magalloway occupies a large tract of country in New Hampshire. It is everywhere broken into irregular mountain ridges, but these have generally a southern trend until we reach the Swift Diamond in Dartmouth College grant. South of this stream there is a high continuous ridge from Dixville notch to the Magalloway: then there is a high ridge that runs south, parallel with the stream last mentioned. The triangular area embraced by the Swift Diamond, Clear stream, and the Magalloway and Androscoggin, is a succession of hills and mountain ridges. The high point north of Dixville notch forms the apex of the tri-

angle; and Mt. Dustan is in the northeast angle. South of Clear stream the hills are, if possible, more irregular in their contour than those northward.

The Streams.—The principal streams are the Connecticut, the Magalloway, and the Androscoggin. Almost on the very northern boundary of New Hampshire, and nearly on the very summit of the dividing ridge that separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those that flow southward, there is a small lake containing only a few square acres; and this is the source of the Connecticut river. It has an elevation of 2,551 feet, and is only seventy-eight below the summit of Mount Prospect; and so remote is it from the habitations of men that it is rarely seen. A place more solitary is not known in northern New Hampshire. Surrounded as it is by dense forests of evergreen, you can see only these and the waters of the lake. Almost the only sound that relieves the monotony of the place is the croaking of the frogs, and this must be their paradise. A few steps to the summit of Mt. Prospect, and we can overlook thousands and thousands of square miles of forests in Quebec, while in the extreme distance to the northwest can be seen the habitations of men. Southward the view is not extensive. This lake is half a mile directly south of the boundary, and has an area of three-fourths of a square mile, and its height is 2,038 feet. It is trapezoidal in shape, and has its greatest width in the south, while its northern shore is not more than a quarter of a mile in length. Its outlet is at the southeast corner, and its width is eight feet, and its depth six or seven inches. Besides the spruce and firs and cedars of immense size, it has a sub-Alpine vegetation. Labrador tea, the *ledum palustre*, is found in abundance along its shores. In early summer, before the swarms of insects come, it is charming to stand upon its border, when not a ripple disturbs its placid waters, and the trees are mirrored along its shores. On every side except the south, the hills, which rise to mountain heights, approach almost to its very shores. The Connecticut, which is its outlet, is nowhere remarkably rapid. About five miles from the lake it receives a tributary from the east, the principal branch of which rises near the boundary. This stream is nearly as large as that into which it flows. A mile and a half from where it receives this tributary, it flows into Second lake. Its area is about one and three fourths square miles, and it is two miles and three-fourths in length, and in the widest part is a little more than a mile, and the height above the sea is 1,882 feet. It is one of the most beautiful of our northern lakes. The graceful contour of its shores, the symmetry of its projecting points, the stately growth of its primeval forests, the carpet of green that is spread along its border and extends through the long vista of the woods, the receding hills and the distant mountains, present a combination of the wild, the grand, and the beautiful that is rarely seen. Near its northern border, besides the Connecticut, it receives two tributaries, one from the north-

east and one from the northwest. Its outlet is on the west side, near its southern limit; it is forty feet in width, and has a depth of eighteen inches. Twenty rods from the lake it has a fall of eighteen feet or more; then its descent is quite gradual, but forms here and there deep eddies. A mile from the lake it becomes more rapid, and rushes down between precipitous walls of rock in a series of wild cascades, which continue for half a mile. It receives two tributaries from the west before it flows into Connecticut lake. Here we find a sheet of water exceedingly irregular in its outline. Its length is four miles, and its greatest width two and three-fourths, and it contains not far from three square miles. Its general direction is east and west, but near its outlet it turns towards the south. None of these lakes contain islands to any extent. Second lake has only one, and this has two, but they are very near the southeast shore. On the west shore of this lake the country is settled, and the grassy pastures extend down to its border; but for the most part it is still surrounded by a primeval forest. As many of the neighboring hills are crowned with deciduous trees, particularly the maple, in autumn, when the frost comes and these have put on their crown of beauty, of crimson and scarlet, of yellow and gold, and mingled as they often are with the dark foliage of the spruce and fir, we have a scene which, in brilliancy and beauty, is rarely if ever excelled. There is another element characteristic of this high elevation, for the lake is 1,619 feet above the sea. It often happens, when the forest has put on this robe of beauty, that all the neighboring heights are of immaculate whiteness from the frozen mist that clings to every spray of the evergreen foliage. Embraced in the picture are the blue waters of the lake, the belt of deciduous forests, with their brilliant, gorgeous colors, the dark bands of the evergreens, and the snow-white summits. The water at the outlet flows over a rocky barrier, the stream falling abruptly nearly thirty-seven feet. The fall is quite rapid for two miles and a half; then the flow is more gentle for about four miles; then it becomes more rapid again, and continues thus until after it passes West Stewartstown. It is then nowhere a sluggish stream, and has rapids in many places until it gets below the falls of Northumberland; then it is the most placid of streams until it reaches the Fifteen-mile falls, which begin in Dalton. The fall from Connecticut lake to Lancaster is 785 feet. In Pittsburg, below Connecticut lake, the Connecticut river receives three large tributaries,—Perry's stream, which rises near Third lake, and has a rapid descent, including two falls, three and five miles from its confluence, a mile and a half from the lake; Indian stream, which rises on the boundary, has a very rapid descent for five or six miles, when it becomes a very quiet stream until it flows into the Connecticut about eleven miles from the lake; Hall's stream, which also rises on the boundary, and is the dividing line between New Hampshire and Quebec. Besides these there are several smaller streams. The principal

streams from the east are Cedar stream in Pittsburg, Labrador brook and Dead Water stream in Clarksville, the Mohawk in Colebrook, Sim's stream and Lyman brook in Columbia, Bog brook in Stratford, the Upper Ammonoosuc in Northumberland, Israel's river in Lancaster, and John's river in Dalton.

The Magalloway has its principal source in Lake Magalloway, about a mile and a half southwest of Crown monument. This lake is one of the most romantic in New Hampshire. It has an elevation of 2,225 feet above the sea. Its area is not far from 320 square acres, and is surrounded by hills that rise to mountain heights, the elevation on the northeast being 587 feet above the lake, and from its summit we look immediately down upon it. The stream which is its outlet forms, a few steps from the lake, a beautiful cascade some twenty feet in height. Of all the men who have hunted in these forests, I have found only one who had ever seen this lake. If it were within the reach of travel, it would no doubt attract many persons, for in wildness and grandeur it is not surpassed. Its outlet is soon augmented by streams both from New Hampshire and Maine.

The Magalloway, soon after it enters the state of Maine, forms one of the peculiar streams in this northern country. It flows for a time with a rapid current, and then for a long distance it is the most sluggish of streams, often deeper than it is wide, while on either side there are numerous ponds and bogs. Parmachenee lake, into which it flows, is about the size of Connecticut lake. For four miles below Parmachenee the stream is very rapid, and then, for almost the entire distance to Escalhos falls, the descent is slight. Upper Magalloway settlement lies above the falls. The Magalloway enters New Hampshire in Dartmouth College grant. It flows about a mile and then goes into Maine, but enters New Hampshire again in the northeast corner of Wentworth's Location, and flows into the Androscoggin a mile and a quarter from Umbagog lake. Although the river is very crooked yet the water is of sufficient depth so that a steamer runs up nearly to the Maine line, and down the Androscoggin to Errol dam; below this, the Androscoggin is for the most part quite rapid, and, in the sixty-six miles of this river in New Hampshire, the fall is 464 feet. The tributaries of the Magalloway and Androscoggin from New Hampshire are the Little Magalloway, four and a half miles south of Parmachenee lake, and the Swift Diamond, which has its source in the Diamond ponds in Stewartstown, and has a tributary, the Dead Diamond, which rises two and a half miles southeast of Second lake, and flows into the Swift Diamond a mile and a half from its confluence with the Magalloway in Dartmouth College grant. Clear stream flows into the Androscoggin in Errol. In Gorham the tributaries are Moose and Peabody rivers, the latter of which rises in the Great gulf between Mt. Washington and Mt. Adams. A considerable tributary, Wild river, rises in Bean's Purchase,

but flows into the Androscoggin in Maine. Besides these from the west, the Androscoggin has three tributaries in New Hampshire from the east, the Molichewort in Errol, and the Chickwalnepy and Stearns brooks in Milan.

Country Along the Maine Line.—The northern extremity of New Hampshire is a mere point of upland—sterile and comparatively destitute of lumber of value. In those townships formed from the Carlisle grant large spruces are now standing, and the different branches of the Magalloway are so located as to afford for them egress without excessive expense.

The tracts on Stearns brook and Chickwalnepy river in Success, afford good settling land. Considerable pine is still standing upon the township. Standing upon Mt. Ingalls the eye takes in a valuable tract of this land and the adjoining town of Riley in Maine, which, situated as they are, near the Grand Trunk Railroad, and possessing the advantages of the Androscoggin, besides excellent water-power, must at no distant day be of increased value. No better land can be found than some of that in the towns of Chatham and Stowe, while more northerly the farms in Errol and Wentworth's Location, possess natural advantages, which, together with those of the rich bottom meadows on the Diamond in the second grant to Dartmouth College, are of a high order. Although the general surface of the ground along the line is uneven and broken, yet there are large tracts of fertile lands which must at some period yield a handsome remuneration to their holders. The eastern portion of New Hampshire lying north of Mt. Royce, is drained by the Androscoggin and Magalloway rivers, the former of which, after serving as the outlet of those great lakes extending from Umbagog far into the wilderness to the northeast, debouches from this lake, receiving, one mile below, tribute from the Magalloway, a stream equal in size to the Connecticut at Hanover, which, taking its rise on the boundary range, drains that whole water-shed north and west of Umbagog.

The soil along the valley of the Magalloway, Androscoggin, Diamond and their branches, is rich and alluvial. The highlands are characterized by an argillaceous formation entirely different from the granitic structures of the White and other mountain ranges in our State. Mineral wealth exists in the township of Riley, Success and Shelburne, and probably along that portion of the line lying between Lake Umbagog and the Androscoggin, at the latter town. Spruces of fine proportions were frequently met in large tracts north of Umbagog, while the maple, the birch, the beech, and those other forest trees indigenous to our latitude flourish in regal luxuriance in the forests north. The cedar is found in great quantities on the low lands around Umbagog. In fine, the country and its natural characteristics are such as to warrant the belief that it will be at some time reclaimed from its present state and yield ample remuneration for the labor bestowed.

Bogs and Swamps.—Bogs and peat swamps are very numerous in the northern part of this county. These are often of great extent and found in every town. Sometimes they present a broad surface, without a tree or shrub, except along their borders, the whole surface being covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. One of the largest of these bogs is at the head of Bog brook, a mile and a half west of Second lake, and has an area of fifteen or twenty acres. West of Perry stream there is another extensive bog, directly west of the one previously described. Near the head of Perry stream there are several, more or less occupied by shrubs and trees; here and there a hackmatack or larch rises from the surface covered with laurels, Labrador tea, and other swamp plants. North of Second lake is a very extensive swamp where, besides the laurel, Labrador tea and larch, we frequently find the cedar and alder. A short distance south of Connecticut lake are two small open bogs, on which cranberries grow abundantly. The peat here is not more than six feet in depth. One of the most extensive swamps in the State is in the Dartmouth College grant. The distance across it, north and south, is about three hundred rods, and the distance east and west is much greater. Several interesting peat deposits exist along the Androscoggin. One in Milan contains many well-preserved trunks of fallen trees, principally tamarack. In Shelburne the reclamation of a peat-swamp has been quite successfully carried on.

These bogs when drained and dressed with sand or sand and lime are excellent soils, very productive in hay and oats. Many of them may in this way be reclaimed, for, in time, the peat will be used as fuel and as a fertilizer. Peat makes a valuable fertilizer. It absorbs and retains water and ammonia, promotes the disintegration of the rocks, renders light soils more productive, and acts valuably in other ways. Those who have experimented with it, and compared its properties with ordinary stable manure, find that it gives, in a certain quantity, an equal amount of lime and nitrogen and one-third more organic matter, but is deficient in magnesia, potash, phosphoric and sulphuric acids. These elements may be given by adding to one hundred pounds of fresh peat one pound of commercial potash, or five pounds of unleached wood ashes, one pound of good super-phosphate, or one pound each of bone-dust and gypsum.

In view of the small amount and the cheapness of the materials to bring peat to the fertilizing standard of stable manure, it would appear as if our farmers could greatly enrich their lands at small expense.

CHAPTER IV.

SCENERY OF COÖS.

Pittsburg—Crown Monument—Megantic Mountain—Headwaters of St Francis and Chaudiere Rivers—Along the New Hampshire and Quebec Boundary—Third Lake—Mt. Carmel—Mt Agiz-coös—Cascades—Little Diamond Falls—Huggins Branch—Dixville Notch—"The Old Man of Dixville"—The Flume—Cascade Brook—Huntington Cascade—Scenery of Errol—West Stewartstown to North Stratford—Groveton—Stark—Milan—Lancaster—Jefferson—Randolph—Dalton—Shelburne—Gorham.

PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON says that the lovers of the grand, wild and picturesque in nature, will especially delight in the primeval forests of Coös county. A journey of a day and a half in Pittsburg, from Connecticut lake through an unbroken forest, will take one to Crown monument, which is at the extreme northeast corner of the state. It is on the water-shed between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the streams running south into the Atlantic, and it is so called because a monument was placed there by the commissioners who established the boundary between the states and the provinces. From a ridge of land 2,568 feet above the level of the sea, where, looking northward, the land slopes toward the St. Lawrence, and southward, toward the Atlantic, the view must be extensive. In either direction we look over only illimitable forests, except that in the dim distance, a little to the east of north, there is a small settlement, probably at the north end of Megantic lake,—otherwise the view embraces a boundless forest. Immediately north, the slope is quite gradual, and, as it stretches northward, the country seems like a plain extending to the horizon. To the northeast is Saddle mountain, with hills and ridges, to the northwest, Megantic mountain rises as from an immense plain. Embraced in the view northward are the headwaters of the St. Francis and Chaudière rivers, while east and west is the high ridge that forms the water-shed. The view directly south is limited, for a mountain ridge runs from the Magalloway directly west into New Hampshire. To the southwest, the high ridge that encircles the basin where the many branches of the Magalloway have their source, obstructs the view in that direction. To the southeast there is nothing, as far as the eye can see, but high ridges and mountain peaks, which follow each other in rapid succession until in the far distance they seem to pierce the sky.

If we should follow along the boundary between New Hampshire and Quebec, there would be many points where we should wish to stop and view the grand panorama spread out before us. Two of the most remarkable outlooks we will notice. Not far from three and a half miles south-

west from Crown monument there is a point of land 2,812 feet in height. The distant view is not unlike that from Crown monument, but the immediate surroundings are much more grand; among the attractions is a mountain lake, which lies in a depression to the west 800 feet below the summit, and it is so near that we seem to look directly down upon it. Another point of interest is in the vicinity of Third lake. The view northward embraces a continuous forest, extending fifty miles or more; and in the distance, Megantic mountain stands massive and alone. The only habitations to be seen are one or two houses in Ditton (Canada).

South, half a mile distant, we look down on Third lake. On a bright day in early summer, when the stately forests are mirrored in its clear waters, it presents a scene of quiet beauty that cannot be surpassed. Generally the view southward is not extensive, but on some of the higher points we can overlook the nearer hills, and some of the peaks of the White Mountains can be seen.

Mt. Carmel.—Mt. Carmel rises 3,711 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the line of New Hampshire and Maine, and consists of a long ridge, on which there are two points of nearly equal height, half or three-quarters of a mile apart; from the point east there is a gradual slope for half a mile, then the descent is almost perpendicular down to the debris formed from the fallen rocks. Before we reach this precipitous height, there is a ridge that branches off and runs towards the northeast; and along the east side of this there are perpendicular walls of rock. As Mt. Carmel is somewhat isolated, the view from the summit is extensive.

Immediately northward is the great basin where rise the many streams that unite to form the Magalloway. Beyond is the ridge that forms the boundary between the states and the provinces, and, through gaps in this, we can see a peak far to the northeast. To the east the view is fine, while near at hand you look down into the valley of the Magalloway. Here you catch glimpses of the stream, and, save here and there, where the water reflects the sunlight, the valley is a dark forest of evergreen. Eastward from the summit of Mt. Carmel we can see far beyond the valley, and such an array of hills, ridges, and mountain is rarely seen. Here a mountain, irregular in outline and broken abruptly off; there two, similar in shape, while beyond, and farther south, is a mountain summit that has a graceful contour in its curving lines of beauty. Southward for twenty miles the view is unobstructed down the Magalloway; then from the east, Mt. Agizcoös, with its bare summit, extends partly across the valley. Southward, sixty-five miles distant from our view-point, we can see the dim yet perfect outline of the White Mountains. In some respects the view to the west and southwest is the most interesting. Here is a succession of undulating ridges and hills, which, with their shadows and ever-changing color, give a peculiar charm to the scene; then, in the midst of the forests we can

see the Connecticut lakes. There is not probably another mountain-peak in New Hampshire of this height, where one feels so entirely away from the habitations of men. In every direction, the whole country, embracing thousands of square miles, is one vast wilderness, except at the outlet of Connecticut lake. From the summit of Magalloway mountain, three miles east from Connecticut lake, there is a fine view of mountains, hills and lakes.

Cascades.—Though not numerous in the northern part of Coös county, there are two or three cascades that should be mentioned. On one of the western branches of Indian stream, near the north line of the Colebrook Academy grant, there is a cascade which, on account of its rare beauty, deserves especial notice. It is in a deep ravine, and on either side there is a dense forest of evergreens. Here the extreme heat of summer is unknown, for the coolness of the water tempers the atmosphere. The cascade has a height of forty feet,—the first twelve feet the water is broken by jutting rocks; for the remaining twenty-eight it flows over a ledge, which has a descent of sixty degrees. At the top the stream is four feet wide, and at the base twenty feet. The pure water, the white spray, the dark, moss-covered rocks, the cool, delicious atmosphere, the shimmering light through the trees, the mossy banks of the stream, the perfect stillness, broken only by the music of the waters and the songs of birds, form an attractive combination.

East from Connecticut lake, and southeast from the summit of Magalloway mountain, the Little Diamond falls in a series of rapid, wide cascades. The rapids extend for half a mile; and the fall in that distance is 150 feet, with perpendicular falls of from three to ten feet. Southwest of the same mountain there is a fall on Huggins's branch. There are rapids for half a mile before we come to the falls; then a slope of fifty degrees and a fall of fifteen feet; then a fall of twelve feet perpendicular; then a slope of forty-two degrees and a fall of about forty feet, confined between nearly perpendicular strata of rock, and the water finally rests in a great basin at the base. Just below the stream turns east, with a fall of ten feet. This is a beautiful cascade, and well worthy of a visit.

Dixville Notch is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of natural scenery in the state, equaling, if not surpassing the White Mountain notch in picturesque grandeur. The angular and precipitous appearance of the rocks, rising hundreds of feet, almost perpendicularly, on either side, is strikingly different from the rounded and water worn appearance of most of the crystalline rocks throughout the northern part of the United States, and seems to come nearer to the scenery of the Alps than anything else in New England. This notch is easy of access, being only ten miles from Colebrook village; and although the highest point in the road through the notch is 830 feet above that village, yet the ascent is so gradual that few

would believe they had reached so great an elevation. It surpasses most other notches in the vertical height of its walls, one point being 560 feet above the highest part of the road. Some of the highest precipitous masses stand out in bold relief from the sides. Table rock projects 167 feet, while the ragged, serrated edges everywhere form projecting points. One can easily imagine that he sees here the turrets and spires of some ruined cathedral, or the battlements and towers of castles of the mediæval age; or, as one stands on Table rock, he can imagine that a bridge once spanned the chasm below, and that these masses of rock standing in the debris are the ruins of piers on which it might have been built. The rock here differs in cleavage from that of similar composition elsewhere in New Hampshire. It splits in huge longitudinal fragments; and Nature has here quarried posts that equal in just proportion those wrought by human hands.

On Table rock the view embraces a wide sweep of country. One can see quite a distance in Maine, a part of Vermont, and, when clear, places in Quebec can be recognized; and from Table rock the view down through the Notch is always grand. After passing the height of the Notch, going east on the right, we can see a profile,—"The Old Man of Dixville,"—which has very fair proportions. On the left, still farther east, there is an excellent representation of the walls and turrets of a ruined castle.

The "Flume" shows itself on the north side of the road, thirty or forty rods back in the forest. It is a chasm, in granite, about fifteen feet wide and fifteen rods long; and the stream running through it falls about thirty feet in cascades. In one place there is a pot-hole seven feet deep, with a diameter of four feet. The granite is divided by two vertical sets of seams or joints, so that large columnar blocks could be taken out without quarrying. The excavated rock seems to have been a trap-dyke, part of which may still be seen. Nearly opposite the Flume, but farther down the valley, is "Cascade brook," a branch of Clear stream. Upon this may be seen a series of cascades for more than half a mile. They were named "Huntington cascades" by the New Hampshire Press Association. The top of the most interesting cascade is 274 feet above its base. Here the stream is divided by a trap-dyke two feet wide; and the water falls on each side a distance of forty feet. The rock here is the same argillaceous schist as in the Notch; besides there is an interesting trap dyke, containing glassy feldspar and basaltic hornblende, which, Dr. Jackson says, resembles more a volcanic rock than any other found in the state. Most other notches we can see a long distance before we reach them, but here we have scarcely any intimation that there is such a vast rent in the mountain until we are almost in the very gap itself.

Errol.—In Errol there is one of the grandest outlooks in New Hampshire, which can be seen while driving along the road. In the distance are the grandest of mountain summits. After crossing the Androscoggin,

from Errol Dam to Upton, Me., the road winds along and over the ridge of land between that river and Umbagog lake. As we ascend the hill the grandeur of the scenery begins to unfold itself. On our right, and a little south of west, is the Androscoggin, which pours along over rapids until it rests in a quiet bay, where the river widens to receive the waters of Clear stream. After leaving the bay, the river becomes rapid again, and pours along between the hills, and soon is lost to sight. Westward, among the hills, is Aker's pond, and, following up the valley of Clear stream, the view is limited by the high ridge running through Dixville. A little farther south we look over the hills in Errol and Millsfield, and we can see a few peaks in Odell. To the southwest there is nearly thirty miles of unbroken wilderness. For a distant view, I know not where the White Mountains can be seen to such advantage as just south of this height of land; neither do I know of any distant point where they appear so high.

On the Connecticut there are many places where the scenery is enchanting. At almost every turn in the road, from West Stewartstown to North Stratford, there is something that attracts the attention,—a mountain of grand proportions, a hill with graceful outline, the trees, the forests, or the river, as it runs through grassy meadows or along a wooded hillside. There is some remarkable scenery in the vicinity of Groveton. Coming from the south towards the village, Percy peaks will attract the attention for their symmetrical form and color. The village itself is surrounded by mountains. The summits of those that are farthest away are scarcely more than ten miles distant, while Mt. Lyon, on the south, is not more than four. Although the hills and mountains are so near, yet, on account of the broad interval of the Connecticut, we do not feel as though the outlook had too narrow limits, but rather that in the whole view there is a beautiful symmetry. It is especially grand to watch the moon as it rises above the Pilot hills, breaks through the passing cloud, and throws its gentle light across the forests. There are hills on every side, climbing which we have distant views. From Percy peaks, northward, we have forests and wooded summits; southeast, the White hills rise in all their grandeur; south, we have the long line of the Pilot hills; and, a little west of south, we look down the valley of the Connecticut, and, in the distance, Moosilauke rises against the sky.

The summit of the south peak is easily gained from the southeast, but the western slope of this, as well as the north peak, is so steep that it would require an expert in climbing to be able to reach the summit of either peak from that direction.

Stark is a town of mountains and hills. Approaching Stark station, either from the east or the west, the points of the mountains from the opposite sides of the valley, project by each other so that there seems to be an impassable barrier across the valley; but we know that the stream

must pass through the mountains, and Stark station is in the gap of the mountain through which it passes. On the north is a perpendicular wall of rock forming a vast amphitheatre, while on the opposite side of the valley, and a little east, is Mill mountain. Although in every other direction surrounded by high mountains, yet, looking a little west of south, we can see in the distance some of the high peaks of the Pilot range.

West Milan.—Here the peaks of the White Mountains begin to appear, and besides, there is quite an array of mountains westward. In the southeast part of Milan, near the line of Berlin, and about a mile east of the Androscoggin, we have one of the most striking views of the White Mountains.

In Lancaster the view is always grand. Mt. Lyon to the north, and thence eastward the broad sweep of the Pilot range, and the group of mountains of which Starr King is the culminating point, are so situated that every fine sunset gives to them that deep coloring which is the charm of mountain scenery. Most of the White Mountain peaks can be seen from the village, but two miles east, on the road to Jefferson, to a point between three and four hundred feet above the Connecticut, brings them out in bolder relief, and at the same time gives a charming view of the Connecticut valley and the village of Lancaster. From Mt. Pleasant, which is easy of access, the view is more extended, and embraces the mountains southward.

From Jefferson hill and thence on the road to Randolph, we get a nearer view of the mountains. At the Mt. Adams the broad sweep of forests, reaching from Israel's river almost to the summits of the mountains, gives us one of our grandest views. From Dalton mountain we have the sweep of the whole horizon: westward, the mountains in Vermont; the Connecticut valley northward; the mountains of Stratford, Mt. Lyon, the Pilot range, Starr King, all of the White Mountains, the chief of the Franconia mountains, and Moosilauke, southward.

Shelburne.—The scenery is varied and lovely to those artistic enough to appreciate it. Artists say that nowhere have they seen such rich autumnal coloring as in Shelburne. Several picturesque spots may be found on the Lead Mine brook, and the little flat called The Garden is used as a camping ground by tourists. On the north side of Mt. Winthrop is Moses' rock, so-called, sixty feet high, and rising at an angle of fifty degrees. In the winter water trickles over it, forming a beautiful ice cascade. Near by was the Granny Starbird rock, where the old doctress held her horse by the bridle through a stormy night. It has since been split up for railroad bridges and underpinnings. On Peabody brook, between Red hill and Baldcap, are Shelburne falls. In the spring they can be seen two-thirds the length of the town, appearing like a great drift of snow. The Falls are one of the objects of interest to summer visitors.

Baldeap, as its name implies, is a bare ledge at the top, and in height ranks next to Moriah. It is easy to ascend and affords a delightful view. A little pond of clear, cool water near the summit was christened Dream lake by some romantic visitor.

Gorham.—The mountain scenery here is not surpassed in the whole mountain region. At the southeast, distant but a few miles, stand Mounts Moriah and Carter, each about 5,000 feet in height; at the west can be seen Mt. Madison; at the northwest the Pilot range, while at the east are the Androscoggin hills, the most prominent of which is Mt. Hayes. It is only eight miles to the Glen House at the base of Mt. Washington.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN HISTORY.

Aboriginal Indians — Iroquois — Mohawks — Algonquins — New England Tribes — Wigwams — Social Life, Government, and Language — Food — Religion — The St. Francis Indians — Gen. Amherst — Rogers' Expedition — Destruction of St. Francis Village — Retreat and Sufferings of the "Rangers."

WHEN the Europeans first landed on the Continent of America, the Indians who inhabited the Atlantic slope, and dwelt in the valleys of the Connecticut and St. Lawrence, in the basin of the Great Lakes, and the fertile valleys of the Alleghany region, were composed of two great nations and their sub-divisions. These were soon known to the whites under the French appellation of Iroquois and Algonquins. These nations differed in language and lineage, in manners and customs, in the construction of their dwellings and boats, and were hereditary enemies.

The Iroquois proper, who gave their name to one division, the ablest and most powerful of this family, were the Five Nations, called by themselves the Ho de-no-sau-nee, "the people of the long house." They compared their union of five tribes, stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles in Central New York, to one of their long wigwams containing many families. Among all the Aborigines of America there were none so politic and intelligent, none so war-like and fierce, none with such a contrasting array of virtues and vices as the true Iroquois. All surrounding tribes, whether of their own family, or of the Algonquins, stood in awe of them. They followed the war-path, and their war-cry was heard on the banks of the Mississippi, on the shores of the Gulf of

Mexico, and where the Atlantic breakers dash in Massachusetts Bay. "Some of the small tribes were nearly exterminated by their ferocity and barbarity. They were more cruel to the Eastern Indians than those Indians were to the Europeans." The New England tribes, with scarce an exception, paid them tribute; and the Montagnais, far north on the Saguenay, called by the French "the paupers of the wilderness," would start from their midnight slumbers at dreams of the Iroquois, and run, terror-stricken, into the forest. They were the conquerors of the New World, and justly carried the title of "The Romans of the West." The Jesuit Father, Ragueneau, wrote, in 1650, in his "Revelations des Hurons," "My pen has no ink black enough to paint the fury of the Iroquois." The tribe which guarded the eastern door of the typical long house, was the most active and most blood-thirsty one of this fierce family, the dreaded Mohawks, to whom the Connecticut River Indians gave the appellation of Ma-qua hogs, or Maquas - "Man-eaters." The Mohawk country proper was west of the Hudson river, but, by right of conquest, they claimed all the country between the Hudson and the sources of the north and easterly branches of the Connecticut, and, by virtue of this claim, all the Indians of the Connecticut valley paid them annual tribute.

The few tribes of the Iroquois were surrounded on all sides by the much more numerous Algonquins, to which family all the New England tribes belonged. Along the valley of the St. Lawrence dwelt the Algonquins proper, the Abinaquis, the Montagnais, and other roving tribes. These tribes were often forced, during the long Canadian winters when game grew scarce, to subsist on buds and bark, and sometimes even on the wood of forest trees, for many weeks together. From this they were called in mockery by their bitter enemies, the Mohawks, "Ad-i-ron-daks" - tree-eaters. The New England tribes of the Algonquin family dwelt along the sea, and on the banks of the larger streams. The Et-it-che-mi-as dwelt farthest east in the St. Croix region. The confederation of Abinaquis, and their kindred tribes, the Taratines, had their hunting grounds in the valleys of the Penobscot, Saco, and Piscataqua, and held possession of Northern New Hampshire. The Anasagunticooks, a powerful tribe, controlled the territories of the Ameriscoggin (Androskoggin). Savage, and given to war, they dwindled away, until in 1747, they could number but 160 warriors. The Pequawkets (Pigwackets) occupied the Saco valley. In the southeastern part of New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts dwelt the Penobscot or Pawtucket tribe; while the Massachusetts occupied the lands around the bay known by their name, and the neighboring islands. In what is now the state of Vermont, no permanent home existed of any Indian tribe. It was the beaver hunting country of the Iroquois, but also claimed, and at times occupied, by the Abenaquis.

Wigwams.—The Algonquin Indians made their wigwams small and

round, and for one or two families only; while the Iroquois built theirs long and narrow, each for the use of many families. The Algonquin wigwam was made of poles set up around a circle, from ten to twelve feet across. The poles met at the top, forming a circular frame-work, which was covered with bark-mats or skins; in the center was the fire, the smoke escaping from a hole in the top. In these wigwams men, women, children, and dogs, crowded promiscuously together in complete violation of all our rules of modern housekeeping.

Social Life, Government, and Language.—The government of the Indian was completely patriarchal. The only law was the custom of the tribe; conforming to that, he was otherwise as free as the air he breathed to follow the bent of his own wild will. In his solitary cabin he was the head of his family, and his "squaw" was but his slave to do the drudgery. Over tribes were principal chiefs called *sachems*, and lesser ones called *sagamos*. The direct succession was invariably in the female line. The war-chiefs were only leaders in times of war, and won their distinction only by their valor on the war-path. The Indian language, in the language of modern comparative philology, was neither *monosyllabic* like the Chinese, nor *inflecting* like that of the civilized Caucasian stock, but was *agglutinating*, like that of the northwestern Asiatic tribes, and those of southeastern Europe. They express ideas by stringing words together in one compound vocable. The Algonquin languages were harsh and guttural; not euphonious like that of the Iroquois. Contrast the Algonquin names A-gi-o-cho-ok, Co-os, Squa-ke-ag, Am-os-ke-ag, Win-ne-pi-se-o-gee, Waumbek-meth-na, with Hi-a-wath-a, O-no-a-la-go-na, Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, Skanek-ta-da.

Food.—The Indians had fish, game, nuts, berries, roots, corn, acorns, squashes, a kind of bean called now "seiva bean," and a species of sunflower, with roots like an artichoke. Fish were speared or taken with lines, nets or snares, made of the sinews of deer, or fibres of moosewood. Their fish-hooks were made of the bones of fishes or of birds. They caught the moose, the deer, and the bear in the winter season by shooting with bows and arrows, by snaring, or in pitfalls. They cooked their fish by roasting before the fire on the end of a long stick, or by boiling in closely-woven baskets, or stone or wooden vessels. They made water boil, not by hanging over the fire, but by the constant immersion of hot stones. The corn boiled alone was "hominy;" with beans, "succotash."

Religion.—The aborigines had but a vaguely crude idea, if an idea at all, of religion. They had no priests, no altars, no sacrifice. They had "medicine-men"—mere conjurors—who added nothing to the mysterious awe and superstition which enveloped the whole race. The Indian spiritualized everything in nature; heard "aery tongues on sands and shores

and desert wildernesses," saw "calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire" on every hand. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a breeze, all were mystic signals of good or evil import, by which he was guided in the most important undertakings. He placed the greatest confidence in dreams, which were to him revelations from the spirit-world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked, and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid on all occasions to instruct him how to cure the sick, or reveal to him his enemies.

Three centuries of contact with our civilization has unchanged him, and he is still the wild, untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their immutability; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother."

St. Francis Indians.—The central metropolis of the Abenakis Indians was situated on the St. Lawrence river at the mouth of the St. Francis. This was midway between Montreal and Quebec, and in easy communication with the New England frontiers. These St. Francis Indians were strong in numbers, power, and enterprise, and the staunch allies of the French. Here was planned expedition after expedition against the border English settlements, and here was paid the bounties offered for scalps and prisoners. Here, too, was a city of refuge for all the outlawed savages driven from the English country. Among these were what remained of the followers of Philip, Paugus, Mesaudowit, Kancamagus, and Wahawah. From this strong protected citadel for many years went out war parties, thirsting with revenge, to glut it in the blood of the New Englanders. "Hundreds of people had fallen by the rifle and hatchet, burnished and sharpened at the hearth-stones of this village." These Indians claimed the "Cowasse" country as their own. They enjoyed the rich profusion of game and fish of the upper Connecticut. The bear, moose, and feathered game were of a superior quality, while from the clear, cold waters of the streams they brought ample supplies of those delicate fish—salmon and trout. The fertile soil yielded large crops of corn wherever their rude planting covered the kernels. It was a select and paradisaical country,—this "Cowasse"—and no wonder that they stoutly resisted all encroachments of the English or their attempts to occupy their last hold upon New England. Here the Indians, during the strong rule of the French in Canada, and blest by their aid, grew fat and numerous. Through this country passed their trails when they carried death and destruction to the frontier settlements of lower New Hampshire, and their jubilant cries, as they returned laden with spoils, scalps, and prisoners, resounded along the

“Notch,” and other defiles of the White Mountains, and among the tall white pines of the upper Connecticut. Until the power of the French was broken, and while the St. Francis Indians preserved their strength, no paleface, except a captive, was allowed even a lodging, or an occupancy in the “Coös.”

After the fall of Louisburg, in 1758, Gen. Abercrombie was recalled to England, and General Amherst made commander of the British forces warring against the French and Indians in America. He took personal command at Lake Champlain, brought order out of confusion, called for seventeen hundred more recruits from the already depleted numbers of the colonists, and gained success by the excellence of his judgment, his circumspection, and other needed qualities for winning conquests and preserving acquisitions. In 1759 Gen. Amherst ordered two measures of great importance to New England. One was the construction of a military road from Crown Point to Number Four (Charlestown) on the Connecticut river. This improvement was of great value, and opened a large territory to immediate settlement. The other measure was of full more importance. It was the destruction of the chief village of the St. Francis tribe. The daring Indian-fighter, Major Robert Rogers, with two hundred of his famous Rangers, was selected for the undertaking. A large part of this detachment, both of officers and men, was from New Hampshire, and chosen, by Rogers himself, for their bravery and experience. Starting from Crown Point, they passed down Lake Champlain to Missisquoi Bay, and there left their boats in charge of two Indians, who were to remain until the party returned, unless the enemy discovered the boats. In such case the guard was to follow and inform Rogers of the fact. Major Rogers and his party, reduced by casualties to one hundred and forty-two, the 23d of September, left the bay and struck boldly into the wilderness, but, on the 25th, were overtaken by the Indians left in charge of the boats, with the disheartening intelligence that the enemy had discovered them and were in pursuit. There was no alternative but to push on, outmarch the pursuers, destroy the fated village, return by Lake Memphremagog and the Connecticut, and thus accomplish their object and elude their pursuers. Lieut. McMillen was sent back across the country to Crown Point, to inform Gen. Amherst of their situation, that he might order provisions to be sent up the Connecticut to the Lower Coös for the use of the party, should they live to return that way. The Rangers then, nothing daunted, continued their march through the wet, marshy ground for nine days; sleeping nights upon a sort of hammock made of boughs to keep them from the water. The tenth day they arrived within fifteen miles of the doomed town. The place was reconnoitred by Rogers and two of his officers on the 6th of October, and the Indians were discovered in the greatest glee, celebrating a wedding. Rogers returned to his party, and, at

three o'clock the next morning, the Rangers advanced to within four hundred yards of the village. Before sunrise the attack was made by an advance in three divisions. The surprise was so complete that the Indians had no time to rally, defend, or escape. Two hundred were killed upon the spot; twenty of their women and children were taken prisoners. Daylight revealed to the victors the horrible sight of more than six hundred scalps of both sexes and all ages floating from the lodge-poles of the wigwams. Nothing can give us a more vivid picture of the horrors of an Indian war, or the dangers besetting the early days of the pioneers of this country. If the massacre of this village of surprised savages seem a cold and blood-thirsty deed, the discovery of these dread trophies of savage atrocity showed it to be but a just reprisal. All of the houses were burned, except three, and, it was supposed, many Indians. Upon roll call it was found that seven were wounded and one killed. They then commenced their march for Connecticut river. It was Rogers' intention to occupy for a time the fort he had built in 1755, in what is now Stratford. After marching eight days their provisions failed upon the shore of Lake Memphremagog, and they separated into parties, the better to obtain game, and made for "the mouth of the Ammonoosuck" as best they might. It was a march for life. Twenty were killed or taken prisoners. Rogers took one party with him by the way of Magog lake and the Passumpsic river. Another party was to gain the upper Connecticut and follow down that stream. Other parties took independent courses.* Some, after months of weary journeying, reached the settlement, while others perished in the wilderness. A Toledo blade, found on Meeting House hill, Lancaster, no doubt belonged to one of the "Rangers." In the early settlement of the country guns were found on the Fifteen-mile falls, and it is supposed one of the parties was overtaken by Indians here, that a fight ensued in which several were killed, that the whites were victorious, and that they put the guns of those who were killed in the river so they would not be found by the Indians. One historian says that many died at the head of the Fifteen-mile falls from exhaustion and hunger. They had in vain tried to appease their hunger by boiled powder horns, bullet pouches, leather-aprons, bark of trees, ground nuts and lily pads. There can be no doubt that some of them even ate human flesh.

There is a tradition that relics of Rogers' "Rangers" have been found on the north side of the White Mountains. (See Jefferson.) The party which arrived at the Lower Coös found the fresh embers of the fires left by the party which Gen. Amherst had sent there with provisions, which had, just a few hours before, returned to Charlestown without leaving supplies.

* According to James W. Weeks, the old settlers of Coös had a tradition that most of the parties, with Major Rogers, met at Fort Wentworth, and waited three days for stragglers to come in, before starting down the river.

Months elapsed before the scattered men were reunited at Crown Point. Fifty of the gallant-band were reported lost. From this time the St. Francis Indians were scattered in small bands, and in different localities. Their spirit was broken, their prestige gone. Major Rogers and his "Rangers" had humbled them, and as the war had made them British subjects, "they, with silence and sorrow, permitted new coming whites to live among them," and the whole extent of the "Cowasse" was ready for English occupancy and settlement.

CHAPTER VI.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Topography — Mt. Starr King Group — Mt. Carter Group — Mt. Washington Range — Cherry Mountain District — Mt. Willey Range — History — Mythology — First Visited — Winthrop's Account — Darby Field's Route up the Mountains — Josselyn's Description of Scenery — The Chrystal Hills — Later Visits — Western Pass, or "Notch" — First Settlement — Scientific Visitors — Scenery of the Notch — Nash and Sawyer's Grant — "A Horse through the Notch" — Sawyer's Rock — First Articles of Commerce — Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike — Scientific Explorations — First Settlers Among the Mountains — Nancy's Rock and Brook — First House in the Notch — Crawford's Cabin on the Summit — Summit House — Tip-top House — Carriage Road — Glen House — Mt. Washington Railway — Mountain Tragedies — "Among the Clouds" — Signal Station — Summer Hotels.

THE White Mountains cover an area of 1,270 square miles, bounded by the state line on the east ; the Androscoggin river and the Grand Trunk Railway on the northeast and north ; the Connecticut river valley, or an irregular line from Northumberland to Warren, on the west ; the region of Baker's river on the southwest ; the Pemigewasset river and the lake district on the south. The Saco river cuts the White Mountains into two nearly equal parts. Prof. Huntington groups the mountains in ten sub-divisions : 1. Mt. Starr King group. 2. Mt. Carter group. 3. Mt. Washington range, with a Jackson branch. 4. Cherry mountain district. 5. Mt. Willey range. 6. Mt. Carrigain and Osceola group. 7. Mt. Passaconaway range. 8. Mts. Twin and Lafayette group. 9. Mts. Moosilauke and Profile division. 10. Mt. Pequawket area. The first five embrace all really connected with this county. These mountain groups differ much in geological character, age, and topographical features.

1. *Mt. Starr King Group* is embraced in the remote portions of the towns of Gorham, Randolph, Jefferson, Lancaster, Stark, Milan, Berlin, and the

whole of Kilkenny. It is bounded by the Upper Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin rivers on the north and east, by Moose and Israel's rivers on the south, and the Connecticut slope on the west. The longest diameter of this group is sixteen miles; the greatest width thirteen miles. The shape of the area is oval elliptical, more pointed at the north than south, and comprises about 150 square miles. The Upper Ammonoosuc river flows in a broad valley in Randolph and Berlin, and thereby divides the group into two parts. The source, called the "Pond of Safety," is nearly 900 feet above Milan water-station, and there is a depression in the ridge in the south towards Jefferson. Geologists state that the northern portion of the Starr King region was once a large plateau through which water has cut the numerous valleys now found. Not less than seven streams have cut notches into this plateau, — the three most prominent ones being from Berlin, Stark (Mill Brook), and Lancaster. There is a central ridge through Kilkenny, the Pilot mountain range, connected by a valley with Mt. Starr King in Jefferson. A branch diverges from this range to Pilot mountain in Stark. Green's ledge and Black mountain are spurs to the east from the Pilot range. From Mt. Starr King to Berlin Falls runs an irregularly curved range, composed of Pliny, Randolph, and Crescent mountains, and Mt. Forest. Mts. Starr King, Pilot, and Randolph, are the culminating points, being in height 3,800, 3,640, and 3,063 feet respectively.

2. *Mt. Carter Group* lies in Shelburne, Bean's Purchase, Chatham, and Jackson. There is a heavy range from Gorham to Jackson, quite near the Peabody and Ellis valleys, while, on the east, the slope towards the Androscoggin is quite gradual. Mt. Moriah is one of the most northern peaks of this chain. Rev. T. Starr King says "Mount Moriah should be seen from the bend of the Androscoggin, a little more than a mile north of the hotel (in Gorham). Here its charming outline is seen to the best advantage. Its crest is as high over the valley as Lafayette rises over the Profile House." Mt. Moriah and Mt. Carter are separated by Imp mountain. Wild river occupies a broad valley in Bean's Purchase, trending northeasterly. The highest part of Carter range is next Peabody river. The western slope is much steeper than the eastern. Several tributaries flow to Wild river from the south, from the range which runs easterly to form the entire western and southern edge of the Wild river basin. This range curves to the north, near the Maine line, where Mt. Royce stands immediately on the border. Some of the wildest, grandest, and most beautiful scenery of the White Mountains is in this district.

3. *Mt. Washington Range*. — The main range of Mt. Washington extends from Gorham to Bartlett, about twenty-two miles. The culminating point is central, with a deep gulf towards Gorham, a slope on the north, formed partially by the westerly Mt. Deception range, which also produces the broad Ammonoosuc valley on the west, in connection with the axial line

of summits. There are two principal valleys on the south, the more westerly occupying the depression of Dry or Mt. Washington river, and the easterly passing down the slope of Rocky branch, which travels easterly near its termination, and parallel with the Saco in Bartlett. Starting with the Androscoggin valley, the range commences in the low Pine mountain. In the southeast corner of Gorham this is intersected by the pass of the Pinkham road between Randolph and the Glen House. Next, the land rises rapidly to the top of Mt. Madison, 5,400 feet. The range now curves westerly, passing over the summits of Adams, Jefferson, and Clay. From the gap between Clay and Washington the best view can be obtained of the deep abyss in which the west branch of Peabody river rises. From Washington the east rim of the Great Gulf is easily discerned, for on it the carriage road to the Glen House is located. From "Blue Pond," or "Lake of the Clouds," and the height south of Tuckerman's ravine to Madison, it is easy to imagine an elevated plateau out of Washington, which rises, say 800 feet. Tuckerman's and Huntington's ravines have been cut out east of Washington. Tuckerman's runs easterly, holding the head waters of Ellis river. Huntington's commences at the southern angle of the carriage road, at the fifth mile post, and runs towards the first.

Past Mt. Washington the main range drops to the pass of the Lake of the Clouds,—the source of the Ammonoosuc river. The first mountain is Monroe, then comes Mts. Franklin, Pleasant, Clinton, Jackson, and Webster, as named. Mt. Webster is a long mountain with a steep side towards the Saco, and being directly opposite the Willey House, forms one of the chief features of the Notch. From Monroe to Webster, the east flank of the mountains is washed by the powerful Mt. Washington river, the proper continuance of the Saco valley, which formerly was called Dry river. This heads in Oakes's gulf, from the east side of which two ranges run southerly. The western one follows the Saco to a point opposite "Sawyer's rock," having, in the lower part of its course, Giant's Stairs, Mt. Resolution, Mt. Crawford, Mt. Hope, and "Hart's ledge." The eastern one is not conspicuous, and not named.

4. *Cherry Mountain District.* Mt. Deception range consists of four peaks,—Mt. Mitten, Mt. Dartmouth, Mt. Deception, and Cherry mountain. It is separated by a considerable valley from Mt. Jefferson, and its gentler slope lies on the northern flank towards Israel's river. The road from Fabbyan's to Jefferson passes between Cherry and Deception. Cherry mountain has a northerly spur of large dimensions, called Owls Head, where occurred the great slide of 1885.

5. *Mt. Willey Range* starts from near the White Mountain House in Carroll, and ends in Mt. Willey. Its northern terminus is low, the highest peak being at the southern end of the range. Six granitic summits appear before reaching the high summit of Mt. Tom, just back of the Crawford

House. The stream forming "Beecher's Cascade" passes between Mt. Tom and the next summit south, which was named Mt. Lincoln, but, as that name was already occupied by a peak in Franconia, was re-christened Mt. Field by Prof. Huntington. From Mt. Field to Mt. Willey, the high land is continuous, reaching an elevation of 4,300 feet. It then drops off abruptly, and terminates. Ethan's pond, the head of the Merrimack river waters, lies a little to the southwest of the precipice. The Field-Willey range is directly opposite Mt. Webster, and the valley between is the most striking part of the White Mountain notch, the head of which is formed by Mt. Willard, only about 550 feet above the Crawford plain.

History.—The first mention of the White Mountains in print, occurs in Josselyn's "New England Rarities Discovered," printed in 1672. This writer, in his "Voyages," published a year or two later, gives us the best part of the mythology of our highest hills. The story, as Josselyn tells it, is curious enough; and its resemblance to one of the most venerable of Caucasian traditions should seem to suggest some connection of the people which transmitted it with the common Asiatic home of the bearded races. "Ask them," says Josselyn, "whither they go when they dye? they will tell you, pointing with their finger to Heaven beyond the White Mountains, and do hint at Noah's Flood, as may be conceived by a story they have received from father to son, time out of mind, that a great while agoen their Countrey was drowned, and all the People and other Creatures in it, only one *Powaw* and his *Webb* foreseeing the Flood fled to the White Mountains carrying a hare along with them and so escaped; after a while the *Powaw* sent the *Hare* away, who not returning, emboldened thereby, they descended, and lived many years after, and had many *children*, from whom the Countrie was filled again with Indians." The Indians gave the mountains the name of *Agiocochook*. The English name of our mountains, which had its origin, perhaps, while as yet they were only known to adventurous mariners, following the still silent coasts of New England, relates them to all other high mountains, from *Dhawalagiri*, the White Mountain of the Himalayah to *Craig Eryri* of Snowdon of Wales; but it is interesting to find them also, in this legend, in some sort of mythical connection with traditions and heights of the ancient continent, the first knowledge of which carries us back to the very beginnings of human history. Dr. Belknap says that Capt. Walter Neale, accompanied by Josselyn and Darby Field, set out, in 1632, to discover the "beautiful lakes" report placed in the interior, and that, in the course of their travels, they visited the White Mountains. Merrill, in 1817, after an examination of the best authorities, concludes that Walter and Robert Neal, and others, visited the mountains in 1631, but it is to Darby Field, of Pascataquack, that the credit is now generally assigned of being the first explorer of the White Mountains. Accompanied by two Indians, Winthrop tells us, Field climbed

the highest summit in 1642. We believe with C. E. Potter that Belknap's account is correct, and Field's first visit was in 1632. It appears that "within twelve miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low savins, which they went upon the top of, sometimes, but a continual ascent upon rocks, on a ridge between two valleys filled with snow, out of which came two branches of Saco river, which met at the foot of the hill where was an Indian town of some 200 people. * * * * By the way, among the rocks, there were two ponds, one a blackish water, and the other a reddish. The top of all was a plain about sixty feet square. On the north side was such a precipice, as they could scarce discern to the bottom. They had neither cloud nor wind on the top and moderate heat." This appears to have been in June, and a short time after he went again, with five or six in his company, and "the report he brought of 'shining stones,' etc., caused divers others to travel thither, but they found nothing worth their pains." It is passing strange that men, reputed honest, could make such a wild report of regions that required no invention to make them attractive and wonderful. Among those who expected rich treasure from these mountains were the proprietors, Mason and Gorges, and no discouragement could lessen their hopes. The Spaniards had found riches in the mountains of Mexico and Peru; why should not these New Hampshire mountains prove equally rich in the precious metals? In August, of the same year, another party, led by Thomas Gorges, Esq., and Richard Vines, two magistrates of the province of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, set out on foot to explore "the delectable mountains." (Winthrop's History calls this "Darby Field's second visit.") "They went up Saco river in birch canoes to Pegwaggett, an Indian town. From the Indian town they went up hill, mostly for about thirty miles in woody lands, then about seven or eight miles upon shattered rocks, without tree or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain about three or four miles over, all shattered stones, and upon that is another rock or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain arise four great rivers, each of them so much water, at the first issue, as would drive a mill, Connecticut river from two heads, at the N. W. and S. W., which join in one about sixty miles off, Saco river on the S. E., Amascoggin which runs into Casco bay at the N. E., and Kennebeck, at the N. by E. The mountain runs E. and W. thirty miles, but the peak is above the rest."

There can be but little doubt that Darby Field, the first explorer, entering the valley of Ellis river, left it for the great southeastern ridge of Mt. Washington, the same which has since been called Boott's Spur. This was the "ridge between two valleys filled with snow, out of which came two branches of Saco river," and it led him, as probably the other party also, to the broadest spread of that great plain, of which the southeastern grassy expanse, of some forty acres, has long been known as Bigelow's

Lawn, and the "top," to the north, where the two ponds are, furnished Gorges with a part, no doubt, of the sources of his rivers.

"Fourscore miles," says Josselyn, "(upon a direct line) to the north-west of Scarborough, a ridge of mountains run northwest and northeast an hundred leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth snow all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at sea. It is rising ground from the seashore to these Hills, and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made, in these Gullies grow Savin bushes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing discoverer: upon the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large Level or Plain of a day's journey over, whereon nothing grows but Moss; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar loaf*, to outward appearance, a rude heap of massie stones piled one upon another, and you may, as you ascend, step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a day's time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it: which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills, in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods." Gorges and Vines' party named these mountains the "Crystal Hills," but their provisions failed them before the beautiful lake was reached, and though they were within one day's journey of it, they were obliged to return home. Josselyn also says: "One stately mountain there is, surmounting all the rest, about four-score miles from the sea; between the mountains are many rich and pregnant valleys as ever eye beheld, beset on each side with variety of goodly trees, the grass man high, unmowed, uneaten, and uselessly withering, and within these valleys spacious lakes or ponds well stored with fish and beavers; the original of all the great rivers in the countrie, the snow lies upon the mountains the whole year excepting the month of August; the black flies are so numerous that a man cannot draw his breath but he will suck of them in. Some suppose that the White Mountains were first raised by earthquakes, but they are hollow, as may be guessed by the resounding of the rain upon the level on the top." The pond on the top in this account, may have been due to extraordinary transient causes; it is not mentioned by the other visitors of the seventeenth century, and has not been heard of since.

We next hear of an ascent of the White Mountains by a "ranging company," which "ascended the highest mountain, on the N. W. part."

so far, as appears, the first ascent on that side, April 29, 1725, and found, as was to be expected, the snow deep, and the Alpine ponds frozen. Another ranging party, which was "in the neighborhood of the White Mountains, on a warm day in the month of March," in the year 1746, had an interesting and the first recorded experience of a force, which has left innumerable proofs of its efficiency all through the mountains. It seems that this party was "alarmed with a repeated noise, which they supposed to be the firing of guns. On further search they found it to be caused by rocks falling from the south side of a steep mountain."

The Western Pass (Notch) of the mountains was undoubtedly known to the Indians, but we have no account of its use by the English, till after 1771, when two hunters, Timothy Nash and Benjamin Sawyer, passed through it. It is said that Nash, in pursuit of a moose, drove it into a deep gorge, and expected an easy capture. The moose, however, took an old Indian trail, which brought it safely to the other side of the mountain. A road was soon after opened by the proprietors of lands in the upper Cohos, and another, through the Eastern Pass, was commenced in 1774. Settlers began now to make their way into the immediate neighborhood of the mountains. The townships of Jefferson, Shelburne (which included Gorham), and Adams (now Jackson), successively received inhabitants from 1773 to 1779, and the wilderness, if as yet far enough from blossoming, was opened, and, to some extent, tamed.

It was now that the first company of scientific inquirers approached the White hills. In July, 1784, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Ipswich, a zealous member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Rev. Daniel Little, of Kennebunk, also a member of the Academy, and Col. John Whipple, of Dartmouth (now Jefferson), the most prominent inhabitant of the Cohos country, visited the mountains, "with a view to make particular observations on the several phenomena that might occur. The way by which Cutler ascended the mountain is indicated by the stream which bears his name in Belknap's and Bigelow's narratives, and was doubtless very much the same taken and described by Bigelow. President Dwight passed through the Notch in 1797, and a second time in 1803, and his beautiful description of the scenery is still valuable and correct. He says: "The Notch of the White Mountains is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature. The entrance to the chasm is formed by two rocks, standing perpendicularly at the distance of twenty-two feet from each other; one about twenty, the other about twelve feet in height. Half of the space is occupied by the brook, the head stream of the Saco; the other half by the road. When we entered the Notch we were struck with the wild and solemn appearance of everything before us. The scale, on which all objects in view were formed, was

the scale of grandeur only. The rocks, rude and ragged in a manner hardly paralleled, were fashioned, and piled on each other, by a hand operating only in the boldest and most irregular manner. As we advanced, these appearances increased rapidly. Huge masses of granite, of every abrupt form, and hoary with a moss which seemed the product of ages, recalling to the mind the '*Saxum vetustum*' of Virgil, speedily rose to a mountainous height. Before us the view widened fast to the southeast. Behind us it closed almost instantaneously; and presented nothing to the eye but an impassable barrier of mountains. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm, we saw in full view the most beautiful cascade, perhaps, in the world. It issued from a mountain on the right, about eight hundred feet above the subjacent valley, and at the distance of about two miles from us. The stream, which I shall denominate the 'Silver cascade,' ran over a series of rocks, almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of an uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. At the distance of three quarters of a mile from the entrance, we passed a brook known as the 'Flume.' The stream fell from a height of 240 or 250 feet over three precipices; down the first and second it fell in a single current, and down the third in three, which united their streams at the bottom in a fine basin immediately below us. It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modelled into more diversified, or more delightful, forms; or for a cascade to descend over precipices more happily fitted to finish its beauty. The sunbeams, penetrating through the trees, painted a great variety of fine images of light, and edged an equally numerous, and diversified, collection of shadows; both dancing on the waters, and alternately silvering and obscuring their course. Purer water never was seen. Exclusively of its murmurs, the world around us was solemn and silent. Everything assumed the character of enchantment; and, had I been educated in the Grecian mythology, I should have been scarcely surprised to find an assemblage of Dryads, Naiads, and Oreades sporting on the little plain beneath our feet. As we passed onward through this singular valley, occasional torrents, formed by the rains and dissolving snows, at the close of winter, had left behind them, in many places, perpetual monuments of their progress in perpendicular, narrow, and irregular paths, of immense length; where they had washed the precipices naked and white, from the summit of the mountain to the base. Wide and deep chasms, also, at times met the eye, both on the summits and the sides; and strongly impressed the imagination with the thought, that a hand of immeasurable power had rent asunder the solid rocks, and tumbled them into the subjacent valley. Over all, hoary cliffs, rising with proud supremacy, frowned awfully on the world below, and finished the landscape."

This incident connected with the re-discovery of the Notch is interesting.

On the report of its re-discovery to Governor Wentworth, he warily agreed to grant Nash and Sawyer a tract of land if they would bring him down a horse from Lancaster, *through this Notch*. By means of ropes they succeeded in getting the horse over the projecting cliff, and down the rugged pathway of the mountain torrent, and brought him to the governor. When they saw the horse safely lowered on the south side of the last projection, it is said that Sawyer, draining the last drop of rum from his junk bottle, broke the empty flask on the rock, and named it "Sawyer's rock," by which name it has ever since been known. The earliest articles of commerce taken through the Notch appear to have been a barrel of tobacco, raised at Lancaster, which was carried to Portsmouth, and a barrel of rum which a company in Portland offered to any one who should succeed in taking it through the pass. This was done by Captain Rosebrook, with some assistance, though it became nearly empty, "through the politeness of those who helped to manage the affair." The difficulty of communication was often the occasion of serious want, and it was no rare thing to suffer from scarcity of provisions.

The first person passing through the Notch to settle in the lands northwest was Col. Joseph Whipple, who came from Portsmouth in 1772. He brought tackles and ropes by which his cattle were brought over the precipices along the way. In 1803 the legislature authorized a lottery for the building of a turnpike through the Notch of the White Mountains, twenty miles in extent, at an expense of forty thousand dollars. (It was customary in the early history of the country to raise money by lottery for the general welfare. Roads were built, literary institutions founded and religious societies aided, by such questionable means.) Tickets were issued exceeding the prizes by the sum of thirty-two thousand one hundred dollars; but, through the failure of agents, the loss of tickets, and the expense of management, only fifteen hundred dollars came into the state treasury. This road, winding down to the west line of Bartlett through this gigantic cleft in the mountains, presents to the traveller "some of the most sublime and beautiful scenery which the sun, in his entire circuit, reveals to the curious eye." In July of this year, Dr. Cutler visited the mountains a second time, in company with Dr. W. D. Peck, afterwards Professor of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass. In 1816 Dr. Bigelow, Dr. Francis Boott, Francis C. Gray, and Chief Justice Shaw visited the mountains. In 1819 Abel Crawford opened the footway to Mt. Washington, which follows the southwestern ridge from Mt. Clinton. July 31, 1820, Messrs. A. N. Brackett, J. W. Weeks, Charles J. Stuart, Esq., Gen. John Willson, Noyes S. Dennison, and S. A. Pearson, Esq., of Lancaster, with Philip Carrigain, and Ethan Crawford as guide, ascended the southwestern ridge by the new path, from the head of the Notch, and explored the summits of the whole range as far as Mt. Washington. They took the height of the mountains

with a spirit-level, and were seven days in this slow, fatiguing labor. They must have been the first party which passed the night upon the summit. Benjamin D. Greene, Esq., collected the plants of the southwestern ridge in 1823, and the same year, Henry Little, a medical student, explored this part of the mountains. In 1825, William Oakes, Esq., and Dr. Charles Pickering, made, together, extensive researches of much interest. Dr. J. W. Robbins explored carefully the whole range in 1829, descending into and crossing the Great Gulf, and traversing for the first time, so far as scientific interests were concerned, all the eastern summits. Rev. T. Starr King, whose artistic appreciation and eloquent writings did so much to bring this region into notice, came here in 1837. In 1840, a party, including Dr. Charles T. Jackson, reached Mt. Washington on horseback by the way of the Notch.

First Settlers.—The first settlers among the mountains came from below, and settled Conway in 1764, Jefferson in 1772, Franconia in 1774, Bartlett in 1777, Jackson in 1778, Bethlehem in 1790. In 1792 Captain Rosebrook established himself and home on the site of Fabyan's, and opened the first house for summer visitors there in 1808. Abel Crawford settled at Bemis in 1793. Ethan A. Crawford succeeded to the Rosebrook place in 1817. But thirty years before any of these thought of making a home in this wild region, so runs the story, Thomas Cragger sought among the solitudes of the mountain rocks, relief for a grief so intense as almost to craze him. His wife had been executed as a witch; his little daughter Mary, his only child, had been carried into captivity, and after a long and unavailing search, he went up to the mountains, and lived for a long time, where the pure water and air of the region brought health and strength, protected from the evil intent of the Indians by their belief in his being the adopted son of the Great Spirit. After long years, he found his daughter among the Indians of eastern Maine, married, and living as a squaw. Many wild legends are told of Cragger and the Indian captor of his daughter, but the fact of his existence and residence here is all we need record.

Nancy's Brook and Nancy's Bridge take their name from a girl who perished here in 1778. Her tragic story has so often been told, that we only allude to it.

The First House in the Notch was the historic Willey House. It was kept as a public house for some years, then abandoned, and again occupied in 1825, by Samuel Willey, Jr., who, with his wife, five children, and two hired men, perished in the great slide of August 28, 1826. As there would be a dozen people desirous of visiting the mountains coming to Ethan A. Crawford's hostelry, in 1821 he most effectively advertised it, by cutting a path, which shortened the distance, and made it easy to go up the mountain. Soon after this, increased travel brought a demand for some place on the summit where visitors could pass the night, and Ethan constructed

a stone cabin, near the large spring of water, and furnished it, first with a large supply of soft moss for beds ; and afterwards with a small stove, an iron chest to hold the blankets, and a long roll of sheet lead, as a register of names of visitors.

The first hotel on Mt. Washington was the old Summit House, built in 1852, by L. M. Rosebrook, N. R. Perkins, and J. S. Hall. The Tip Top House was built in 1853, by John H. Spaulding and others. He was part owner of that and the Summit House, and conducted them for several years. The present Summit House was built in 1872. The old Summit House was torn down in the spring of 1884, to give place to a new building, used as lodging rooms for the employees of the hotel.

The first winter ascent of Mt. Washington was made by Lucius Hartsorne, a deputy sheriff of Coös county, and B. F. Osgood, of Gorham, December 7, 1858. John H. Spaulding, Franklin White, and C. C. Brooks, of Lancaster, made the ascent February 19, 1862, and were the first to spend the night on the mountain in winter.

The carriage road from the Glen House to the summit of Mt. Washington was begun in 1855, under the management of D. O. Macomber, C. H. V. Cavis being surveyor. The first four miles were finished the next year. Financial troubles stopped the work for a time, but the road was finally opened August 8, 1861. It is eight miles long, and has an average grade of twelve feet in 100. The ascent is made by stages in four hours, and the descent in an hour and a half.

George W. Lane drove the first Concord coach that ever ascended Mt. Washington over this road, August 8, 1861.

The Glen House in Pinkham Notch, at the eastern base of Mt. Washington, is fifteen miles north of Glen station, near North Conway, eight miles south of Gorham, on the Grand Trunk railway, and has a full and unobstructed view of the highest peaks of the Mt. Washington range. Mt. Washington is ascended from the Glen by the carriage road, eight miles long. Glen Ellis Falls, and Crystal Cascade, near the Glen, are two of the finest water-falls in the mountain. Tuckerman's Ravine is most easily reached from the Glen House.

Pinkham Notch takes its name from Daniel Pinkham, an early resident of Jackson. In 1824 he commenced a road through the wilderness between two ranges of the White Mountains ; this road was about twelve miles in length, and connected Jackson with Randolph, and in two years time it was completed. The Notch is situated at the Glen Ellis Falls, and the mountains here are only a quarter of a mile apart.

The Mt. Washington railway was projected by Sylvester Marsh. The building of the road was begun in 1866, and finished in 1869.

The ascent is made by the railway from the west side, and the carriage road from the east. The railroad is three miles long, and has an average

rise of one foot in four, the steepest being thirteen and one-half inches to the yard. The grade is overcome by means of cog-wheels working in a cog-rail in the center of the track, and powerful brakes on engines and cars insure safety. No passenger has been injured since the road was opened. The running time is one and one-half hours, and only one car is run with each engine.

Mountain Tragedies.—The destruction of the Willey family by a land slide in the White Mountain Notch, occurred August 28, 1826. Frederick Strickland, an Englishman, perished in the Ammonoosuc Ravine, in October, 1851. Miss Lizzie Bourne, of Kennebunk, Me., perished on the Glen bridle-path, near the Summit, on the night of September 14, 1855. Dr. B. L. Ball, of Boston, was lost on Mt. Washington, in October, 1855, in a snow storm, but rescued after two days' and nights' exposure, without food or sleep. Benjamin Chandler, of Delaware, perished near Chandler's Peak, half a mile from the top of Mt. Washington, August 7, 1856, in a storm, and his remains were not discovered for nearly a year. Harry W. Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., perished on the Crawford bridle-path, September 3, 1874, a mile from the Summit. His remains were found nearly six years later, July 14, 1880. On the north side of Cherry mountain occurred the noted landslide of July 10, 1885. This was the largest slide ever known in the mountains. Donald Walker was the only one who lost his life. July 24, 1886, the great snow arch in Tuckerman's Ravine, near Mt. Washington, N. H., fell, and instantly killed Sewall Faunce, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Faunce, of the law firm of Faunce & Wiggin, School street, Boston.

The first number of *Among the Clouds*, the first daily newspaper published in the White Mountains, and the only one printed on any mountain in the world, was issued July 18, 1877, by Henry M. Burt, of Springfield, Mass. The paper records much that pertains to the exploration of the White Hills, and the development of its unexplored resources. Almost every week something worth preserving about the mountains is printed in its columns. It is indispensable to the enjoyment of those who reside for the season among the mountains. When the season is fairly open, Mr. Burt receives, by telegraph, the full list of the daily arrivals at the principal hotels in the mountains, and publishes it in the following issue. Two editions are published daily, one at 1 p. m., and one at 5 a. m., each summer, from July to the close of the season. The afternoon edition contains the names of the arrivals on the morning train from Fabyan's, and on the stages from the Glen House. The publication office is the old Tip Top House, nicely fitted up, and equipped with a steam engine and Hoe cylinder press.

The signal station at the Summit was established in 1870. Prof. J. H. Huntington, of the State Geological Survey, was at the head of the party

that spent the first winter here. The building now occupied by the observers was erected in 1873.

For descriptions of Fabyan House, Crawford House, White Mountain House, and Twin Mountain House, see Carroll.

The Mt. Washington Summit House, with nearly one hundred sleeping rooms, is a commodious and comfortable hotel, under the management of Col. Oscar G. Barron.

CHAPTER VII.

PLANTS.

Trees — Shrubs — Grasses — Introduced Plants — Alpine Plants.

THE vegetation of Coös county contrasts strongly with that of the southern counties of the state. The somber colors of the Canadian evergreens largely take the places of the light foliage of the deciduous trees, and the Canadian flora occupies almost wholly the entire county to the exclusion of the more southern or Alleghanian division.

Trees.—"Our arbor vitæ is," says Prof. Gray, "the physiognomic tree of our cold swamps at the north and in Canada." It is generally incorrectly called "white cedar," and enters as a prominent element into the flora of Coös county, growing most abundantly along the borders of slow streams and in swamps, and varying from thirty to fifty feet in height. White spruce grows extensively in the region of Connecticut lake, but is rarely found below Colebrook. The balsam fir and black spruce, growing together in about equal numbers, give to the scenery of the White Mountains one of its peculiar features. "The stiff, spiked forms of the one are mingled with the blackish-green foliage of the other almost universally along the mountain sides, and are the last of the arborescent vegetation to yield to the increased cold and fierce winds of the higher summits." North of the mountains, they, with arbor-vitæ, are the predominant evergreens. The hemlock, so graceful when young, has its northern limit in the neighborhood of Colebrook and Umbagog lake. The American larch (hackmatack or tamarack) is chiefly found in small swamps. When the county was first known to civilization, the Connecticut valley was filled with a stately growth of the highly prized white pine, many of them fit for the "broad arrow" mark of the British Crown as mast trees sacred to the

King's service. Now a few specimens, occurring mostly at the head waters of the streams, are all that remain of the original profusion. Second growths of this tree here are of rare occurrence, even when the cleared land is allowed to return to forest. The Canadian yew, or "ground hemlock," is present in the swamps, while the savin and juniper occupy higher ground. The red maple gives the brilliant scarlet color to our autumnal scenery. The rock, or sugar maple, is the largest of the maples and is an important economic factor, producing as it does maple sirup and sugar, and much valuable timber. The beech and the sugar maple are the most common of the deciduous trees of this county, making up most of the "hard-wood" forests. The black, yellow, and canoe birches are common, the latter being conspicuous, high on the sides of the mountains, its white bark showing in striking contrast with the dark trunks and foliage of the firs and spruce. Dalton, Berlin, Gorham and Shelburne are in the red oak zone. The American elm is native to the alluvial soil of the larger rivers, and, owing to its majestic appearance, wherever it is found it is very prominent. The black poplar grows quite large, has dark colored bark on the trunk, and is much used in making "wood-pulp." A small variety of poplar, which sometimes springs up in great abundance in cleared land, never attains large growth.

Shrubs.—The mountain ash clings to the mountain sides and streams, and its red berries hang brilliant in autumn. Blackberries and raspberries are present, the red raspberry being one of the most numerous plants of the county. The blueberry genus is well represented by the Canadian and dwarf blue-berry, the cowberry, and the swamp cranberry. In the swamps we often find the Canadian holly and winter berry, while on the poorer soil of the hills the sumach matures. The alder, willow, witch hazel, high bush cranberry, Labrador tea, common and red-berried elder, moosewood, American yew, with currants and gooseberries are found in the localities for which nature has fitted them.

The shrubs grow smaller and smaller as the mountains are ascended. The mountain aster and golden rod, the white orchis, the white hellebore, the wood-sorrel, and Solomon's seal ascend into the black growth, while the clintonia, bunch berry, bluets, creeping snowberry, purple trilliums keep them company and cease to grow at the same altitude.

Grasses.—"Blue joint" (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*), is the principal native grass, and grows luxuriantly. "Herd's grass" (*P. Pratensis*), not indigenous, grows in the lumber roads throughout the county as an introduced plant, and can be traced along the carriage road on Mt. Washington far above the limit of trees.

Introduced Plants. The white willow of Europe, which brought to some place in the Connecticut valley as a shade tree, has extended itself along the river, and is as much at home in Stewartstown and Pittsburg as

by the borders of European streams. The Canadian plum is much cultivated, and grows frequently where man has never planted it. The hemp-nettle has come in some way from the Merrimack valley through Franconia Notch and made itself at home from Whitefield to the clearings around Connecticut lake. The garden wormwood finds in the slaty constituents of the soil of Pittsburg the needed elements for its life and flourishes in the open air without cultivation.

Alpine Plants.—An Alpine or Arctic vegetation is found on the treeless region of the upper heights of Mt. Washington and adjacent peaks, where alone are found the conditions favorable to their growth. They are of great hardihood and sometimes bloom amid ice and snow. This region which they occupy is a windswept tract above the growth of trees and about eight miles long by two miles wide. About fifty species are strictly Alpine and found nowhere else in the state. About fifty other species accompany them, and are also found at the base of the mountains and other parts of the state. These are called "sub-Alpines," and occupy the ravines and lower parts of the treeless region, but not the upper summits. In ascending the mountains, the firs and spruces become more and more dwarfish, at last rising but a few feet, while the branches spread out horizontally many feet, and become thickly interwoven. They present an almost even upper surface, strong enough to walk upon. At last these disappear giving place to the dwarf birch, Alpine willows, Labrador tea, and Lapland rhododendron, which spread out over the nearest rocks after rising a few inches above the ground, thus gaining the warmth which enables them to live in spite of cold and storm. On the top of the summits these are succeeded by the Greenland sandwort, cassiope, the diapensia, azalia, Alpine bearberry, with Arctic rushes, lichens and sedges.

CHAPTER VIII.

GAME OF COÖS COUNTY.

BY HON. J. W. WEEKS.

Beaver — Dams — Moose — Description, Food, Etc. — Deer, Caribou, Etc. — Horns — Bear — Wolverine — Lynx — Otter — Fisher — Sable — Raccoon — Grey Squirrel — Wild Geese and Ducks — Ruffed Grouse or Partridge — Canada Grouse or Spruce Partridge — Wild Pigeons.

BEAVER.—It does not appear that the Indians ever cultivated the lands or wintered on the Connecticut farther north than Haverhill, consequently the wild animals were not so constantly beset by them in early times as they were farther south, or on the St. Lawrence. An old

writer says above the mountains was a "paradise for hunters." The beaver inhabited this region in immense numbers. This animal, with instinct almost human, was in shape, except the tail, like the muskrat, but weighing twenty or twenty-five pounds. The tail, six or eight inches long, covered with thick scales, was very strong, broad at the extremity, and some three inches wide. It not only assisted the animal in swimming but in sitting at his work. The beaver's tail and nose of the moose were considered the greatest of delicacies, each being cooked in the same way—wrapped in bark or leaves, and buried in the embers of the camp-fire till thoroughly roasted, when the skin was pulled off, and the feast commenced. It is said that the Indians cooked the whole beaver in this manner, thus losing the skin. The beaver was substantially exterminated prior to the settlement of Lancaster.

With regard to the beaver marks in this section, Major Weeks said there were dams on Martin's meadow "fifty rods long and five feet high" in his day. Their meadows were found in every brook; and their canals were cut from every pond surrounded by bogs, to the highlands. In a pond of a few acres in the north part of Whitefield, a canal was cut through the bog back to the high ground. This was as straight and true as if done by a spade and line. It was twenty inches or two feet wide, and so deep that in winter the beavers could pass to and from the pond under the ice. Their home was on this canal from which they reached the high ground, entering so deep down as to be below the frost. These canals served a double purpose; they were the means of reaching the deciduous trees, the bark of which served them for food, and as a concealment from their enemies. These pond-beavers had holes along their canals, below the frost, that extended long distances and struck high land, where they dug up to where it was dry, and made their homes. From these burrows they could reach the pond and feed upon the roots of the cow lily, which was a favorite food of the beaver as well as the moose. East of Lancaster are two beaver meadows, containing a hundred acres or more, the upper one, of thirty or forty acres, at the junction of two considerable streams, has canals cut through it in various directions, some of them still eighteen inches deep, and the banks of earth thrown up along the sides in some places over two feet high. These canals, unlike those cut from the natural ponds, were for the purpose of passing from place to place under the ice, and for storing their food, which consisted, in those artificial ponds, mostly of the bark of deciduous trees which grew along the banks, and were cut into pieces eighteen or twenty inches long, and sunk in the bottom of the canal. At the extreme upper end of this pond, on the main branch, is a mound about sixteen feet over and five feet high, with a deep trench extending nearly around it, and a canal running directly from it across the meadow to the opposite brook. This canal is more than twenty-five rods long, and the mound was evidently their house.

I have never but once seen where the beaver were at work. This was in the fall of 1844, in the forest in the northern part of the state, on Perry's stream. There was a new formed dam spanning the stream, which was fifteen or twenty feet wide at the place. This dam was three feet or more high, composed of brush at first, with the tops down stream, then filled in with stones, sticks, mud, and other material. It was considerably arched, so that the pressure of the current on its center crowded the ends against the banks and strengthened the structure. Near by was a white or river maple, three to four inches through, cut down, and several pieces cut from it eighteen or twenty inches long, and others partly cut. How such a mass of sticks, stones, gravel, and mud, as composed this dam were ever conveyed there, is a mystery to me. When a boy, I often saw beaver cuttings about the ponds, once lagoons, but they were always old and seemed to be done by wandering animals; a tree would be cut down and left where it fell. The beaver, in felling a tree, cuts around it, cutting above and below, and tearing, or splitting out the chips, leaving the stump in the shape of a cone, tapering to a point at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

The Moose was not destroyed before the settlement of this northern country. The hunters killed them only to supply themselves with food when they were unsuccessful in trapping the beaver. The large extent of fertile soil, with its numerous streams and ponds, made this a favorite resort for all game that roamed a northern forest, more particularly of that strange and uncouth animal, the moose. He seems to have come down from a former period of time. No naturalist with whose writings I am acquainted, has given an adequate description of the habits and peculiar characteristics of this creature. Judge Caton, who has written a most exhaustive work on the "Deer of America," treats him as a herbivorous animal like the common deer, when his habits are much different from the caribon or reindeer. His long forelegs and short neck preclude his feeding from the ground without bending them or getting on his knees; the long prehensile nose serving the purpose of the elephant's trunk, dropping three inches or more over the mouth, which is wholly out of sight as you stand beside or in front of him, with nostrils capable of being distended to an enormous size, or of being entirely closed, yet constantly vibrating, and usually narrowed to the merest slit when the creature is at rest. The little deep, and villainous looking eye, with its false, transparent lid, at one time half covering the sight, and then withdrawn, like that seen in aquatic animals or birds, show that the moose is not a grazing animal like the deer, and not destined to subsist on the common herbage of the forest.

I suppose the moose in the summer season feeds largely upon the twigs and branches of deciduous trees; but their favorite food is aquatic plants and roots. Hunters, who have seen him eating, have told me that he would wade in the mud and water up to about midside, and put his head

below the surface, feel around, and, when he got hold of the right root, would pull it up, shake it in the water, and munch it as it floated around him. His flexible nose was very useful to feel and bring up the favorite roots, and the power to perfectly close his nostrils together with the transparent lid protecting his eyes, left those organs in perfect condition to perform their offices when the head was raised above the surface.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to say something of the root of the cow-lily, which formed so important an article of food for the moose. Most people have seen the pads and large yellow blossoms. The roots of the lily are nearly the size of a man's arm, and lie horizontally a few inches below the surface of the mud, forming a net-work so strong that a man may walk upon them. From appearance they last for ages, each season sending out feeder roots, leaves, and flower stalks, that fall away at the commencement of cold weather. These roots are quite porous, are as easily cut as a potato, and have a pungent but not unpleasant smell. The winter food of the moose was principally the bark of the mountain ash (which grows very large and in great abundance upon the mountains), although I have been told that at times they used the bark of the white maple. The moose strikes his teeth into the bark like a set of gouges, cuts diagonally across the wood, and upward, and gathers the bark into his mouth, as it falls, with his long, pliable, upper lip. I never saw where the bark was taken from a tree nearer than two feet of the ground, but have seen them peeled as high as eight or nine feet.

I have never hunted the moose, but business has led me into his immediate neighborhood, where for days I would not be out of sight of his marks on his feeding grounds. At one time I had the good fortune to be able to study a tame one. This was a fine animal, about two years old, not quite as large as a colt of the same age. It was perfectly gentle and enjoyed being petted as much as a colt.

The moose were not wantonly destroyed by the respectable inhabitants of the country, as they considered them as a never-ending supply of meat, but by the vagabonds who always infest a new settlement. Some idea of the vast numbers of these animals may be gained from the fact (as stated by Edward Spaulding and Major John W. Weeks) that Nathan Caswell took it into his head to kill a hundred moose on the crust in one winter, and actually did kill ninety-nine, and Spaulding said he chased the hundredth one into the Burnside meadow, in East Lancaster, and lost him. Caswell lived on the noses and other nice bits, and only saved a part of the skins. He did this upon the same principle that wolves kill sheep for mere wickedness. It is said that the inhabitants were so incensed at this that they refused him shelter in their houses and drove him from the settlement. [This Caswell was not Capt. Nathan Caswell, the first settler and prominent citizen of Littleton, but probably was his son, a man of roving

habits.] Other persons probably killed as many more, but they increased rapidly, and I have heard James B. Weeks say, that in 1808 or 1810, "there came a very deep snow, and, in March, a sharp crust, so that there were killed in Lancaster and surrounding towns as many as ninety moose, mostly wantonly." The few that survived this devastation moved to safer quarters.

Among the early settlers of Lancaster who occasionally hunted the moose were Stanley, Bucknam, and Blake. The two latter were remarkable for their deadly aim with the long smooth-bore. Stanley was also noted for the accuracy of his shots. At one time he killed four moose in Cherry pond by making five shots in quick succession, and bringing down four of the animals. Stanley owned and lived on what was later called the Bellows place, and afterwards owned by Capt. Beattie. Bucknam resided near the brick school-house in Lancaster, and Blake, near the mouth of John's river.

I should not do justice to this subject if I did not speak of the manner in which the hunters brought in their meat when they killed it at a distance from home. Whether the toboggan is a modern invention or not I will leave for others to decide. The hunter kills a moose, takes off the skin, spreads it out, strips the flesh from the bones, and wraps it in the skin, which lies full length, and of equal widths (perhaps a foot and a half wide), binds it up with thongs cut from the edge of the skin, being sure that the thongs as they go round the pack are beneath the hair, and turns up the neck in the shape of the dasher to the toboggan. To this he fastens a withe, and lets the whole freeze, if it will. The slightest crust will bear this toboggan, and no sled ever ran smoother.

Deer, Caribou, Etc.—When the Creator formed the animals to inhabit the earth, he made them to serve certain purposes in the courses of nature, one to fill this place, another that, but, at last, when he wanted a thing of beauty, he made the American deer, and he must have been well pleased with the work of his hands.

Very few deer ever found their way north of the White Mountains till the moose were substantially exterminated. In conversation, many years ago, with Edward Spaulding and James B. Weeks upon this subject, Mr. Spaulding, who came to the country in 1767, said, when he was a boy, a deer used to come and feed with his father's cattle in Northumberland, and after a time his father killed it. Mr. Weeks said that in 1810 there were some deer about Cherry pond, and two or three were killed on the crust by Lancaster men. They must have been considered extremely rare at that time or men would not have gone eight miles through an unbroken forest to hunt them.

About 1818 or 1820 a deer was seen in the road near Prospect Farm. The boy who saw it described the animal and there was much questioning as

to what it was. From this time their increase in Lancaster and vicinity was very rapid. They were seen about the ponds and streams, in the fields, and their marks were in the forest. The inhabitants did not know how to hunt them, and the deer were unmolested for a long time. A few were killed on the crust, but their meat was worthless at that season, and public opinion was against the killing of them for mere sport. After a time the people learned to still-hunt and trap them in the fall, and their meat and skins was quite a source of profit. The section with which I was best acquainted was South Lancaster, Dalton and Whitefield. It was said that Samuel Barker, of Dalton, killed forty with his rifle one fall, most of them he sent to market. A farmer who lived on the farm now owned by George P. Rowell killed fifteen one season, within a mile from home. In some well-to-do families venison was the most common fresh meat.

The reason for the great number of deer in the locality spoken of was probably the fact that they were not chased by hounds, for if one pursued a deer into that region he was killed. They were chased in Vermont and at Littleton. It will be noticed when the deer were so numerous, Lancaster was well occupied by farms, and the towns south well dotted with settlements. The deer, during the summer and fall, lived largely about the clearings, feeding on the tender herbage that sprung up after the running of the fires, or in the fields of the settlers. Whatever was palatable to a sheep was agreeable to the deer. Growing grain, wheat or oats did not come amiss; peas, potatoes, turnips, apples, and anything that a sheep would eat, the deer craved, and, in some instances, they were more than half domesticated. I will give an example: Since 1850, they would in the spring of the year be often seen on my meadow, a mile east of the village, as many as four at a time, but would generally disappear after the herbage was well started, but there was a doe that remained three years in succession and raised a pair of fawns, which she kept hid in the small piece of woods west of the river, directly below E. F. Connor's. In August the fawns, then fine little animals, would appear with the mother. Of the last pair she raised there, one was perfectly white, except its nose and the back of its ears, which were tinged with red. The next March, 1854, some hunters from Manchester, hearing of these deer, came up with their hunting shirts, their hounds, snow-shoes, long-range rifles, and all the paraphernalia of city sportsmen to hunt the deer we did not know what to do with. They made their headquarters at the American House, and the next morning, after fortifying their inner man (gentleman, I mean,) and raising their courage to a pitch necessary to so great and hazardous an undertaking, they went up and put their dogs after those inoffensive and helpless animals. They drove the white one up across the meadow and caught it by the side of the road a little west of where John Jerome now lives; they took it down to the American House in great state, and thence to Manchester. Whether

the people of Manchester turned out *en masse* to welcome the gentlemen back after so hazardous an enterprise I never learned. What became of the other two deer I do not know, but they never returned to that neighborhood. It will be inferred from what I have written that if the deer could be protected from being chased by dogs in summer, and from brutal men killing them on the crust in the winter, hundreds of these beautiful and useful animals might inhabit every township of northern New Hampshire.

The deer, as mentioned before, made its appearance in Coös about 1818 or 1820, and its increase was very rapid. About 1830, when there were the greatest number here, the wolves came among us, and were terribly destructive both to sheep and deer, and the farmers soon came to the conclusion that the deer were the cause of the wolves' appearance, and they gradually withdrew their protection, and many persons killed twenty or more in the spring, wantonly as ever dogs or wolves killed sheep. Their numbers of course diminished, but in some localities they were numerous till after 1850. About that time, in the fall, after the snow was on the ground, I saw thirteen paraded on the porch of the old Cushman tavern in Dalton, taken with hounds by a party from Massachusetts, with Tom Jerrold, of Littleton, as guide. The deer, however, remained in considerable numbers long after the wolves left.

I am thoroughly acquainted with the deer in all its habits and peculiarities of life. Of the fawn I would say it is the most beautiful little animal that can be imagined. It is a little larger than the common lamb, with a pale red coat, like that of the doe in summer, ornamented with two rows of white spots on each side, the whole length of its body. Its graceful motion, its perfect limbs and its innocent and inquiring face, make it a most interesting creature. I never saw a fawn abroad with the doe while wearing its first or summer coat; they are hid by the mother while young and do not follow her till August. While the deer were plenty it was not an uncommon thing to find the fawns where the mother had left them when they could be easily captured. I have killed a large number of deer, but never was so mean or so unfortunate as to kill a doe while she was rearing her fawns in summer, but I saw one that was killed in the latter part of June, the udder of which indicated that she gave more milk in proportion to her size than a cow. The quantity a doe usually gives must be very great, as the fawns, when they begin to go out with her, are about half her size. The doe and her fawns remain together the first winter, but not after. Old bucks are seldom seen with the does or smaller deer. They remain exceedingly quiet while their horns are growing, and often become very fat, but after their horns harden, they feed little and range almost continually, soon becoming thin, and their venison is not good.

Of the caribou I know little, having never seen a live one, and never to

my recollection heard them spoken of by the early settlers, but it appears that, some sixty or seventy years ago, a herd came down from the north-east, and spread over the northern Androscoggin country, but did not come as far west as the Connecticut. I have never seen any of their natural feeding grounds, on any of the Connecticut waters southwest of Second and Third lakes. I have seen some very fine specimens of heads and horns taken in the extreme northeastern part of New Hampshire and Maine.

Horns.—The horns of the moose, deer, and caribou are strongly related to each other. I have noticed the horn of the deer, in all its stages, from the time it commences rising from the head till it dies and falls off in early winter. I will describe one taken from a buck of very large size. It was about eight inches long and an inch and a half in diameter at the base, where it was hard, and had taken its normal shape. About two and a half inches from the head the first prong was sent out, and was perfectly shaped and hard. From this point to the end the horn varied in density, until, at the extremity, it was a mere pulp, with a very small amount of bony substance. The second or largest prong had just begun to be formed. Across the end it was somewhat flattened, more than two and a half inches wide, and as thick as the horn would be when matured. When dried, the end shrunk and shriveled like some soft vegetable, and, when cut after drying, was nearly as porous as a sponge.

The horns of all these animals are, doubtless, extremely sensitive, for the bucks that wear them are seldom seen while they are growing, nor until well hardened. We seldom see horns that are damaged during growth, still I have noticed them broken down and healed. I have also seen where a knot had been broken off in a horn, and afterwards covered by a new growth. The skin, or velvet, on the horn of the live animal seems as tough as the skin on the other parts. I have seen large horns with the ends of all the main prongs pulpy. On the final hardening of the bony substance the skin dies and is rubbed off.

Some naturalists try to classify animals of the deer kind by their horns, and determine their ages by the number of prongs on each; but the exceptions to this rule are many and marked. Edward Spaulding, who lived in Lancaster when the moose were in their glory, told of one with horns a foot wide and seventeen prongs on each. In the fall of 1848, on the head waters of Hall's stream, I saw the bones of a moose of the largest size, that had died when the horns were in the velvet. The carcass had been torn and the horns much eaten by the bears. These horns were about two and a half feet long, shaped like a palm almost from the head, and ten or eleven inches wide in the widest place. The next February (1849) John H. Spaulding went into that immediate vicinity and killed a bull moose, one of the horns of which I have examined. The shaft was twenty one inches long and rounded almost as perfectly as that of the deer. It was broken

off and rounded. About nine inches from the head was a well-rounded and sharp prong eight inches long. At thirteen inches was another prong, broken off when soft, leaving about four inches, and still another nearer the end three inches long and very sharp. Judge Caton concludes that the American moose is a separate animal from the Scandinavian elk, because his horns are more palmated; this moose had horns precisely like the animal represented in Judge Caton's work. The time of moulting, or shedding the horns, by the deer, moose, and caribou, depends much on circumstances. I have known a buck to shed his horns in November, and I have heard of one that wore a large pair of white horns in the spring. The moose seldom carries his antlers so late as the one killed by Mr. Spaulding.

I have horns of the deer of the normal shape: Shaft seventeen inches long, spread at points eleven inches, three prongs on each, aside from main shaft, rounded, and very sharp. I think I have seen four prongs on a single horn, but no more. I have another pair of horns, with the head, taken from one of the largest bucks I ever saw. These are about an inch and a half in diameter at the base, and nineteen inches in length. About four inches from the head is a very sharp prong on each, one about three, the other about two inches long. On the left horn is a small prong about one inch long, five inches from the end of the main shaft, very sharp. These horns are flattened to an edge on the upper side, and about two inches wide in the widest place. The shaft is otherwise of the usual shape and handsomely turned. I once killed a buck not one-third the size of the one above mentioned, having well-developed horns with three or four sharp prongs on each. I have seen a deer above the common size with only spike horns, six inches long, nearly as sharp as the tines of a pitchfork.

The Bear.—The bear was one of the original proprietors of the soil of this northern country, and still holds his own against all odds. The vagabond hunters had much rather expend their superfluous courage on deer and kindred animals than on such "rough things" as bears. I would say of "bruin" that I have known him from the little, crawling, blind cub, not larger than a large rat, brought forth in February or the first of March, to the old "sheep-killer" weighing four or five hundred pounds. Each she bear produces two and sometimes three cubs, which in their earliest stages are the most insignificant little things imaginable. They fasten at once upon the mother, and for about two months draw their sustenance from her without her partaking of any food: consequently she comes out of her den the last of April, or the first of May, extremely thin, while the cubs are as large as woodchucks. These cubs follow the mother the first season until it is time to den up in the fall, when they are driven off and den together, and, if they survive, remain near each other the following season. If all the cubs and young bears lived, bears would be so numerous that the country would be overrun with them, but I think many

perish during their first winter, and many more in the spring, when they first come out. I have known of several instances where they have been found in a famished condition and almost helpless. They are, when a year old, not much larger than a collie dog, but they grow very rapidly after vegetation starts. No animal fights for her young with more good will than the bear, and woe to the man, boy, or dog, that interferes with her cubs. I do not know of any wild animals of the same species where there is such a diversity of size and appearance as in the black bear: those of the largest size being truly formidable animals, and often a terror to neighborhoods. The ordinary bear lives mostly on roots, green herbs and berries, seldom killing sheep or doing other mischief, and if let alone is as harmless as fawns. In the early settlement of Lancaster there was one who concluded to live on the inhabitants, and if he could not find what he liked in the pastures or fields would tear off boards from the barns and walk in and help himself to sheep or calves as best suited him. He continued his depredations for a long time and was shot at often but to no effect. At last, Isaac Darby trapped and killed him. He was of monstrous size. I have had a strong passion for hunting the bear, and of some fifteen, that I have killed in the last twenty or thirty years, only one has been of the largest size of those old "sheep killers." This animal (I think in 1854) killed not less than fifty sheep and many young cattle during the summer and fall. The spring following he returned to the scene of his former depredations before the stock was out to pasture, and I was requested to try my skill on him, as all others had failed. He made it his home in the swamp east of where Capt. Beattie now lives. On our way up to set some traps, we met a noted hunter, and he told us in great excitement that he had seen him, and "he didn't care a thing about me. He was as big as a cow. I cracked a cap on him, but my gun wouldn't go." He did not seem inclined to go back with us, and "crack another cap," or to made the distance one foot less between him and "bruin." We trapped the bear one Saturday night, about the 1st of May. The next day, the churches were thinly attended, and, after a chase of several miles, "bruin" was killed. He was as fat as a well fattened hog. I had no means of ascertaining his weight, but a friend of mine took these measurements: From his tail to his nose, six feet two inches; lying upon his back, his fore legs by his side, and his hind legs stretched out like those of a man, he measured eight feet from the end of his toes to his nose; he was twenty-two inches across his breast; his "arms" were twenty-one inches round near the body, and apparently as hard as a piece of beech-wood; across the ball of his fore foot was five and three fourths inches; his longest nail was three inches outside the bend. His skin made a good sized sleigh robe without tanning.

The bear is stealthy, and never approaches his victim in a direct line, but in zigzag courses, as if he would pass by his prey, till sufficiently near, when

he darts upon it with lightning speed, and at once proceeds to eat his game alive. He will eat decayed flesh only when reduced to great extremity by hunger. Bears are seldom seen in the forest, as they lie close to the ground and allow persons to pass very near them without moving. There is no doubt but that the large male bears kill the smaller ones, and each other, when they can. I caught a large one whose skin had been torn in two places across the back the width of a man's hand, and lengthwise, two or three inches; it appeared as if the animal had attempted to escape from his antagonist, which struck both paws upon his back and tore his hide as he escaped.

Wolverine.—Among the game animals of Coös first to disappear was the wolverine. This was the natural enemy of the beaver, and the beavers, in order to protect themselves from its depredations, would, after freezing weather commenced, cover their houses with a coat of soft muck that became a crust that the wolverine could not break through. I have heard hunters complain of wolverines following their lines of sable traps and robbing them of the bait and game caught in them. It was a rare animal after the disappearance of the beaver, and could not exist after the destruction of the moose and deer.

Lynx.—The "bob-cat," or Siberian lynx, was common while the deer remained, but he, with his shaggy coat, and the ugliest face that ever stared at a human being, is gone, I trust, never to return.

Otter.—Among the first and most valuable of furred animals was the otter, but as it was a wandering, solitary animal, living on fish, the number was never great. There are some still remaining, but, being nocturnal in their habits, they are seldom seen. They might live for years in our streams and ponds and their presence only be detected by persons familiar with their habits.

The Fisher is another of the furred animals of former days. He flourished while the deer remained, but disappeared when he could no longer eke out a cold winter upon the carcasses of the superannuated old buck, doe, or fawns killed by hunters or the "bob-cat." This animal is of the weasel family, of much value, and about two-thirds the size of the fox.

Sable.—Next to the beaver in importance as a furred animal was that beautiful little creature, the sable. It was near the size of a half-grown house-cat, but much longer in proportion, of the weasel kind, head and ear like the fox. It lived upon what would satisfy a small carnivorous animal of the forest. Nocturnal in its habits, it was seldom seen, except when caught in a trap. The sable was secured by the hunters setting lines of traps. The trappers would start from a given point and go into the woods often several miles, and, at intervals of forty or fifty rods, make a wooden trap which they would bait with a piece of flesh or fish, then make a circuit, and finally return to their starting point. They would pass over this

line once in three or four days to secure their game and keep their traps in order. For a long period within my remembrance sable skins have been a very considerable source of income to the inhabitants of Coös. They were much used to make muffs and capes for the women, in my day. The muff of Mrs. Major Weeks was large enough to let her arms in to the elbows, and contained more than thirty prime sable skins, and with her cape seventy or eighty. My mother's muff contained thirty skins of choice quality. They always bore a good price in cash. A month spent in the fall by an experienced trapper would often secure a hundred or more. The sable, like the fisher, was dependent on the larger game, like the moose and deer, to carry them through our northern winters. So what was left by the hunters ceased to thrive, and only a few remain.

The Raccoon and Grey Squirrel are only visitors of Coös. In former times, when beech-nuts were plenty, they made their appearance in considerable numbers.

Wild Geese, Ducks, Etc.—Fifty years ago wild geese were plenty about the ponds and in Connecticut river near Lancaster. They often came in flocks of ten or a dozen, in September, and remained till freezing weather in the late fall. They were frequently killed by experienced sportsmen. Black and wood ducks were here in vast numbers, and some remained to within a few years. They made their nests and raised their young about the meadows, and in the fall were hunted by those who liked canvass backs but were willing to accept black or wood in place thereof. Perhaps the hunting was not according to the rules of sportsmen, but it filled the bag with game. The old Dutch gun, or Queen's arm, charged with two fingers of powder and an ounce of BB shot would sweep a space on a pond or river a yard and a half wide, and kill at a distance that would strike a modern sportsman with envy. The ducks are gone with the geese.

Grouse.—The ruffed grouse, or partridge, was found in great numbers in all our woods, but lately they are seldom seen, even in the deep forests where they are not hunted. The Canada grouse, or spruce partridge, was quite common. Although called a game bird, it would require a strange palate to call its flesh delicious. All naturalists in treating of the ruffed grouse describe his drumming, but make no mention of that of the Canada grouse which instead of sitting upon a log and beating regular strokes with his wings, making a sound like the beating an inflated ox bladder upon a log, reaches the top of a tree by hopping from branch to branch, then hops off and makes a drumming noise as he descends to the ground. I will describe one I saw that much interested me. I heard what I supposed to be the drumming of a common partridge, and went to shoot it, but saw it was a Canada grouse, and sat down and watched him. He was on the ground, his feathers standing so many ways he hardly retained the shape of a bird. No dandy ever made a greater display. He began to

ascend the bushes and limbs of the small trees about, by hopping and flying up a foot or two at a time, retaining his bristling and pompous mood. When he was up twenty or thirty feet, he hopped off a limb and came down almost perpendicularly making a fluttering, drumming noise as he descended. I watched him go through this performance several times. Thinking it a pity to spoil so much good feeling I left him to his enjoyment.

Pigeons.—In my boyhood I have seen flocks of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of wild pigeons. My father had a net and I have baited it and caught them till I was tired. They used to breed on the mountains in the vicinity. I once saw one of their “roosts.” I was projecting a line through the forest on the highlands between this state and Canada, sometime in the “forties,” and noticed egg shells on the ground. Looking up we saw that in the tops of the trees every place where sticks could be placed was occupied by a pigeon’s nest. Some trees had as many as twenty or thirty. We camped in the midst of them, and the next morning went at least half a mile before we came to the end. Pigeons came in reduced numbers till within a few years, but they are now gone with the other game animals and birds; and Coös, from being the finest sporting ground in the world, is now about the poorest.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY HISTORY.

Early Trappers and Hunters—Indian Threats—Capture of Stark and Eastman—Powers’ Expedition—Extracts from Journal—Fort Wentworth—First Settlers—Townships, and Date of Grants—Early Population.

EARLY Trappers and Visitors.—After the exploration of Field and others (1632-42) it was more than a century before we again hear of white men within the limits of Coös county. The English were pushing their settlements up the valleys of the Connecticut and the Merrimack, trappers penetrated the wilderness far above the settlements, and they often met the Indians on these hunting excursions and evidently were on friendly terms with them. John and Israel Glines came here very early, prior to 1750, several years before any expedition of discovery was sent to explore the wilds of Upper Cohos. These men came to get a part of their means of support, working on their land through “springtime and har-

vest," and then repairing to this wilderness in the autumn to get the where-withal to supply their families with greater comforts than were then obtainable from the meager soil of their rough farms.

John Glines had his camp near the mouth of the river which bears his name, while Israel had his headquarters near the placid Connecticut, Israel's river, and Beaver brook, where the traces of two distinct beaver dams are still to be seen. Here he carried on his hunting and trapping operations successfully.

Benjamin Nash, Willard, Thomas Barker, Edwards Bucknam, and others, followed the Glineses, and the almost mythical Martin, who gave his name to Martin Meadows. The Glineses became involved in trouble with the Indians by shooting one of them, and left to return no more. The later ones came, no doubt, more than once, on their hunting expeditions, to the upper Connecticut. But the French as well as Indians were becoming jealous of the extension northward of English settlements. As the English contemplated laying out two towns in the spring of 1752, which should embrace the lower Coös meadows, the Indians remonstrated and threatened. It is probable, however, that their threats were not known to all the settlers, for four young men from Londonderry were hunting on Baker's river, in Rumney, and two of these, John Stark and Amos Eastman, were surprised and captured by the Indians, April 28, 1752. They were taken to Lower Coös where two of the Indians had been left to kill game against their return. The next day they proceeded to the Upper Coös, from which place they sent Eastman with three of their number to St. Francis. "The remainder of the Indians employed themselves for some time in hunting upon a small stream called John's river."—[*Stark's Memoirs.*] They reached St. Francis June 9th, when Stark joined his companion, Eastman. They were soon after ransomed and returned to their homes.

Powers' Expedition.—The best known of all the expeditions to Coös, was that of the company under command of Capt. Peter Powers, of Hollis, N. H., Lt. James Stevens, and Ensign Ephraim Hale, of Townsend, Mass. They commenced their tour Saturday, June 15, 1754. Starting from Concord, they followed the Merrimack river to Franklin, the Pemigewasset river to Plymouth, Baker's river to Wentworth, and then crossed over to the Connecticut, via Baker's pond. They were ten days in reaching "Moose Meadows," which were in Piermont.

We extract from their journal:—

"*Thursday, June 27th.*—This morning it was cloudy weather, and it began to rain, the sun about an hour high, and we marched, notwithstanding, up the river to [Lower] Amonoosuck River, and our course was about north, distance about five miles; and we camped here, for the River Amonoosuck was so high we could not go over it without a canoe; for it was swift water, and near twenty rods wide. This afternoon it cleared off fair, and we went about our canoe, and

partly built it. Some of our men went up the River Amonoosuck, to see what discoveries they could make; and they discovered excellent land, and a considerable quantity of large white pines.

"*Friday, June 28th.*—This morning fair weather, and we went about the canoe, and completed the same by about twelve of the clock this day, and went over the river; and we concluded to let the men go down the river in the canoe, who were not likely to perform the remaining part of the journey, by reason of sprains in the ankles, and weakness of body. They were four in number; and we steered our course for the great interval about east, northeast; and we this day marched, after we left the river, about ten miles. And the land was exceedingly good upland, and some quantity of white pine, but not thick, but some of them fit for masts.

"*Saturday, June 29th.*—This morning was cloudy, but we swung our packs, and steered our course about northeast, ten miles, and came to Connecticut River. There it came on rainy, and we camped by the side of the river, and it rained all this afternoon, and we kept our camp all this night. [This was in the southern part of what is now Dalton.] The land was, this day's march, very good, and it may be said as good as ever was seen by any of us. The common growth of wood was beech and maple, and not thick at all. It hath a great quantity of small brooks. This day and the day past, there were about three brooks fit for corn mills; and these were the largest of the brooks that we saw.

"*Sunday, June 30th.*—This morning exceeding rainy weather, and it rained all the night past, and continued raining until twelve of the clock this day; and after that, it was fair weather, and we marched up Connecticut River; and our course we made good this day was about five miles, east by north, and there came to a large stream, which came from the southeast. This river is about three rods wide, and we called it *Stark's River*, by reason of Ensign John Stark's being found (captured) by the Indians at the mouth of this river. [This is John's river.] It comes into the Connecticut at the foot of the upper interval, and thence we travelled up the interval about seven miles, and came to a large river which came from the southeast; and it is about five rods wide. Here we concluded to go no further with the full scout, by reason of our provisions being almost all spent; and almost all our men had worn out their shoes. This river we called *Powers' River*, it being the camping place at the end of our journey; and there we camped by the river. [The river they named *Powers' river* is *Israel's river*.]

"*Tuesday, July 2d.*—This morning fair weather, and we thought proper to mend our shoes, and to return homeward; and accordingly we went about the same; and whilst the men were this way engaged, the captain, with two of his men, marched up the river to see what further discoveries they could make, and they travelled about five miles, and there they discovered where the Indians had a large camping place, and had been making canoes, and had not been gone above one or two days at most; and so they returned to the rest of the men again about twelve of the clock; and then we returned, and marched down the river to Stark's River, and there camped. This afternoon it rained hard, but we were forced to travel for want of provisions. This interval is exceedingly large, and the farther up the larger. The general course of this river is from northeast by east as far as the interval extends. [The captain and his two men penetrated, probably, as far as Hay Camp meadow, in the north part of Lancaster, and travelled nearly 140 miles beyond the habitations of civilized men. At Hay Camp meadow, or below, they first fell upon the trail of Indians, where they had, probably, been preparing canoes to descend upon the frontier settlements.]

"*Wednesday, July 3d.*—This morning cloudy weather, and thundered; and after the sun an hour high, it rained hard, and continued about an hour, and then we swung packs, and steered our course west-southwest, aiming for Amonoosuck River, and this day we marched about fourteen miles, and camped.

"*Thursday, July 4th.*—We marched on our course west-southwest, and this day we marched about twenty miles, and camped.

"*Friday, July 5th.*—We marched about three miles to our packs, at Amonoosuck, the same course we had steered heretofore; and we afterwards went over Connecticut River, and looked up Well's River, and camped a little below Well's River this night.

"*Saturday, July 6th.*—Marched down the great river to Great Coös, and then crossed the

river below the great turn of clear interval, and there left the great river, and steered south by east about three miles, and there camped. Here was the best of upland, and some quantity of large white pines."

The journal is fragmentary and meagre, and the comments made by Rev. Mr. Powers have not given us any additional light, but have rather added obscurity to the original narrative. He says that the object of the expedition was discovery; but if Captain Powers' company was the one referred to by Governor Wentworth in a message of May 4, 1754, and in one of December 5, 1754, they certainly went to see if the French were building a fort in the Upper Coös. As this was the only expedition fitted out during the year that went in this direction, it is quite certain that this is the one to which the message referred. But it is something to be able to say that Capt. Peter Powers, with his command, was the first body of English speaking people who camped on the broad intervals of Coös county. It would seem as if they were not of such stuff as pioneers were made of, for their conclusion to return seems to have been reached about the time they saw signs that indicated a probable proximity of Indians.

Fort Wentworth.—In 1755 so little was known of the geography of the country, that the "Coös Meadows," on the Connecticut, above Lancaster, were supposed to be on the direct route from "Salisbury Fort" to Crown Point, and Colonel Blanchard was to march his regiment through the "Coös Meadows" to Crown Point. Supposing that there was to be opportunity for a passage of the troops, some, if not most of the way, by water, by the Merrimack, Connecticut, and other rivers, the regiment in rendezvous were kept busily at work building batteaux for transportation of the troops and stores, whilst Capt. Robert Rogers was sent forward to "Coös Meadows" with his company to build a fort for the occupation of the regiment, and for resort in case of disaster. Capt. Rogers executed his commission, and built, or partially built, a fort on the Connecticut about three or four miles above the mouth of the Upper Ammonoosuc river. This was called "Fort Wentworth."* After Rogers' return, and the regiment had spent some six weeks in building batteaux that could not be used for want of water, Gov. Wentworth discovered his error, and ordered the regiment to proceed across the Province to "Number Four," and then to Crown Point by way of Albany.—*Adjutant General's Report*, 1866.

Settlement.—After fifteen years of war and bloodshed, by the conquest of Canada peace came to the New Hampshire frontier. The people began, once more, to be inspired with hope of better days.

Besides those who are known to have been on the Upper Coös Meadows, undoubtedly many trappers of whom there is no record had visited them

*Remains of this fort were to be seen but a few years ago. It was built at the narrowest place of the Connecticut valley in that section, opposite a very high bluff on the Vermont side.

and given glowing accounts to the lower country. At least in the years succeeding the French war, the colonists had opportunities for exploration they never had before. From Holland's map of this state published in London in 1784, it would seem as if an accurate survey of the Connecticut and Androscoggin rivers had been made for that work, or previously. The country back of the rivers is not so well defined.

In the autumn of 1763, Emmons Stockwell, a young man only twenty-two years old, of great muscular power and physical endurance, who had survived the sufferings to which he had been exposed as one of Rogers' Rangers, and David Page, Jr., aged eighteen, made the first actual settlement of whites in Coös county, at Lancaster. It required an amount of nerve which our modern youth may well admire, to plant themselves here at the beginning of a rigorous northern winter, without prospect of food save what their rifles provided, and separated by fifty long miles from the nearest house of a white man. They received additions the next year, and, in 1767, Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding came with their families and settled in Northumberland. Not only in these two towns but in many other localities did the people of the old towns of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and lower New Hampshire, make an effort to settle, or at least secure grants, many of which lapsed. In quick succession Gov. Wentworth made more than eighty grants in Vermont and New Hampshire along the Connecticut. The Androscoggin and Saco valleys received the same attention, for these were the days in which townships were made.

Townships Granted.—Shelburne was chartered in 1768, and re-chartered in 1771. In 1770 Cockburne (Columbia) was granted; in 1771 Maynesborough (Berlin), Paulsborough (Milan); in 1772 Bretton Woods (Carroll), Durand (Randolph), and Dartmouth (Jefferson), the last re-granted to M. H. Wentworth and others, it having been granted to John Goffe in 1765; in 1773 Dummer, Cambridge, Success, a tract to S. Wales & Co., one to Nash and Sawyer, and Baker's Location; in 1774 Whitfield, Millsfield, Errol and Kilkenny. Besides these, Colebrook, Stuart (Stewartstown), Woodbury, re-granted as New Stratford (Stratford), Piercy (Stark), Apthorp (including Dalton), Martin's Patent, Green's Location, and Shelburne Addition (Gorham).

Early Population.—In 1770 there were a few people in Lancaster, some in Northumberland. Capt. Whipple came to Jefferson in 1772 through the "Notch." This was the condition of affairs at the beginning of the Revolution in 1775. In Lancaster they had built a mill that was worked by horse-power, and Capt. David Page had built a saw-mill on Indian brook, but this had been burnt, and the number of inhabitants was sixty-one; while in Northumberland there were fifty-seven; in Stratford there were forty-one; Cockburne (Columbia) had fourteen, and Colebrook contained only four. In the last town Capt. Eleazer Rosebrook was one of

the pioneers. The total population in 1775 of the territory afterwards Coös county, was 227. In fifteen years it had quadrupled, being 882 in 1790. The ratio of increase was not quite so great for the next decade; this century beginning with 2,658 inhabitants in the bounds of the county.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Character of Early Settlers of New Hampshire — Characteristics of Pioneers of Coös — Hardships Endured — Religion and Education — Traditional Stories — Improvement in Condition — Primitive Houses Furniture, Etc. — Manners, Customs, Labor, Dress, Fare, Etc. — Description of Early Homes, Kitchens, Utensils, Stoves, Etc.

CHARACTER of *Early Settlers of New Hampshire*.—The people of Coös county, as well as the lower counties of the state, have a personal interest in the characters and aspirations of the early settlers of New Hampshire. It is of interest to them and their descendants whether the early proprietors and settlers were actuated merely by a sordid love of gain, or whether, back of the business enterprise they manifested, there was not a design to plant on these lands the Christian religion, and to uphold the Christian faith. Were we to believe all that was said by the men of the Massachusetts Colony, we would pronounce them Godless, lawless persons "whose chief end was to catch fish." Rev. James De Normandie, in his excellent "History of Portsmouth," in speaking of the long and bitter controversy on this subject, says: "All of the proprietors interested in the settlement were of the Established Church, and it was only natural that all of the settlers who came out with them should be zealous in that faith. Gorges and Mason, Godfrie and Neal, Gibbons and Chadbourne and Williams, and all the names appearing on the Colonial records, were, doubtless, of this faith. Among the earliest inventories of the Colony's goods we find mention of service books, of a flagon, and of cloths for the communion-table, which show that provisions for worship were not neglected, and of what form the worship was." Gorges, in defending his company from various charges before the English House of Commons, asserts that "I have spent £20,000 of my estate and thirty years, the whole flower of my life, in new discoveries and settlements upon a remote Continent, in the enlargement of my country's commerce and dominions, and in carrying civilization and Christianity into regions of savages." In

Mason's will were instructions to convey 1,000 acres of his New Hampshire estate "for and towards the maintenance of an honest, godly, and religious preacher of God's word, in some church or chapel, or other public place appointed for divine worship and service within the county of New Hampshire;" together with provisions for the support of a "free grammar school for the education of youth." No better proofs could be given that the aims of those energetic men from whom many of the citizens of Coös county claim descent were fully as high, moral and religious, as such enterprises have ever been.

Characteristics of these Pioneers.—Two classes of persons, with very distinctly marked characteristics, penetrated these northern wilds. The leaders were men of intelligence, energy, shrewdness and property. They had two objects in view: to furnish permanent homes for themselves and their posterity, and to acquire wealth by the rise of their lands. They were men of strong religious principle, and early made provision for the preaching of the gospel. They brought cows, swine and sheep, and were soon able to supply their tables with meat; they also had in a short time comfortable houses and furniture. The second class were people so poor as to need help to reach the settlements. They came on foot, bearing all their worldly goods upon their shoulders, and, without the aid of the more prosperous, many of these latter would have perished.

The first settlers of Coös, in common with the pioneers of adjoining counties, endured many privations, hardships, and discouragements not known at the present day, and it is well that the present and coming generations should read of these experiences.

Living at a distance of more than a hundred miles from the coast, all heavy articles, such as salt, iron, lead, and, in fact, everything indispensable to civilized life that could not be procured from the soil, or found in the woods or streams, was obliged to be transported upon the backs of men or horses, not even having the convenience of roads, and their only guides through the forests were marked trees. They had to ford the streams that ran across their route, which often were swollen so as to be impassable except by swimming. The nearest mills, either for the manufacture of lumber or of grinding their corn and wheat into meal or flour, was Charlestown, N. H., a distance of 110 miles, and the surrounding country a wilderness, and in addition to all these privations, they were surrounded by the hostile Indians, who might at any time pounce upon them with the tomahawk and scalping-knife; thus their lives were passed mostly in hard labor and danger. Their sleep was unsound, as they were fearing an attack from their enemies; and, all in all, their situation was not an enviable one. However, these early settlers seem to have been

endowed with strong and vigorous constitutions and to have cultivated a spirit of endurance so necessary to their condition in life.

It is difficult for us to conceive the hardships of the pioneers who, a hundred and more years ago, invaded "the forest primeval," and determined to wring a livelihood from lands upon which, at morning or evening, the shadow of Mt. Washington lay. The perils of isolation, the ravages of wild beasts, the wild wrath of the rapid mountain torrents, the obstacles to communication which the vast wilderness interposed - every form of discomfort and danger was apparently indicated by these grand mountains as impervious barriers to intrusion and occupation. But the adventurous spirit of man implanted by the Supreme Being for his own wise purposes - carries him into the tangled forest, into new climates and to foreign shores, and the great work of civilization goes on from year to year, from decade to decade, from century to century. This spirit of - what shall we call it? adventure? enterprise? induced whole families during the last century, when there was land enough within the bounds of civilization unoccupied and unclaimed, to move into an unbroken wilderness. The horses, even, of some of the settlers would not remain, and struck due south in the direction from which they had been taken, and perished in the forests before spring. Many pioneers would start for their new homes in the winter, as if to get the hardest experience of their new life at first. One couple went eighty miles on snow shoes, the husband carrying their furniture on his back, and they nearly starved in their new place of abode. Page's colony found the snow two feet deep in April, 1764. Joseph Pinkham and his family removed to Jackson in 1790, when the snow was five feet deep on a level. Their hand-sled, on which their provisions, clothing and furniture were packed, was drawn by a pig in harness. Another couple went a great distance in the same inclement season, the wife riding on a feeble horse, with a feather bed under her, and a child in her arms, while the husband dragged the rest of their household goods over the snow. Pluck, perseverance and persistency were the cardinal virtues of the early settlers. Many lived for years without any neighbors for miles. The pioneer would go miles to a mill, and carry a bushel of corn on his shoulder and take it back in meal. Ethan Crawford's grandfather once went eighty miles through the woods to a lower settlement for a bushel of salt, the scarcity of which had produced sickness and suffering, and returned with it on his back. Not from the lack of salt only did these brave people suffer; few of them owned cows, and could not even have "milk porridge," or "pudding and milk." Meal and water, and dried fish without salt was often their diet for days, when game was shy, or storms prevented hunting. Sometimes, when threatened with famine, they would send deputations thirty, fifty, and even sixty miles to purchase grain. And we have read that in times of great scarcity, the hardy men wore a wide

strap of skin, which as they grew more emaciated was drawn tighter, to alleviate if possible the horrible gnawings of hunger, in order that they might hold out till relief came. Besides occasional famines, these families suffered from freshets. Their rude bridges were torn up, barns and even their houses swept off, and often when by their industry or good fortune they had accumulated provision for the future, the bears would come down upon them and steal their pigs, or anything else they could take.

As soon as possible after these people had made for themselves rude habitations in which to abide, they would organize a church and establish a school, comprising the families in a radius of six to ten or twelve miles. The ministers would work at clearing land and hewing trees during the week, writing their sermons by the blaze of pine knots, or preach extempore (which was more often the case). The school-house was merely a rude structure of rough logs, lighted by an occasional pane of glass placed singly in the wall, and many had but a hole for the light, protected by a piece of cloth or oiled paper, from the cold and rain. But the same desire for learning was kindled and fed within these cabins as in richly endowed and pretentious schools and institutions. The mind—the will—the hope—and the passion for learning—is stimulated to stronger efforts—when it has but few props and helps to climb the hill of knowledge, and many a man has taken his place in the hall of Congress in the Nation's capital, who was taught his "A, B, C's" in just such a school-house.

In the "locations," or "grants," there were but few settlers, and often there would be but one family. There is a story that a man once made his appearance in the state legislature, and took a seat. He was asked for his credentials as the choice of the people. "Whom could they put up against me?" he said; "I am the only man in my town." His claim to a seat was allowed.

There must have been a few more inhabitants in the settlement in upper Coös, which was said to be legally warned to have training. After the officers were chosen, there was but one soldier, and he said, "Gentlemen, I hope you will not be too severe in drilling me, as I may be needed another time. I can form a solid column, but it will rack me shockingly to display."

After the first twenty five years of settlement the settlers were for the most part independent, self-reliant, healthy farmers, who lived upon the produce of their own soil raised by the work of their own hands; warmed by fuel from their own woods, and clothed from the flax from their fields or wool from their flock. They had but little money, and but little was needed, for their trade was carried on chiefly by barter. The mechanics were not established in one place—but went from settlement to settlement where they were needed, receiving for their labor the products of the farm or loom. Prof. Sanborn says: "The primitive log-house, dark, dirty and

dismal, rarely outlived its first occupant. The first framed houses were usually small, low and cold. The half-house, about twenty feet square, satisfied the unambitious. The double-house, forty by twenty feet in dimensions, indicated progress and wealth. It was designed for shelter, not for comfort or elegance. The windows were small, without blinds or shutters. The fire-place was sufficiently spacious to receive logs of three or four feet in diameter, with an oven in the back and a flue nearly large enough to allow the ascent of a balloon. One could sit in the chimney-corner and see the stars. All the cooking was done by this fire. Around it, also, gathered the family at evening, often numbering six to twelve children. The furniture was simple and useful, all made of the wood of the native forest trees. Pine, birch, cherry, walnut, and the curled maple were most frequently chosen by the 'cabinet-maker.' Vessels of iron, copper and tin were used in cooking. The dressers, extending from floor to ceiling in the kitchen, contained the mugs, basins and plates of pewter which shone upon the farmer's board at the time of meals. The post of the housewife was no sinecure. She had charge of the dairy and kitchen, besides spinning and weaving, sewing and knitting, washing and mending for the 'men folks.' The best room, often called 'the square room,' contained a bed, a bureau or desk, or a chest of drawers, a clock, and possibly a brass fire-set. Its walls were entirely destitute of ornament. It was an age of simple manners and industrious habits. Contentment, enjoyment and longevity were prominent characteristics of that age. Prior to 1826, there were nearly four hundred persons who died in New Hampshire between the ages of ninety and a hundred and five years. Fevers and epidemics sometimes swept away the people; but consumption and neuralgia were then almost unknown. Their simple diet and active habits were conducive to health.

" 'The meeting house' was a framed building. Its site was a high hill; its shape a rectangle flanked with heavy porticos, with seven windows upon each side. Every family was represented here on the Sabbath. The clergymen were settled by major vote of the town, and tax-payers were assessed for his salary according to their ability. The people went to church on foot or on horseback, the wife riding behind the husband on a 'pillion.' Chaises, wagons and sleighs were unknown. Sometimes whole families were taken to 'meeting' on an ox-sled.

"Traveling was difficult and laborious. Neither men nor women were ever idle. Books were few, newspapers were seldom seen at the country fire-side. News from England did not reach the inland towns till five or six months after the occurrence of the events reported. Intelligence from New York reached New Hampshire in a week. In 1815 travel was mostly on horseback, the mail being so carried in many places. Inns or taverns were found in every four to eight miles. Feed for travelers' teams

was, half-baiting of hay, four cents; whole-baiting, eight cents; two quarts of oats, six cents. The bar-room fire-place was furnished with a 'logger-head,' hot, at all times, for making 'flip.' The flip was made of beer made from pumpkin dried on the crane in the kitchen fire-place, and a few dried apple skins and a little bran. Half-mug of flip, or half-gill 'sling,' six cents. On the table was to be found a 'shortcake,' and the ever-present decanter or bottle of rum.

"Women's labor was fifty cents per week. They spun and wove most of the cloth that was worn. Flannel that was dressed at the mill, for women's wear, was fifty cents a yard; men's wear, one dollar. Farmers hired their help for nine or ten dollars a month—some clothing, and the rest cash. Carpenters' wages, one dollar a day; journeymen carpenters, fifteen dollars a month; and apprentices, to serve six or seven years, had ten dollars the first year, twenty the second, thirty the third, and so on, and to clothe themselves. Breakfast generally consisted of potatoes roasted in the ashes, a 'bannock' made of meal and water and baked on a maple chip set before fire. Pork was plenty. If 'hash' was served, all ate from the same platter, without plates or table-cloth. Apprentices and farm boys had for supper a bowl of scalded milk and a brown crust, or bean porridge, or 'pop-robbin.' They had no tumblers, nor were they asked if they would have tea or coffee; it was 'Please pass the mug.'"

The dress of these early settlers was very simple, and of their own manufacture. The women were obliged to work very industriously in order to be able to accomplish the many duties required of them, and they had neither the means nor opportunity for fine clothes, but they were dressed neatly and generally scrupulously clean. A striped loose gown with blue and white check apron, well-starched and ironed, was considered a dress pretentious enough to appear in any company. Many of these women would frequently work eighteen to twenty hours a day. They would card and spin the wool from their sheep, weave and color it (in some primitive way), then cut and make their plain garments. Before they raised sheep, the men wore garments made of moose-skin, and tow cloth was also used largely for both men and women. No luxuries, no laces, no "lingerie," in which the women of to-day take so much pride. Linen and tow was used instead of cotton, and dressed flax was to some extent an article of export.

Hardwood was cut from large tracts of land, and burned to obtain ashes, which the early settlers leached and boiled into salts, and carried where they could find a market. Those that had a horse would make what was called a "car," by pinning cross-pieces to two light poles of suitable length, putting the horse in as into the thills of a wagon, the back part dragging on the ground, and the load fastened on just behind the horse. Those that had oxen, used a wide spread crotched stick like a cart

tongue, this they called a "go-cart." Those who had no team either drew their load by hand, or carried it on their backs; and the man that could not carry a hundred pounds on his back was not fit for a pioneer. Money was so scarce the most that could be obtained went for taxes, and for want of it, they were taken to jail. Hence poverty was the rule, and riches the exception. In winter the snow was so fearfully deep that the few families with their homes at some distance from each other could not keep the road or marked ways open, and consequently great suffering often ensued.

There were almost no roads for many years. Mills were so distant that grain was sometimes purchased at the mills and ground and brought to their homes; most of the *grinding* was done with pestles in huge mortars, manufactured from short logs of large hard wood trees, sometimes two or three feet in diameter. Excellent crops of wheat were raised on the new land; usually good corn, and a large amount of potatoes, which, baked in the coal beds of their great kitchen fire-places, made many a good meal.

James W. Weeks thus describes the early homes of Lancaster: "The kitchen was a large room, perhaps 15 by 24 feet; one door opening directly out of doors; an immense fire-place 7 feet wide and 3 feet deep. To this fire-place a hardwood log is brought about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and twenty inches in diameter. The brands of yesterday's back log are drawn forward with the long handled fire shovel, and the back log rolled into the fire-place against the brick-work. On this another log is placed, as large as will lie, called a back stick. The fire dogs are now set up, and on these is laid a large stick called a fore stick, then is filled in the brands of yesterday's back log and the old fire, together with small wood. You soon have a fire that will throw a glow and a warmth to every part of the room; a crane of sufficient strength to hold a five-pail kettle filled with water, is hung to the left jamb; on this is a trammel with hook to take up or let down, and other hooks on which pots and kettles may be hung when used for cooking. A capacious brick oven is built on one side of the fire-place, which is heated once a week, and the family baking done. The long-handled fire-shovel, and a large pair of kitchen tongs complete the fire arrangements of the kitchen.

"There were also a dozen kitchen chairs framed with seats of elm bark or basket stuff; a long pine table that could be moved, capable of seating ten or twelve; a table or board turned down against the wall, on which to work dough for bread.

"The family, with the exception of the small children (who had bread and milk night and morning), took their meals at the large table in the kitchen. At dinner the larger children came to the table with their parents. The buttery and sink-room opened out of the kitchen.

"Now about the cooking utensils. First was the large dinner pot, in which the suet or berry pudding was boiled, and the bean or pea porridge

was made; a broad, flat-bottomed kettle, in which to fry doughnuts; a smaller one in which to boil potatoes, etc., and a large dish kettle. Then the gridiron: the heavy-handed frying-pan for frying meat and griddle cakes. The Dutch oven held its own a long time, but was superseded by the tin baker. This oven was a broad, flat iron kettle with long legs, and an iron cover with a rim turned up about one and a half inches; there was a 'loop' in the middle of the cover, by which to handle it with the tongs. To use this oven, a bed of coals was drawn forward and the oven set over them, the biscuits put in, the cover put on, and a few shovelfull of coals put on the cover, and the biscuits, when taken out, were sure to be nicely browned. Potatoes were roasted in the ashes, and the Christmas goose was cooked by being suspended by a string that would swing and turn before the fire, and was basted every few minutes, with a long-handled spoon, from the dripping-pan. The first cooking stove came into town about 1825 or 1826. The first stove of any kind that I ever saw was in the old Court House. It was a brick structure, about 5 feet square and 2 and a half feet high, surmounted by an immense potash kettle upside down, with a hole in the bottom, over which the smoke pipe was set.

"Adjoining the kitchen was the sanctum of the mistress of the house, where noisy boys did not enter, except by permission. There was the cradle for baby and the young children, and if the mother had not a little girl of her own, ten or twelve years old, to look after the baby, she borrowed one of some friend who had more than she could make useful. In this room the mother taught and cared for the children, and made 'ole claites amaist as good as new.' Here was a fire-place half as large as that in the kitchen; a bed turned up against the wall in a corner; some strong wooden chairs; a table in the middle of the room; a desk, and a small table or stand under the looking glass at one side of the room, on which was the Bible and a few other books. The clock had its place here, and every hour gave notice of the flight of time. In the more pretentious houses there was another apartment similar to this, with some valuable furniture, without a carpet, but, later, one of home manufacture covered the floor. There was generally a small bed-room, with a spare bed, out of the way of the noise of the kitchen, with a fire-place, which was used only on special occasions and in case of sickness. The children occupied the second floor. All the beds, except those of the very poor, were of feathers."

CHAPTER XI.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD AND EARLY ROADS.

War of the Revolution — Frontier and Scouting Parties — Proposed Expedition — Convention of Towns — Orders, Receipts, Etc. — Early Roads — Petitions Concerning Roads and New County — Roads in 1797 and 1803 — Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike — Jefferson Turnpike, Etc.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

THE Indians had a trail from Canada to the Penobscot river, in Maine. After crossing the Memphremagog, they would take the Clyde river, which would lead them to Island Pond, Vt., then cross to the Nulhegan river, and down that to the Connecticut, thence down this river to the upper Ammonoosuc, and up this to some point in the present town of Milan, where they crossed to the Androscoggin, thence down the last named river. They were a great source of annoyance to the inhabitants through whose settlements they passed. During the Revolutionary war, the Indians received \$11 bounty for each scalp and \$55 for each live captive taken by them. The Tories were leagued with the Indians in opposition to the Revolutionists, and as the latter could get no assistance from the government, they were obliged to rely entirely upon their own insufficient resources for self-defense. The inhabitants of both sides of the Connecticut river united for the purpose of self-protection, chose a "committee of safety," and built forts for the protection of the women and children. There were three built—two in Northumberland, one at the mouth of the Ammonoosuc river, one on the Marshall farm, and one in Stratford, in the north part of the town. Whenever the "alarm" was given that the "Indians" or "Tories were coming," the women and children would flee to the forts. An incident showing somewhat of the trials and hardships to which mothers were subject in those days of unremitting fear and anxiety, is this: The young wife of Caleb Marshall, on whose farm one of the forts was built, after providing for the safety of the most valuable of her household goods by having them buried in the earth, mounted her horse, and, with a child of two years and an infant of three weeks old, went unattended through the wilderness and sparsely settled towns to her parents in Hampstead, a distance of 160 miles, where she arrived in safety.

The history of New Hampshire's services in the Revolution has never been written. Other states have claimed honors that were justly hers, and no field is more deserving the pen of a painstaking and accurate historian, or would bring a better reputation; and it is to be hoped that soon

some able writer will treat of this subject fully, and show that the Granite State was not the least one of the original thirteen in devotion, ability and sacrifice.

From the commencement of the Revolution the hardy pioneers of Coös stood as an advance guard and picket company, not only to protect their own settlements, but to warn and defend the lower settlements against attacks from the north.

This document from Hammond's Town Papers shows better than any eulogy of ours the patriotic spirit actuating them.

"Petition for Soldiers.—Whereas we the inhabitants of Lancaster, Northumberland, Guildhall & Stratford are fully sensible of the dangers of being attacked by the Canadians which are the worst of enemys & although some of our neighbors have Quit the ground, yet we the Subscribers Do Jointly & severly promis & ingage to Stand our ground providing the Honable Counsell sees Fitt to grant our request That is this, that you will please us your petitioners so far as to appoint Mr. Jere'h Ames of Northumberland our friend & Neighbour, Commander of our Fort which with a great deal of fatage we have almost accomplished & likewise for him the s'd Ames to have orders to inlist as many men as the Honab'le Cort in their wisdom will see fit, we do ingage to inlist ourselves & obey his orders as long as he is stationed in upper Coös and Commander of the Fort. / Thomas Blodgett, James Curtiss, Archippus Blodgett, Emmous Stockwell, "July 6, 1776. } Josiah Blodgett, Joseph Barlow, Nathan Caswell, Sam'l Nash, Abijah Larned, Moses Quimby, Ward Bailey, James Blake, David Larned, Sam'l Page, Abner Osgood, Dies Sawyer, Abel Larned, John Frickey, Elizer Rosbrook, Abner Barlow.

During the war, Lancaster reports 457 days' service on "alarms," "scouting, guiding, and forting."

Capt. Jeremiah Eames was on the frontiers here from July 5, 1776, with fifty men and officers for some time; and from October 14, to December 1, 1776, with twenty-six Rangers. Again, he had command of ten men, on a like service, from December 2, 1776, to April, 1777. A scouting party of five men was "stationed at or near the Upper Coös" (probably at Northumberland), from July 15, to October 1, 1779, by order of the "Committee of Safety," under command of Lieut. Josiah Chapman.

After the capture of Col. Joseph Whipple, at Jefferson, in August, 1781, the town of Conway raised scouting parties, consisting of Capt. James Osgood and three men, Lieut. Ezekiel Walker and nine men, and Elijah Dinsmore and two men. These were on duty from ten to twenty eight days from August 16, 1781, at Conway and adjacent towns. At the same time "The Committee of Safety" took immediate measures for the defence of the inhabitants of that section, placing a force there, under the direction of Col. Joseph Whipple and Col. David Page, for the protection of the northern frontiers, consisting of forty-nine officers and men. They were in service from August 29, 1781, to November 6, 1781, and commanded by Capt. Jacob Smith and Lieuts. Josiah Sanborn and Peter Gilman. Sergeant James Blake's party of eleven men "for the defense of the Upper Coös," was in service seven months and eighteen days from April

13, 1782. Serg't Philip Page and five men were drafted for duty at "Androscoggin River," in 1782, and were in service from August 19 to November 25, 1782.

In July, 1779, Joseph Barlow and Hezekiah Fuller were captured by Indians at Stratford, and two families were plundered of everything valuable.

A party of six Indians, August 3, 1781, took four prisoners at Bethel, Me., killed James Pettingill, at Gilead, and shot Peter Poor, in Shelburne, besides destroying property.

No great military operations were carried on on a large scale here during the Revolution, and no battle was fought. The nearest approach to strategic operations is probably given in these communications from Gen. Moses Hazen to Col. Bedell, which explain themselves.

"ALBANY 26th April, 1777.

"I have a favor to beg which is that you will let me have a Particular account of the Distance rout and Difficulties attending the march of a Body of men from your house or the upper settlements on Cohaas, to St. Francis in Canada, which I am sure you must have a perfect knowledge of. I should also be glad of a plan or sketch of that Country in any rough way, even if it was Drawn by an Indian. I leave you to gess the reason of my being so particular on this head, assuring you only that I am anxious to see once more my own country which probably may be the case before the end of this campaign.

"As many letters miscarry you will be particular careful to write by a safe opportunity as soon after the receipt of this as you Possibly can. Direct to Col. Hazen in Camp at Head Quarters. I hope you will not neglect the opportunity put into your hands of serving yourself and Country.

"GEN MOSES HAZEN

"To Colonel Bedle at Cohaas in the State of New Hampshire."

From Gen. Hazen to Col. Bedle, December 12, 1778 :—

"There has not been any expedition ever fixed upon from your Quarter, some preparation was ordered, and magazenes provided in order that we might Take the advantage of our enemy in case an opportunity should offer—the great difficulty which now appears to me, is that we have no money, or at least that which we have will purchase nothing."

CONVENTION OF TOWNS IN COÖS.

"NORTHUMBERLAND July 10th 1779

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Lancaster Northumberland & Stratford to hear the Report Joseph Peverly Esq'r and also to agree upon Sum Proper Place for the Scouting Party to Be Stationed, Viz—first—

"Chose maj'r Jonas Wilder moderator—

"2d Choose Cap't Edw'ds Bucknam Clark

"3d Voted that the Place for the Scouting Party to Be stationed, at M'r James Browns In Stratford

"4 Voted that Every man In Each town Viz. Lancaster Northumberland and Stratford to work one Day at the fort In Stratford Immediately—

"5 Chose Nathan Caswell Captain over these three towns for the Present

"6 Chose Nathan Barlow Lieut

"7 Chose Dennis Standley Ensign

"8 Chose maj'r Jonas Wilder the man to go Down after men to Exeter

"9 Chose Joseph Peverly Esq'r Capt Edw'ds Bucknam and M'r John Holdbrook a Com-

mittee to Give Directions to maj'r Jonas Wilder and draw a Particion to the General Court to Send by maj'r Wilder

"10 Voted that m'r John Gamsby m'r James Blake and Mr John Holdbrook a Committee to Plan out the fort at Stratford"—*Hammond's Revolutionary Rolls.*

CAPT. EAMES' COMPANY'S ORDER FOR PAY.

"NORTHUMBERLAND October 12: 1776—

'Col'e Nicholas Gilman Treasurer for the State of New Hampshire

"Please to Pay to Capt Jeremiah Eames the whole of the wages for the time of Service in his Company as shall be found Due on the Said Capt Eames's Roll

"John Trickey, Jon'a Willard, Abner Osgood, Samuel Page, John Page, Zebulon Colbey, Zechariah Parker, Abijah Wright, David Brown, Ebenezer his (x) mark Kempfield, Moses Page, Edmund Eastman, David Cunningham, Alexander Craig, Daniel Spalding, Jonathan Craford, David Larned, Abel Larned, Abijah Larned, William Patee, James Whiting, Abel Lovejoy, John Willoughby, Benj. Preson, Benj. Pegley, Jon'a Clark, Jacob Draper, Jonah Chaptman, Joseph Palmer, Samuel Marsh. Edward his (x) mark Taylor, Gardner Duston, Nathan Caswell, Nathan Barlow, Gideon Smith, William Curtiss, Thomas Blogget, Archippus Blogget, Josiah Blogget, John Gibson, John Haselton, Caleb Marshall, Dill Sawyer, William Amy, James Blake, Ward Bailey, Thomas Peverly, Benj'a Sawyer, Abner Barlow.

"*Captain Eames' Scouts.*—Captain Eames's Scouting Party, from December 2, 1776, to April 15th, 1777, Head Quarters Great Coös, received for services £110, 19s. 9d. The pay was as follows: Captain, £6 per month; Sergeant, 48 shillings; Private, 40 shillings per month. The company consisted of Capt., Jeremiah Eames, Serjeant, Abner Osgood, Privates, Thomas Peaverly, Jonathan Willard, John Trickey, Haines French, William Amy, Nathan Caswell, John Gibson, Dill Sawyer, Abner Barlow; all serving the full time excepting the latter, whose service was one month.

"*Receipts.*—State of New Hampshire, Northumberland, 24 July, 1779. Then we the subscribers received of Joseph Peverly the sum of twelve pounds, which sum is in full for one month's advance pay, and the sum of six pounds each as a bounty.

"(Signed),

ABRAHAM BUEL, DAV'D (x) CUNNINGHAM's mark.

"PETER KEYES, JARED CHURCH, JN'o his (x) mark MARTIN."

"We the Subscribers have received the sum annexed to each mans name of Joseph Peverly, Esq'r, for our travelling money from each mans place of abode to said Peverly's house—Jonah Chapman 100 miles £10. Abraham Buell 100 miles £10. Dav'd Cunningham 100 miles £10. Peter Keyes 100 miles £10. Jno his (x) mark Martin 80 miles £8. Northumberland, 24 July, 1779. Then rec'd of Joseph Peverly the sum of thirty-three pounds, 6s. L. M'y, which sum is in full for one month's advance Jonah Chapman Lt Stratford Sep 1779 Then rec'd of Joseph Peverly the rations in full allowed for six men from July 24. to Oct'r 23d 1779 JONAH CHAPMAN "

"Northumberland Oct'o 1, 1779. Received of Joseph Peverly fifty-eight dollars & four shillings which is in full for the allowance of Rum while scouting—per Jonah Chapman

"*Enlistments.*—James Hardy enlisted in Capt. Jno. House's Co. of Col. Morey's Regt in July 1777 from Lancaster Eleazer Rossbrook, Josiah and Thomas Blodgett Nathan Barlow Joshua Lamshier and Samuel Page enlisted in Capt. Whitcomb's Co in July 1777, from Lancaster, Northumberland & Stratford. Eleazer Rossbrook enlisted in Maj Benj Whitcomb's Independent Company of Rangers Dec 28 1776 from Lancaster. Edward Mardean, James Rosebrook, Haynes French, and Henry Tibbetts at the same time as privates in the same company. They served until Dec. 31, 1779. John Trickey of Northumberland enlisted in Col. Thos. Stickney's Co from Boscawen Aug. 1, 1779 for one year."

ROADS.

Roads occupied much attention of the early settlers. The Indian trails, kept somewhat worn in most of the distance by the hunters and trappers,

were better than a trackless wilderness: yet it surprises us to see it stated in Power's journal their company marched as many as twenty miles a day, the same distance allowed foot soldiers as a day's march in a civilized country. It is quite probable that Capt. Rogers cut out a road to convey his supplies to construct Fort Wentworth, in 1755. Three ways were in existence early to reach the Upper Coös from below. One, and the principal one, was the Connecticut river, with canoes and "carrys" in summer, and on the ice in winter. Another was on the highlands, west of the Ammonoosuc, passing by Streeter's pond, in Lisbon, and the east part of Littleton. The valley of the Ammonoosuc was the third route. The early roads were cut about eight feet wide, and "corduroyed." They were not much like our later roads, but the pioneers seem to have been able to traverse them on foot, on horseback, or to drive cattle over them without serious detriment to their progress. But these trails were unsuited to the needs of an increasing population. In all town and proprietors' meetings, roads was the most important subject of discussion. Little progress was made for years. Edwards Bucknam, Timothy Nash, David Page, David Page, Jr., of Lancaster, were appointed, March 12, 1767, members of a committee to look out and mark roads to the "Ameroscoggin," Pickwackett, and the first settlements on the Connecticut.

At a special meeting of the governor and council at Portsmouth, March 13, 1772, a petition was presented by the proprietors of Lancaster, Northumberland, and Shelburne, setting forth the utility of a road from Conway to the Connecticut river, and praying His Excellency would be pleased to order the surveyor-general of lands to mark out a proper road, and issue such other orders as would "effectuate" the same.

Nothing tended so much to cause a demand for a new county, as the badness of the roads between Upper Coös and Haverhill.

About 1775 the proprietors of Apthorp offered two tracts of land of 160 acres, to any one who would cut away the trees and bushes on the most direct route between Haverhill and Lancaster line, a distance then considered as fifty miles, and make a road passable for a one-horse wagon containing two persons. This offer was accepted by Moses Blake, who duly executed his contract, and was deeded the two nearest lots to the mouth of John's river.

These petitions from Hammond's Town Papers tell their own story:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire (humbly Sheweth) The Inhabitants of A Place Called Uper Coös That they began Setelment at that Place more than twentithree Years ago and ever since have Continued their Setelment through many Difficulties Especially on account of the Badness of the Roads through Littleton and Dalton which have never been properly Cleared nor bridged by which means wagons or Sleighs pass with the greatest Danger and never more than half a Load which Subjects the Inhabitants of Said Coös to very Large Expence in transporting necessary foreign articles and others in Removing with their famileys and Effects from Connecticut Massachusetts and the Easterly part of New Hamp-

shire to the Same Difficulties which very much Impedes & hinders the Setelment of the Towns on Connecticut River &c Lying above S'd Littleton & Dalton Your Petitioners beg Leave to farther Suggest that the Townships of Littleton and Dalton being owned by only a few Gentlemen and the Towns not Vested with Power nor the Inhabitants of ability to Lay out Clear bridge and make Passable Said Road through which Your Petitioners must Pass on any Business belonging to the Probate, or County Matters, Wherefore your Petitioners Pray Your Honors to take their Case into Your wise Consideration and order that the Road be made Passable and kept in good Repair through Said towns of Littleton & Dalton to the acceptance a Commitee to be appointed for that Purpose or by Some other way as your Honors Shall See fit and Your Petitioners Will Ever Pray

" May 10th 1788

Inhabitants of Lancaster

" Jonas Wilder, Aamasa Grout, Jonas Baker, Joseph Brackett, Edw'ds Bucknam, Phinehas Hodgins, Francis Willson, John Weeks, Abijah Darby, Walter Philbrook, Samuel Johnson, Hopestill Jenison, David Page, Emons Stockwell, Ephraim Griggs, Will'm Johnson, Jonathan Hartwell.

" *Northumberland* — Jer'h Eames Ju'r, Tho's Eames, Joseph Peverly, Abner osgood, J. Whipple, Daniel Spaulding, Abel Bennett, thomas Burnside, James Burnside.

" *Stratford*. — Hez'i Fuller, David Jnoson, Heth Baldwin, Elijah Hinman, Joshua Lamken, Archippus Blodget, Jabez Baldwin, Elijah Blodget, Oliver Lamkin, James Curtiss, Josiah Blodget, James Brown, Nucomb Blodget, Benj'n Strong, William Curtiss

" *Piercy*. — John Cole, Caleb Smith.

" Relative to the Formation of Coös County, 1790. To the Honourable senate and house of Representatives of the State of Newhampshire, to be convened at Concord on the first wednesday in Jan'y next,

" The petition of the select Men of the towns of Lancaster Northumberland and Stratford, for and in behalf of the respective towns, Humbly Sheweth; That our located situation in the northern part of the state is such, that it will be perticularly beneficial for us, to have Conway and adjacent towns annexed to us, in the formation of the northerly County in s'd State, not only on account of the occupancy and improvement of our most advantageous road to seaport, but in order to promote emigrants, and agriculture in this fertile & healthy territory; the promotion of which, we humbly conceive will be of publick utility, and the state to which we owe our allegiance, will receive emolument in proportion to the opulency of this part of the state—Aud your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray—Lancaster Dec'r 29 1790

" EDW'DS BUCKNAM,	} for Northumberland, Lancaster, and Stratford.
" EMMONS STOCKWELL,	
" FRANCIS WILLSON,	
" JOSEPH PEVERLY,	
" JER'M EAMES,	
" ELIJAH HINMAN,	
" JAMES BROWN.	

Petition for a new county, 1791.

"To the Honorable the General Court of the State of New Hampshire—The petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster in the County of Grafton

" Humbly Sheweth

" That your Petitioners live at the distance of near sixty miles from the nearest shire Town in this County

" That a very considerable part of the Inhabitants of this part of the County live above us and are under similar disadvantages with us,

" That the Roads to Haverhill our nearest shire Town are exceedingly bad and at some seasons of the year impassable, Wherefore we your petitioners pray that we may be seperated from the said County of Grafton and made a new County by a line drawn from Connecticut River between the Towns of Concord alias Gunthwait and Littleton and on Eastward taking in the Towns of Conway, Eaton &c to the Province line so call'd and we as in duty bound shall ever pray—

" Lancaster Nov'r 22nd 1791.

"Edw'ds Bucknam, William Bruce, Stephen Willson, Jeremiah Willcox, Emmons Stockwell, Robert Gotam, Francis Willson, Joseph Bruce, Jonas Wilder, junur, Asaph Darby, Jonas Baker, Jonathan Cram, Edward Spaulding, Will'm Moore, Joseph Brackett, Ephraim Wilder, John Weeks, Jon'a Hartwell, Nathan Lovewell, Joseph Wilder, Samuel Johnson, Dennis Stanley, Isaac Darby, Phinehas Bruce, Elisha Wilder, John Rosbrook, Ezra Reves, Benja Twombly, Walter Philbrook, Moses Page, John Mackintire, Abijah Darby, Bradfor Sanderson, Zadock Samson, Jonathan Ros, Daniel How, David Stockwell, Daniel Chany, John Wilder, Jonas Wilder, Manasseh Wilder, Charles Rosbrook, David Page, James Twombly, Coffin Moore, Phinehas Hodgdon, William Johnson,"

President Dwight came to Lancaster on horseback in 1797. He says the roads were good from Haverhill to Concord (Lisbon). "Here he first found 'causeys' or 'corduroy' roads (not in good repair)." He came up the Ammonoosuc until he reached what is now Littleton village, when they commenced ascending the mountains of that town toward Dalton. "The mire was often so stiff and so deep that our horses scarcely struggled through it. The roots, also, the stumps, rocks, stones, and 'causeys' multiplied upon us in almost every part of our progress." The road continued "on the same mountainous ground, and embarrassed with the same disagreeable circumstances" until within six miles of Lancaster. Of the Dalton mountains he says that "the height and rudeness of these mountains must prove a serious obstruction to all traveling for pleasure from the country below to the country above." Going from Lancaster through Jefferson, via "Rosebrook's" and the "Notch," he makes no complaint of bad roads, except that the first two miles of the "Notch" is so steep as to make riding on horseback seriously inconvenient, but says from Bartlett to Conway they passed "through a good road."

This alone is sufficient to show that the communication between "Upper Coös" and the Saco valley and points below was much easier than with Haverhill, and shows why the people were so anxious to be united with Conway in a new county.

In his account of his visit to Canada line in 1803, Dr. Dwight says the roads in Stratford exhibit strong indications of a lax and inefficient spirit in some of the inhabitants. Through Wales Gore, between Stratford and Cockburn (Columbia), the road was very imperfectly made. In Cockburn "for so new a settlement well wrought, dry and hard." Through Cockburn and Colebrook and Stewart the road is very good. The most important legislation for Coös county in its early existence was the incorporation of the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike from the west line of Bartlett through the Notch of the White Hills. This was done December 28, 1803. The distance was twenty miles, and the expense of building it \$40,000. This furnished an avenue to the seaports, and became one of the best paying roads in all northern New Hampshire. Until the advent of railroads, this was the great outlet of Coös county, and the thoroughfare over which its merchandise came from Portland. In win-

ter, often, lines of teams from Coös, over half a mile in length, might be seen going down with tough Canadian horses harnessed to "pungs" or sleighs, loaded with pot or pearl ash, butter, cheese, pork, lard, and peltry, returning with well assorted loads of merchandise, or filling the caravansaries of Crawford, Rosebrook, and others with a wild hilarity. Before this time most of the incorporated towns were well provided with roads; but wagons, carriages, and "one-horse chaises" could not roll along their level surfaces with as much enjoyment to the occupant as can be taken to-day, until about 1820.

The Jefferson Turnpike, fourteen miles in length, from Lancaster through Jefferson, Bretton Woods to the Tenth Turnpike, was incorporated December 11, 1804, and cost \$18,400, and was of much value to the "North Country."

As early as 1803 a road had been laid out from Colebrook to Hallowell, Me., ninety miles, via Dixville Notch, Errol, etc., but for years nothing came of it. The following by J. W. Weeks, concerning the roads of Lancaster is of value :—

"What seemed to impress the first settlers most was the matter of roads. Hardly a meeting of the proprietors took place without some action upon this matter. First to look out and mark roads. March 12, 1767, a committee was appointed, consisting of David Page, Timothy Nash, Edwards Bucknam, and two others, to look out and mark the road to 'Picwackett (Conway), to the Androscoggin, and to the nearest settlement on the Connecticut River.' Whether the roads followed for many years after were marked by this committee is unknown. But roads were marked out and the routes followed, sometimes near where the present highways run, but in many places very different. The remains of rude bridges, corduroys and their like, mark the course of some of them to-day. The route down the river from the head of the island or 'Stockwell's Bridge,' has evidently never been changed, but the road to Picwackett, through Dartmouth (Jefferson), has been changed more than once. The first road followed close upon the bank of Israel's river to Jefferson Mills, thence to 'Whipple's Meadow,' (Jefferson Meadows); the next followed the high ground, considerably west of the present road, to Jefferson Mills. These roads can still be traced. The route to Androscoggin passed over the hills east of the river and connected with the present road near Geo. W. Webster's, and passing through Jefferson, ran some twenty-five rods east of Samuel Mardin's and William J. Chamberlain, passing near the Waumbek and high up the hill beyond. The first road to Northumberland, after leaving North street, passed near the top of the high bank, by the house of E. D. Stockwell, and striking the bank of the river near Capt. A. M. Beattie's, thence following the river bank to near the Northumberland line.

"These roads or highways were rude affairs, often very crooked, and passing over high hills for the sake of dry ground, very little attempt being made for drainage. The small streams and swampy places were passed by 'corduroys,' that is by laying two parallel timbers lengthwise of the road, six or seven feet apart, and covering them with cross-timbers or poles laid crosswise, cut eight feet long. These roads sufficed for the time, as there was little transportation over them except on horseback, and by sleds in winter. They were usually, however, wide enough and firm enough for ox carts, and for the lumbering two-horse wagons. The use of the plow and scraper was probably as great an event as was that of the road machine, later.

"The road down the river seems to have called forth the greatest solicitude. In all the petitions for a new county from 1790 to 1805, it was set forth that the roads were nearly impassable, as a principal cause why this northern section be set off. The road to Conway was evidently made passable quite early. Col. Whipple was said to have come to Jefferson in 1764, and he, without doubt, came through the Notch. Nash and Sawyer's Location was granted in 1773,

for building a road through that tract, and in 1786, in petitioning the Legislature for assistance, it was set forth that the road was out of repair from recent freshets, indicating there was a road previously. At that time a committee was appointed to sell State lands and build and repair roads. Large tracts of land were sold at extremely low prices, from time to time, and if the road was built it did not stay built. After more than ten years a sort of settlement with the committee was effected by the Legislature. The gentlemen got their discharge and most of the land, but the public no road, or a very poor one. The age of turnpikes had now arrived, and in 1803 the tenth New Hampshire turnpike was chartered, twenty miles through the Notch, and built at great expense. The following year the Jefferson turnpike was chartered, some fourteen miles, to the Rosebrook place. This road was well laid out and splendidly built. Up Israel's river it was straight as a line, was well drained, and worked twenty-two feet wide, in such a manner as to seem to defy the effects of time. From the time of building these roads Coös people had as good highways to Conway as could be maintained through the Notch, till the time of the great freshet, in 1826.

"Prior to the four wheeled carriage, which was about 1822, the ordinary road was not much better than a bridle-path, although passable for the chaise, ox cart and team wagon."

CHAPTER XII.

SURVEY AND MARKING OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE BOUNDARY.

Boundary Surveys—Smuggling, Etc., 1812–1815—Boundary Commissions—"Indian Stream Territory"—Indian Stream War—Musters and Militia.

THE report of the commissioners appointed by King George, in Council of February 22, 1735, and confirmed by his order of August 5, 1740, established "that the dividing line between the two provinces (N. H. & Mass.) shall pass up through the mouth of Piscataqua Harbor, and up the middle of the river Newichwannock, (part of which is now called Salmon Falls,) and through the middle of the same, to the farthest head thereof, and that said dividing line shall part the Isles of 'Sholes' and run through the middle of the Harbor, between the Islands to the Sea, on the southerly side, &c.," and, in 1740, a survey was made in accordance thereto. Again, in 1789, the line was run and marked by spotting trees, in the then wilderness, from the head of Salmon Falls river to the Highlands of Canada. The course of the line thus run was, north 6 degrees east, and is the same line familiarly known to the residents thereon as the "Province Line."

In 1820, Maine, until then a portion of Massachusetts, became a state, and the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire had become so obliterated and uncertain in its location, that in 1827 the two states appointed a commission to "ascertain, survey and mark, the line between

the States of New Hampshire and Maine, and to erect suitable monuments to designate it as the true boundary line of said States." Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, and Hon. John W. Weeks, of Lancaster, were appointed commissioners for New Hampshire, and Hon. William King, and Hon. Rufus McIntire, commissioners for Maine. Work was commenced October 1, 1827, at the head of Salmon Falls river, and the line run that fall forty-seven miles, to the Androscoggin river. The next year the line was completed to the Canada Highlands. Three stone monuments were erected north of the Androscoggin river, and the rest of the way the line was shown by marked or spotted trees. The spots on the trees became effaced and destroyed by fires, by wind, and natural growth, and the clearings of the settlers. For years surveyors could not follow it save by compass, as for miles there were no marks in many places. Disputes arose in consequence, and owners of wild and timber land were in doubt as to their boundaries. To rectify this, New Hampshire and Maine, in 1858, created another commission "to ascertain, survey, and mark the dividing line between said States, from Fryeburg to the Canada line." Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, was appointed commissioner for this state, and John M. Wilson by Maine. The boundary to be established nearly all lay in an unbroken wilderness, and extended about eighty miles in length. During the continuance of the work the weather was unfavorable in the extreme. In a space of thirty-eight days, including the stormy weather, in a country where supplies could not be had, with a small force, the line was run by the commissioners personally, a series of monuments erected, and a permanent line between the two commonwealths established, at an expense which must be considered economical when the magnitude and importance of the work is considered. The survey was commenced in September, 1858. James S. Brackett and John G. Lewis, of Lancaster, were assistants, and Adjutant-General Joseph C. Abbott, of Manchester, was a volunteer member of the company.

The line was marked by the erection of stone monuments at all road crossings and noticeable points where none before existed, and by retouching the old monuments. Many large and prominent trees were blazed and marked on either side "N. H." "M.," and the names of various members of the party were added, together with the date, "1858."

Aside from the monuments described above, the whole course of the line was marked by spotting the old marked trees, and all others on the route, and by marking the spots with a double cross, thus X, and the under brush was cleared away so as to enable one to follow the line by a continual observance of the spots.

It is believed that the line above described is now sufficiently marked and designated to afford a distinguishable and permanent dividing line.

which will subserve all the purposes of the two states equally as a more expensive system.

The treaty of 1783 defined the northwest boundary of New Hampshire as "the most northwestern head of the Connecticut river." The country was wild and unsurveyed. The British considered that their title under this treaty extended down to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, and the real head of the Connecticut, while New Hampshire did not concern itself with the subject. In 1789, however, Col Jeremiah Eames was on a commission appointed by the legislature to survey and establish the boundaries between Maine, New Hampshire, and Lower Canada, and his journal shows that they made the head of Hall's stream, the northwest bound of this state, and established it by suitable monuments. Hall's stream is the northwestern branch of the Connecticut, and this survey brought all the land between Hall's stream and Connecticut river, including the fertile valley of Indian stream, within this state. The advantages of this region becoming known, in 1789 two settlers made their homes on Indian stream. Others followed, led hither by the richness of the soil; others, to seek in this remote district an asylum from pressing creditors or punishment for crime.

Smuggling, etc.—In 1812 this territory was the paradise of smugglers, who could readily bring from the closely-lying Canadian settlements the most valuable articles into the "States," without the slightest fear of hindrance from the far-off, older New Hampshire settlements.

The history of smuggling as carried on between this country and Canada from the enactment of the embargo at the close of 1807, and especially from the enactment of the more stringent non-intercourse law of 1810, to the declaration of war in 1812, and even, to a greater or less extent, to the proclamation of peace in 1815, is a portion of our annals almost wholly unwritten. The upper towns of New Hampshire and Vermont, from the close contiguity to Montreal and Quebec, the only importing cities of Canada, afforded the most tempting facilities and the best chances for success, while the high price of beef and cattle in the Provinces was a great allurements to the Coös farmer whose fat herds were almost valueless in the home market. The Federalists or opponents of the Administration were in a large majority in this section, and they could see no harm in selling cattle at a good profit on Canadian soil, while not all friends of the Government could resist the inducements offered. A man, also, could readily bring hundreds of dollars of silks and satins in his pack, and an Indian sledge in winter would carry ten times as many of the same valuable commodities through the woods. No one would be the wiser except the accomplice, who lived this side of the line, and knew how to secrete and take to market the rich goods. This

illegal trade attained such proportions that the United States stationed a detachment of militia at Stewartstown to suppress it in 1812.

Canaan and West Stewartstown were often centers of wild excitement, and, along the line, almost an incessant campaign and warfare existed, for years, between the custom-house officers and their assistants, with their reserve force of U. S. soldiers, and the smugglers and their friends, both parties being armed "to the teeth." In these skirmishes many were at different times killed outright; many more were missing, even on the side of the officials, for whom dark fates were naturally conjectured; while others, on both sides, were crippled or otherwise seriously wounded. As nearly seventy-five years have passed since these occurrences, it is impossible to accurately detail them or the motives of the actors. We find no source of information but tradition, and that is so affected by ties of consanguinity, personal feeling and partisan animosity as to render it an unsafe guide. Reference must be made, however, to some matters, which, even to this day, are kept fresh in the mind of the public. In September, 1813, Samuel Beach, of Canaan, Vt., owning and operating a saw-mill in Canada, obtained a permit to take over oxen. The officers were informed that more cattle were taken over than were brought back, and that they were sold to the British. One day, Oliver Ingham, United States custom officer, instructed Lieutenant John Dennett in charge of the militia guarding the line not to allow Beach to take over any more cattle. Beach soon attempted to cross the line with a yoke of oxen, and Dennett forbade his doing so. He endeavored to go on, however, and finally was shot dead. Dennett was arrested by the civil authorities for murder and confined in jail at Guildhall. He escaped the next spring, and the friends of Beach made search for him, and in August following surprised him while cutting wood for his camp. He was shot in the back and disabled, then brought out of the woods, placed in a two-horse wagon and driven rapidly over the rough roads to Guildhall, where he soon died. Many believe that he was most inhumanly treated by his captors, and maliciously abused while on the road to Guildhall.

The Federal Government now sent Capt. Hodson with a company of regular soldiers to relieve the militia. Capt. Hodson soon stopped the smuggling and the treasonable acts and utterances. He arrested Saunders W. Cooper, one of the militia, who was a nephew of Beach, and sent him to Windsor, Vt., to be tried for treason. He was accused of being a smuggler, and of having joined the militia that he might give assistance to those desiring to aid the enemy. He was not tried, however, on account of his youth and the close of the war, and, after his death, years later, his widow obtained a pension for his services as a soldier. The smugglers and their friends hated Hodson, and once, while he was at Lancaster, they endeavored to get hold of him by arresting him for some alleged breach of

the civil law. He was aware of their object, however, and had a sufficient number of soldiers with him to frustrate their designs. He was an able officer, and, later, a prominent citizen of Maine.

Indian Stream Territory and War.—In 1819 the British and American commissioners attempted to jointly establish the boundary line between Canada and this state, but they could not agree. The American commissioners held to Eames' survey and Hall's stream as the bound made by the treaty, while the British commissioners contended for lines according to their construction. From the survey in 1789, the settlers here had known nothing else than that they were in New Hampshire territory, and, so far as they were amenable to any law, acknowledged that of this state. In consequence of this disagreement, the Canadian local authorities claimed all the land west of Indian stream, one-half of "Indian Stream Territory." The Provincial government of Canada at one time located a township on this territory and called it "Drayton;" built a road from Hall's Stream to Indian Stream, and assumed occupancy. The lawless element before mentioned was still in large force, and, as it was more convenient for their personal safety to be out of the jurisdiction of American law, many advocated the Canadian claim. Up to this time New Hampshire officers had served the processes of New Hampshire courts, and the majority of the settlers were faithful to this state.

In 1824 Indian Stream Territory was inhabited by about fifty-eight settlers, who, with their families, made a population of 285 persons, having about 847 acres under improvement. These settlers claimed, under certain Indian deeds, the principal of which was that of Philip, an old chief of the St. Francis tribe, dated 1796. The general government as early as that time prohibited purchases of land from the Indians; but it was claimed that the grantors living without the jurisdiction of the United States, made this case an exception to the rule. By the convention of 1827, the question of the whole northeastern boundary was referred to the King of the Netherlands, whose award in respect to this part of the line threw this whole tract upon the Canada side. But, as "the head of the Connecticut," which he adopted, did not approach the highlands, the people of New Hampshire were dissatisfied, and, as the award was rejected by the United States, the whole question was left open to further difficulty.

In 1820 the state, owing to the settlers here resisting process issuing in Coös county, of which the tract was regarded as forming a part, had asserted a title and a jurisdiction, by a resolution directing the attorney-general to proceed against intruders; and again, in 1824, by an express declaratory act, in which also it released title to every actual settler of two hundred acres, reserving, of course, all other portions to itself.

The settlement, in 1830, numbered ninety voters, and there was a large enough number of disaffected men to lead them to talk of resistance to

the long acknowledged authority. The two great powers had agreed, that, until the boundary question should be settled, neither should extend their jurisdiction over the disputed lands. The Canadian officers continued their attempts at control, and even compelled some of the people to do military duty in 1831. Those loyal to this state were alarmed, and applied to their friends below for help, which was not readily forthcoming, and an independent government was mooted. At this juncture, two Federal customs officers threw a firebrand into this combustible mass by exacting duties from all the Indian Stream people who brought produce into New Hampshire or Vermont, thus declaring them beyond the United States. These illegal and ill advised measures excited the people intensely, and gave the discontented a good chance to work in the interests of Canada. A majority of the inhabitants concluded, however, to form an independent government to be in force until the boundary was decided. July 9, 1832, the voters of the disputed tract met, by notification, formed the government of "The United Inhabitants of Indian Stream Territory," adopted a constitution, which created an assembly and a council. The new government determined to resist the service of processes from New Hampshire courts. Hon. John H. White, sheriff of Coös county, hearing of this, detailed the state of affairs as he heard them to the secretary of state at Concord, and asked instructions. The governor and council called for the opinion of the attorney-general, and a copy of this, asserting jurisdiction over, and right to, the territory, with a letter from the governor, saying the laws should be executed in Indian Stream, was sent to Sheriff White, who thus informed the residents and officials of Indian Stream. This was in December, 1834, and had its effect with the people until Alexander Rea, a justice of Hereford, L. C., who lived near the disputed ground, and who had been active in fomenting strife, advised resistance: under his influence, and with the expected aid of the province, the people voted to resist the laws of this state, and abide by *their* constitution and laws. March 12, 1835, Deputy Sheriff William M. Smith, from Colebrook, attempted to arrest C. J. Haines and Reuben Sawyer, and was violently beaten and driven from the Territory by several men. March 13, Milton Harvey and an assistant were assaulted while trying to attach some property, and also driven from the Territory. Wild reports came down to Lancaster of this resistance: it was asserted that the Territory was organizing a military force, had made an alliance with Indians for war, and were building a block-house for an intrenchment, under the name of "jail."

About this time the people of Indian Stream Territory chose John Haines to properly present their position to Col. White. He was instructed to say that they had unanimously "resolved to abide by and support our own constitution and laws, agreeably to our oaths, until known to what government we properly belong, when our constitution is at an end." Col.

White gave no satisfaction to Mr. Haines, saying, merely, that he would lay the situation before the governor, and he at once wrote a letter, giving the rumors prevalent concerning the action of the people, as well what had been done, and asked for a detachment of militia to enable him and his officers to properly discharge their duties. It is evident from the names of the councillors of Indian Stream, that up to this period many of the people had only intended to keep a neutral position, and really considered themselves under no jurisdiction, save that of their own laws, until the boundary question should be decided, and they allotted to New Hampshire or Canada. It was to prevent disorder and anarchy, not to cause it, even if the influence of Rea had developed its formation, that the "Territory" was organized. Ebenezer Fletcher, Richard I. Blanchard, Jeremiah Tabor and others, who were members of the Council, were never disloyal to the United States, but they could not hold in check the lawless element which favored union with Canada. April 18, 1835.—The assembly of Indian Stream passed acts making it perjury to violate the oath of allegiance to their constitution, with a penalty of confinement in the stocks united to disqualification as a witness in the territorial courts; also, forbidding any sheriff, or sheriff's officers, residing in Indian Stream, or the United States, not appointed by the government of Indian Stream, performing any official duties within the Territory under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. This clear distinction against the United States and in favor of Canada alarmed the American residents, and the same day they drafted and sent a petition to Gov. Badger, asking protection from the action of these laws. Shortly after, the majority who passed the obnoxious laws, also sent a memorial to Gov. Badger acknowledging that they had kept the Canadian government informed of their acts, and begged for favorable consideration. In June, 1835, Gov. Badger presented the case and papers to the legislature, at Concord. This body resolved to maintain jurisdiction over Indian Stream Territory, and to hold its possession until the boundary dispute should be fully settled; and authorized the governor to render all necessary aid to the executive officers of Coös county in executing the laws of New Hampshire in that Territory.

This legislation was at once communicated to Sheriff White, and by him to the people of Indian Stream. Quiet was produced for a time, but the Provincial government again interfered, and the discontented began to make preparations to resist the execution of New Hampshire laws, while they allowed Canadian warrants to be served in the Territory. The aforementioned Justice Rea, not content with issuing writs to be served in Indian Stream, made various speeches urging resistance to American laws, and promising help from Canada. In October, 1835, William M. Smith, a deputy-sheriff of Coös county, with Richard I. Blanchard and John M. Harvey as assistants, attempted to serve a writ on John H. Tyler. Tyler

refusing to turn out property for attachment, Smith arrested him, and in taking him away, Tyler was forcibly rescued by several of his neighbors. Alexander Rea, on being informed of this arrest, issued a warrant against Smith, Blanchard and Harvey, in the name of the King of Great Britain, for attempting to serve processes not granted by Canadian courts. Blanchard, the only one residing in Indian Stream, was arrested on this warrant, October 22, 1835, by an armed posse of from twelve to fifteen men, and taken by force from his dwelling, to be tried in Canada for doing his duty as a deputy sheriff of the county of Coös.

As the news of this outrage was immediately spread, great excitement prevailed in the upper towns of Coös. Clark J. Haines started at once on horseback for Colebrook, giving notice at Clarksville and Stewartstown. As fast as notified the men of the various towns armed and hastened to the relief of Blanchard. Many took their arms and accoutrements as militia men. Nearly three hundred assembled in Canaan; citizens aroused by an outrage upon the rights of one of their number, and determined to rescue him. Several parties started to intercept Blanchard and his captors, and we give Blanchard's own language of the rescue: "When I was within a mile of the house of Alex. Rea, to which place I understood they were conveying me, we were met by a party of eight men from New Hampshire on horseback, all, or most of them, armed. They demanded my release from the party having custody of me, which was refused, but, after some further talk, the party demanding resolutely my release, I was at length released, without any force being used on either side, and I went with the party down to the store of Parmelee & Joy, in Canaan, Vt."

The rescuing party consisted of E. H. Mahurin, J. M. Harvey, J. P. Wiswell, J. M. Hilliard, Horatio Tuttle, I. B. Blodgett, Samuel Weeks, Jr., and Miles Hurlburt. At the store in Canaan mention was made of J. H. Tyler, the former prisoner of Smith, as being one of the party in charge of Blanchard. Ephraim C. Aldrich and Miles Hurlburt, taking with them an advertisement offering five dollars reward for the capture of Tyler, started in search of him, and, shortly after crossing the Canada line, they were met by Rea, who, highly excited, ordered them off the king's highway and *his grounds*. Rea had over a dozen men whom he called upon to arrest Aldrich and Hurlburt. The latter drew a pistol, and Aldrich advised Rea not to approach Hurlburt as he might shoot. Turning to Aldrich, Rea ordered a man to take his horse by the bridle, and he attempted to arrest Aldrich, who drew a sword and defended himself. Rea and his party began to throw stones, two of which hit Hurlburt with force. He discharged his pistol, wounding Young, and as, by this time, thirty or forty men had come up from Canaan, Rea, becoming alarmed, ran for the woods, Aldrich pursuing him. After a short skirmish, Rea

surrendered, was placed in a wagon and taken to Canaan, where, after being detained some hours, he was released.

The legislature, by an act approved June 18, 1836, authorized the governor "to appoint commissioners to repair to Indian Stream and collect and arrange such testimony as may be obtained to rebut and explain the charges and testimony obtained and preferred against the authorities and inhabitants of this state by Lord Gosford, Governor of the Province of Lower Canada." Gov. Badger appointed as members of this commission Adjutant-General Joseph Low, Ralph Metcalf and John P. Hale, who made a report, November 23, 1836.

As the excitement increased, and the adherents of New Hampshire feared for their safety, Gov. Badger instructed Gen. Low "to take such steps as might be found necessary to maintain the integrity of the state and its laws, and, if necessary, to call out so much of the Twenty-fourth Regiment as will enable the executive officers of the county of Coös to execute the laws, and suppress and put down all insurrectionary movements." Necessity arising, Gen. Low ordered Col. Ira Young to "detach and order into service, and place at the disposal of John H. White, Esq., sheriff of the County of Coös, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, two musicians, and forty-two privates, for three months unless sooner discharged." This order was handed to Col. Ira Young, November 13, 1835, about six o'clock in the evening, and, as Capt. Mooney and some men were already at Indian Stream, an express immediately sent by him to Ensign Drew, of the Stewartstown company, with directions to collect his force at once and report without delay. By three o'clock in the morning of the next day, about twenty men had assembled, some having traveled nineteen miles on foot to join Capt. Mooney.*

* *Roll of Capt. Mooney's Company, 24th Regt., N. H. M., serving at Indian Stream.*—James Mooney, Captain, Stewartstown; Haines French, Lieutenant, Columbia; Amos W. Drew, Ensign, Stewartstown; Joseph Durgin, Sergeant, Northumberland; William Covel, Sergeant, Colebrook; Robert Tirrell, Sergeant, Stewartstown; Isaac Miner, Sergeant, Whitefield; George Hight, Sergeant, Jefferson; Privates, Asahel Aldrich, Whitefield; David Alls, Colebrook; James H. Balch, Lancaster; Thomas Batchelder, Whitefield; Ephraim F. Bartlett, Whitefield; Phill C. Bickford, Northumberland; Linus Blakeslee, Dalton; Arnold Bolls, Dalton; Henry Boutwell, Dalton; William W. Brooks, Colebrook; Volney M. Brown, Stratford; Jesse Carr, Jefferson; Jesse W. Carr, Columbia; Nathan S. Carr, Indian Stream, Sub., Colebrook; Hazen Chamberlain, Colebrook; William Curtis, Stratford; Nathaniel G. Dodge, Stark; Ahaz S. French, Columbia; Orisamus Frizzle, Colebrook; William Grimes, Dalton; Alfred Greenleaf, Jefferson; Samuel G. Groat, Dalton; Horatio Grover, Colebrook; Alexander, Gullen, Sub., Colebrook or Columbia; Silas Huntoon, Whitefield; Douglas Ingerson, Lancaster; Enoch C. Jewell, Whitefield; Dennis Jones, Lancaster; Abiel C. Kidder, Stewartstown; Eli Kinerson, Stratford; Leavitt Loud, Dalton; William G. Lyman, Columbia; Clark McFarland, Stark; Joseph Morrill, Jr., Whitefield; John Perkins, Lancaster; William Price, Whitefield; Benjamin Stilling, Jefferson; Ira Stilling, Jefferson; Charles F. Stone, Lancaster; John Sweat, Columbia; William Wallace, Jr., Dalton or Columbia; Asa S. White, Whitefield; Samuel Whitemore, Colebrook.

Very early, say two or three o'clock, on the morning of November 14, 1835, Captain Mooney, with a guard, accompanied deputy sheriff Blanchard to arrest a number against whom warrants had been issued for the violation of our laws, and who were supposed to be at Applebee's. After stopping a short time at Perry's Stream, Ensign Drew crossed with twenty men to surround the house (a large two story frame building). with orders to keep quiet until daylight. Two horses at pasture were alarmed by the soldiers, and ran to the house arousing the inmates by their excited snorting and neighing. Emor Applebee came to the door, and going back into the house returned with a gun, and his son, Benjamin, also armed. He warned the officers and guard not to approach. The sheriff announced his office and mission, and ordered them "in the name of the state" to lay down their arms and submit; upon this they levelled their guns and said they would shoot the first one who came near them. They were covered at once by twenty rifles. Captain Mooney said that his instructions were to take them alive or dead; when the elder Applebee ordered the whole company to leave his farm "in the name of the King," and started his wife as a messenger to notify his associates of his peril. By this time, however, the soldiers had cut off communication with outside parties, and Mrs. Applebee was driven back to the house. Gen. Lewis Loomis, who had accompanied the soldiers, now advised the Applebees that their escape was impossible, and that it was their wisest course to surrender and go with him to the officers, when, if they could satisfy them of the rectitude of their intentions, they should be permitted to return. The Applebees under his plausible diplomacy consented to do this, gave up their arms and ammunition, and were made prisoners. They, with others of the malcontents captured, were taken to Lancaster, and lodged in jail. After six months and three days imprisonment, Benjamin was released upon his own recognizance. Emor Applebee was released in the same manner after an imprisonment of a year. The other prisoners were discharged in time, and none were ever brought to trial.

The guns captured from the Applebees were heavily charge with powder, ball, and large buck-shot or pistol-bullets. One gun contained seventeen bullets, one rifle seven bullets, and the spare guns an ounce ball each, and from seven to twelve pistol-bullets. This prompt arrest followed by others, crushed opposition by force, but the British party continued to make threats, and the vicious and law-escaping element of the territory labored with them. On learning these facts, Gov. Badger issued an order calling out more troops, if quiet was not restored, and the turbulent ones thought better of the situation and either emigrated to Canada or quietly submitted to New Hampshire law.

The national government refunded the expenses incurred by the state in this campaign, and, by this action, the militia engaged became "veteran

soldiers of the United States," and were granted 160 acres of government land each. In 1849, Congress satisfied the state's claim by paying \$7,000. The next year an attempt was made to recover interest on this sum from the year 1836, which, after being more than once refused, was allowed by Congress in January, 1852, with a proviso that the amount should not exceed the sum of \$6,000. But, in disposing of the questions growing out of the claims on the part of the settlers here, resort was had to the superior court of New Hampshire. In a decision given in this court in 1840, by Chief Justice Parker, the jurisdiction asserted by the state was affirmed, and was held to refer back, in the absence of any subsequent grant to the period of separation from Great Britain, and consequently carried with it all title to the lands. This decision settled the question; and the jurisdiction thus maintained was acquiesced in by Great Britain and the United States in the Webster-Ashburton treaty made the next year, which laid down the line as claimed by the state. The stamp of right and justice was thus placed upon the prompt action of the New Hampshire officials.

*Musters, Trainings and Militia.**—There are very few people now living who remember the old-fashioned muster and May trainings in New Hampshire. These came down from colonial days and were looked upon by young and old as the "great days" of the year—by the old, to rehearse and keep alive the patriotic spirit—by the young, to view the scenes of mimic war and glory. These militia "trainings" and "musters" were the only pastimes for the year. For days before these occasions, preparations were made to attend by the whole country around. So, early in the morning on these days, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, all, save the aged and decrepit, were seen wending their way to the training-and-muster-field. Little do the boys of the present, who have picnics, excursions, base ball, circuses, and scores of diversions, realize the poverty of pastimes in those early days; and how they were enjoyed—almost revered.

Every "free, able-bodied, white male citizen of the state, resident therein, of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, unless exempted by law," was liable to do military duty in the company within whose limits he resided or into which he may have enlisted. Each company was obliged "to meet on the third Tuesday of May annually," for inspection and military drill, "armed and equipped as the law directs," and on one other day, by order of the captain. The annual regimental muster was in September, and called by the general; and this embraced all the companies in the regiment.

The law required that "each enrolled man should be armed with a musket with a flint lock, two spare flints, with a steel or iron ram-rod, a bayonet, scabbard and belt, a priming-wire and brush, a knapsack and canteen, and a cartridge-box that contains twenty-four cartridges."

*By Hon. B. F. Whidden.

The militia companies, or, as they were sometimes called, "flood-wood companies," embraced all the enrolled men who did not enlist into an independent company. In every regiment there was a company of cavalry, sometimes called "troopers," a company of artillery, one or two companies of light infantry, and a company of riflemen.

The officers were a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign, except in the cavalry, where the ensign was called a cornet. To each company there were four sergeants, four corporals, one bass-drummer, and usually two tenor-drummers and two fifers, except in the cavalry, whose music was the bugle.

The parade-ground, or "muster-field," as it was called, was selected by the field officers in some central portion of the "lines" of the regiment, and "must be smooth and level and contain not less than twenty acres" in order to give room for the evolutions of the companies in line or column of attack. Early on the morning of muster, from all the country round, came pouring into town, companies, officers, soldiers and citizens, young and old, preceded only by those building booths and tents on the outskirts of the field the night before. Joy, mirth, patriotism, and good cheer usher in the day; veneration, the martial spirit, parade, the love of tinsel and show, had not yet died out.

The militia, or infantry companies, were generally large and considered the solid branch of the service. The officers were armed with a sword with belt, and wore a cap with plume. The riflemen were more pretentious and dashing. They wore, generally, a blue coat and "pants," trimmed with red cord or silver braid, with red cuffs and collars, and high gaiters. Their caps were generally black velvet, with plumes. They were very attractive, either at rest or in motion. The artillery represented strength. Their uniform was blue, trimmed with red. They were armed with a sword and belt, and equipped with a knapsack and canteen. They wore a cocked hat having a black plume with red top. Their six-pound brass cannon was polished to its brightest. The trappings of their horses and ammunition carriage were of the gayest style known. The light infantry companies were the most showy part of the regiment. Their uniform was a black coat with white "pants." They wore high leather caps with white plumes. Their motion was quick and effective, and they were greatly given to surprises in the evolutions of the day. They usually had from eight to ten pioneers, armed with the necessary tools, who were in front when marching by flank, to clear the way of all obstructions, span a ditch or raise a tent. But the cavalry on their prancing steeds, with the gayest of uniforms and housings, bear-skin cap, pistols, sabre, boots and spurs, was the delight of all. The bugle-notes which heralded their movements will never die away with those who saw that day.

The most gorgeous display of all was when the adjutant had formed

the regiment in line, the colonel with his staff came on parade to take command, and receive the brigadier-general with his staff for review. These officers were mounted on the gayest of chargers, and were caparisoned at great expense in all the paraphernalia of war to excite the admiration of the thousands who came to witness the annual display. These field officers all wore the Napoleonic cocked hat. The colonel and staff wore a white plume and silver trimmings. The general and his staff wore black ostrich plumes and gold trimmings.

After the inspection and grand review by the general, sometimes the regiment was divided for the mimic show of war—a “mock battle”—when the cavalry and light infantry showed their skill in quick movements, the riflemen as scouts, the artillery at bombardment, and the militia at the charge, till the waning sun and the bugle called to quarters. So passed this day of days in “ye olden time.” One who was there to see gives you this account while it is fresh in memory.

The writer lived some two miles from this enchanted ground. He had annually heard in the distance the booming of cannon, the rolling drum, the screaming fife and the rattling musketry, and one bright September morning he was taken to the muster and training. Sixty years have since passed by, and yet he has never been so thoroughly enraptured as when he reached a height overlooking the field where he could see the long line of companies in their rich attire stretching across the field; the vast concourse of spectators outside the line of guards, and hear the music and the voice of command with a distinctness that was fascinating as it fell on the ears. Farther on, just outside, he became absorbed in the cries of peddlers hawking their wares, the baker selling his gingerbread; and passed by booths where were sold lemonade, candy, and “new rum at four-pence a glass.”

As the day closed and the ranks were broken, and the vast crowd were reluctantly turning their faces homeward, squads of men, before taking a soldier's leave, were seen around the tents, or sitting on the ground singing patriotic songs, among which was sure to be “Yankee Doodle.” The spirit, style and even the manners of the Revolution were still a possession among the people; but, as time passed on, and new pastimes and holidays were created, the law requiring active militia service was repealed in 1851. Under the old law there were three regiments in Coös county—the 24th, the 41st and 42nd; and these three, with the 13th and 32nd in Grafton county, constituted the “Eighth Brigade” of New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XIII.

RESOURCES, ATTRACTIONS, TRADITIONS, SPORTS, AND POLICY OF COÖS
CONCERNING FISH AND GAME.*

BY COL. HENRY O. KENT.

Upper Cohos—Coös—Abenakis—"Captain Joe" and "Captain John"—King Philip—Metalak—Robbins and Hinds—Mountain Ranges—Lakes—Rivers—Fish and Game—Moose—Wolves—Deer—Bear—Fox—Salmon—Trout—Summer Travel—Railroad Facilities—Protection of Forests—Sports—Game Laws—True Legislation.

UPPER COHOS.—When Col. John Goffe, of Goffstown (for whom, I assume, was also named Goff's falls, on the Merrimack,) raised, in 1763, under authority of Benning Wentworth, royal governor of the province of New Hampshire, his regiment, forming a part of the force intended, say the old commissions, "for the conquest of Canada," under command of Gen. Amherst, his corps was filled by hardy pioneers and adventurers, ready to seek new homes on the borders of the receding wilderness. At the expiration of service in Canada, four of his officers, with a portion of his command, sought their homes on the Merrimack, by the Indian trail from Champlain to the Connecticut, and across the highlands of New Hampshire to their own river. Returning thus, they struck the Connecticut at the broad meadows now in Haverhill and Newbury, then known in Indian legends as the "Cohos," and returned to aid in founding the towns referred to. As settlements extended up the stream, and broad meadows were found and occupied on the present site of Lancaster, that region was called the "Upper Cohos;" and later, when quaint Philip Carrigain, the genial Irish secretary of state, whose map is even now the most desirable authority on New Hampshire as it was, visited the more recent settlements under the shadow of the lesser Monadnock at Colebrook, forty miles north of Lancaster, he bestowed upon that section the title of "the Cohos *above* the Upper Cohos," the territory designated thus, being the old home of the Coo-ash-auke Indians, and now nearly all included in the limits of Coös county.

Coös.—The name "Coös" is derived from the Indian word "Cohos," of the dialect of the *Abenakis*, a confederacy of tribes once inhabiting New Hampshire, western Maine, and northerly to the St. Lawrence river. The word is further derived from "coo-ash," signifying *pin*es. It is known that the Indian inhabitants of a section were generally entitled by some

*Adapted from an address delivered before the N. H. Fish and Game Association.

name descriptive thereof, and the tribe occupying this region was known as the Coo-ash-aukes, or "Dwellers in the pine tree country," from *coo-ash*, pines, and *auke*, place. This title applied especially to the locality and inhabitants north of the mountains and along the Connecticut valley above *Moosilauke*.

The outlet of Massabesic lake is still known by its Indian name, "Cohos brook," and the country around was once a dense forest of pines—*coo-ash*. It seems probable that this name—*coo-ash*—was carried north by Indian exiles from the lower Merrimack, when driven from their old abodes by the advance of the whites, to seek, as says the chronicler, a new home "around the head waters of the Connecticut;" and we learn, in corroboration of Indian occupancy of this section at this period, that after the massacre at Coheco (Dover) in 1689, instigated by Kan-ca-ma-gus, he and his followers fled north, "and joined the bands at the sources of the Saco, Ameroscoggin, and Connecticut"—the *coo-ash* region. The streams in this section abounding in trout—their native food—all the way from the Lower to the Upper Cohos, the territory became known as their *Namaos-coo-auke*, or pine-tree fishing-place, a nomenclature transformed and perpetuated in the modern name "Ammonoosuc," still held by three streams within this ancient domain.

The wild and picturesque river, rushing down from the slopes of Waumbek Methna through the rich meadows of Lancaster to join the Connecticut, is said to have borne the Indian name *Sin-gra-wac*; but as this word is unknown in derivation, it is probable that the name *Si-woog-an-auke*, itself a corruption of *Sawa-coo-nauke*, signifying "burnt pine place," is nearer, if not the exact name, thus defined and corrected. It is easy to believe that away back in the dusk of tradition, the country had been despoiled by fire of its growth of pines, the legend only remaining to supply the name.

Abenakis.—The Canadian home or head village of the Coo-ash-aukes was at Abenakis, or St. Francis, as their settlement is still called, on the St. Lawrence. After the defeat of the Pequawkets by Lovewell, in 1725, the broken remnant of that tribe retired to St. Francis; and the bands invading or occupying our present territory were more frequently known as the "St. Francis Indians" than by their original designations as *Abenakis*, or *Coo-ash-aukes*.

Descendants of these broken tribes still live in the village of St. Francis. Among those who returned to their old hunting-grounds in New Hampshire were two families of distinction, of which the chiefs were known as "Captain Joe" and "Captain John." They were active in pre-Revolutionary days, and both took part with the colonists in that struggle. "Old Joe" died at Newbury, in the Lower Cohos, in 1819, and is buried in the original cemetery of the town at the Ox Bow. Captain John led a small

party of Indians, enlisted from Cohos and vicinity, and received a captain's commission. He died a violent death after peace had been restored, and was also buried at the Lower Cohos. He was known among the Indians as *Soosup* or *Sussup*, and left one son called *Pial Sussup*, "Pial" being the Indian for Philip. There is some reason for the belief that this "Pial," son and heir of Captain John, an original Coo-ash-auke chief, who went from the Upper Cohos to St. Francis or Abenakis, and who returned to aid the patriots, with a small band of Cohos Indians, was the "Philip, Indian chief, resident in Upper Cohos and chief thereof," who gave to Thomas Eames, of Northumberland, the now famous deed of June 8, 1796, conveying to him and his associates the present county of Coös, together with a portion of the county of Oxford in Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, being the instrument known as the "King Philip deed."

While it is a source of regret that the descriptive and euphonious nomenclature of the aborigines has largely disappeared from the hills and streams of their hunting-grounds, it is a source of pleasure that it is occasionally retained. Whittier, in his "Bridal of Penacook," has embalmed in imperishable verse several of the ancient designations, two of which pertain to the county of the Coo-ash-aukes. He says,—

"They came from Sunapee's shores of rock—
From the snowy source of Si-woo-ga-nock,
From rough Coös, whose wild woods shake
Their pine cones in Umbagog lake."

That the white settlers of modern Coös were of English origin is evident from the nomenclature of the towns, which, indeed, granted by an English governor-general, would naturally be of English derivation. Hence the name of the ducal and royal house of Lancaster applied to the earlier and principal settlement, Northumberland, Percy, Dartmouth, and Cockburne, while the name of the family manor of the Wentworths at Bretton, in the county of York (the ancient seat being "Bretton Hall"), is duplicated in "Bretton Woods," now Carroll, where there is reason to believe it was the original intent to erect an American barony.

Metallak.—Before bidding farewell to the aboriginal inhabitants of Coös, the earliest hunters when fish and game did so abound, shall I weary your patience if I give to you the story of *Metallak* as it was told to me in boyhood in the woods—*Metallak*, the last of the Abenakis in Cohos, the final hunter of the Coo-ash-aukes over the territory of his fathers?

Sportsmen who voyage up the Magalloway, to or through Parmachene, or over those delightful bodies of water prosaically known as the "Rangeley lakes," hear frequent mention of the word "Metallak." It is preserved in the name of the point once running out into Molly-chunk-a-munk, now submerged by the accumulated waters of the "Improvement Company,"

in a brook running into the Magalloway, and in an island in the lower Umbagog.

It is true that Capt. Farrar, with rare denseness of appreciation, has bestowed the name "Metallic," in his guide-books, alike upon chief and localities, as though the one were really a specimen of native copper, and the other the location of mineral deposits. Yet there are those who knew these woods and waters before the invasion of the vandals, or the days of guide-books, and to them the old nomenclature is dear, to be perpetuated when the days of the iconoclasts are ended. And so, despite guide-books and modern "discoverers," we retain the memory and the name of Metallak, and tell his story here.

Metallak was the son of a chief, and from his earliest youth was taught the use of weapons and the craft of the woods. He grew up tall, lithe, and active, the pride of his tribe, and, after its custom, took to his wigwam the fairest fawn among its maidens. He built his lodge in the old home of his tribe, the Coo-ash-aukes, on the waters of the Ameroscoggin, and for her ransacked the woods for the softest furs and the choicest game. The children, a son and daughter, came to them, and gave to the parents' hearts the joy that is born of offspring. Years sped: the old chief by the St. Lawrence died, and Metallak was the head of his tribe. The frown of the Great Spirit was dark upon his people. One by one its warriors in the woods sickened and passed away. Metallak, in his lodge on the point in the lake, watched and mourned the down-fall of his race, and swift runners told him how the stately tree of his tribe was stripped of its branches; but his mate and his children were left to him, and he vowed to the Great Spirit to remain on the hunting-grounds of his tribe until he should be called to the happy hunting-grounds of his fathers. Gradually, as fall the leaves of the forest when the winds of autumn are abroad, fell the once mighty Abenakis, until Metallak and his family were alone. The son, not sharing the stern feeling of the sire, as he grew older sighed for the society of the pale faces, and left the lodge in the forest to find a home with the new companions of his choice. The daughter had visited at St. Francis, and had joined her fate with a young warrior of the tribe before the great sickness that decimated them. And he, with the English goods easy of attainment, had robed his dusky bride in garments that a white woman might envy. She is represented as strikingly beautiful, and when she visited her father in the wilderness he was almost awed by her charms and her queenly attire.

About this time, while closing a moccasin, Metallak had the misfortune to lose an eye. Time sped. The bride of his youth sickened and died—a sad blow for the desolate chief. She who entered his lodge when youth was high and his tribe had a place in the land, who had with him endured long years of adversity, was called, and he was alone.

Mournfully he laid the body in his canoe, together with the trinkets which in life had been dear to her, and, gliding out from the sheltered shore, took his way across the narrow strait and down its course to the broad reach of Molly-chunk-a-munk, past the whispering pines and sunny beaches, guided by the roar of the Ameroscoggin, where he shoots his crested waters toward the more quiet expanse of Umbagog. Entering the rapids he sat erect in the stern of his canoe—his beloved and lost companion in repose before him—and with skillful hand guided the frail bark with its precious burden through the seething waters, past dangerous rock and whirling eddy, until it shot out upon the sunlit expanse of the lower lake: still down, past where the river *debouches* on its way to the sea, to where, in the broad expanse, rises the green island that now bears his name. Here he dug her grave, and buried her after the fashion of his people, and without a tear seated himself upon the mound. Night came, but he moved not: the wolf howled from the mainland, the song of the night wind was on the air, but he heeded not: morning came and passed, night again and morning, and still he sat upon the grave. It was not until the morning of the third day that he left the sacred spot. He built him a hut near it, leaving it only to procure necessary sustenance. Years went by, during which he was occasionally seen by the hunters and trappers who visited the region: but his eye had lost its fire, and his step was less firm than of old. In the year 1846 two hunters came across him in the woods. It was in November, and a very rainy time. He had fallen down, and upon a stub, thus extinguishing his remaining eye. He was without fire or food, and upon the point of starvation. They built a fire, collected wood, gave him provisions, and left him for assistance. With this they returned, and carried him to Stewartstown, where he lingered a few years, a public charge on the county of Coös. He now rests apart from the wife he loved so well, but his name and memory linger in the haunts of his manhood, and reference to the modern hunting-grounds of Coös would be incomplete without the story of Metallak,—the last of his race within our present boundaries, the last hunter of the ancient Coo-ash-aukes.*

To the story of Metallak let me append the story and the tragedy of two *white* hunters on the same grounds—the story of Robbins the murderer, and his victim Hinds.

Where the Diamond glances down from the forests of College Grant, entering the Magalloway under the shadow of Mount Dustin, is a farm, originally cleared by a hunter named Robbins. He was a stern, vindictive man, and wild stories were early abroad concerning his deeds. In the fall of 1826, in company with several companions,—Hinds, Cloutman, and

* See Colebrook.

Hayes,—all hunters by profession, he went upon the Androscoggin waters to trap sable. The party continued their hunt successfully until the first snows fell, when, leaving Robbins in care of the property, his comrades started on a last visit to the traps, extending over a line of twenty miles. On their return the camp was found burned, and Robbins and the furs gone. They were without provisions, and sixty miles from inhabitants, but with great privations and suffering they were able to work their way into the settlements. On their return they instituted a suit in the courts of Coös county against Robbins, which was carried to a successful conclusion, and execution was issued. Spring again came around, when Robbins proposed to Hinds to hunt once more, promising to turn his share of the proceeds towards the extinguishment of the adjudged debt. Hinds consented, and taking with him his son of fifteen years, proceeded to the hunting-grounds around Parmachenee lake. Again they were successful, when one day, as Hinds was returning to camp, he was met by Robbins and shot. The boy was killed by a blow from a hatchet, and Robbins was left with the bloody spoil. The bodies were found, and a search instituted. Robbins was arrested in the woods by Lewis Loomis and Hezekiah Parsons, of Colebrook, after a desperate resistance, and lodged in Lancaster jail. Having some confederate, he obtained tools and commenced preparations for his escape. Working diligently at the window of his room in the old Elm Tree jail, he succeeded in loosening the gratings, each day concealing his work by hanging over it his blanket, under the pretext that the room was cold and the window admitted air. When all was in readiness he made his exit, and the night before his trial was to have commenced he was missing, nor was any search successful. Public opinion was strongly against the jailor as being in league with the prisoner, and was near manifesting itself in a rude manner. Strange rumors were afloat for years concerning his whereabouts and career, but nothing definite was known by the public of his subsequent life or final decease.*

With these narratives of the older and ruder days of Cohos, we take leave of the past and enter upon the Coös of to-day, with its relation to the state.

Let others tell of golden hues, that paint Italia's sky,
Of ivied tower, of ruined hall, of Tiber rolling by,—
Or proudly point to sculptured bust, and storied column rare,
In days of yore that stood within the Eternal City fair:
Let ancient courts again be viewed where pride and power held sway,
Where revelled high each prince and peer on monarch's festal day.—
Their stately walls shall erst decay, their names live but in song,
As history's lore and classic tale their memory prolong;—
Let others sing of storied lands with songs of loving praise,
But there's a fairer spot to me—home of my childhood's days—

*See Colebrook.

My own Coös!—thy hoary peaks sublimely towering high,
Are grander than the works of man 'neath brightest foreign sky;
Serene, sublime, unchanging, since the course of time began,
Solemn and lone amid the clouds their stately crests that span.
These are no human handiwork, to waste and pass away—
Almighty God, the architect, their grandeur his display.
When ages yet to come are lost in the vale of time gone by,
When ivied tower and sculpture rare in dust unnoticed lie,
Thy granite peaks, my own Coös, still heavenward shall tower,
Grim sentinels, untiring, set from old earth's natal hour.

Mountains.—Coös county embraces several mountain chains, notably the Presidential range, the Waumbek Methna, or “Mountains with the snowy foreheads” of the aborigines, the White Mountains of the tourist, with all the attractions of savage grandeur and picturesque beauty in nature, supplemented by the modern comforts and elegancies of palatial hotels and palace cars; the Dixville range, stretching in desolate grandeur across the northern section and between the waters of the Connecticut and Androscoggin, riven by the gorge at Dixville, whose spiky sentinels rise 800 feet above the windy pass that admits to the shining levels of Errol and the placid expanse of Umbagog; the Pilot range, unapproachable for beauty, reaching from Cape Horn, near Groveton, to Starr King in Jefferson; the Pliny range, stretching southerly across old Kilkenny and reaching out toward Agiochook, with detached peaks, as Mount Carmel in the northern wilderness; Pondicherry, rising from the meadows of Jefferson; and the white cones of the Percy peaks on the upper Ammonoosuc, which, from the peculiar topographical contour of the region, are visible from so many points.

Lakes.—The lake system is on a scale of equal grandeur, although presenting features of less rugged and desolate aspect, and as pleasantly lovely as that of Winnepesaukee's self, “The smile of the Great Spirit.” Far up in the everlasting woods, in solitude and sylvan loveliness, nestle the two upper lakes of the Connecticut, joined to the lower or larger lake at Pittsburg, on the outskirts of civilization in this direction, the head waters of the “River of New England.” On the eastern border, Umbagog, half in Maine, gives New Hampshire the other moiety of her area, and sends down the rushing Androscoggin, vocal with the sighing of the forests and the winds of the far off border, to turn the wheels of the great mills at Berlin, and fertilize the intervals of Dummer, Milan, Berlin, Gorham, and Shelburne. Of ponds, that may with reason be called lakes, there are many, as the Diamond ponds in Stewartstown, Back lake in Pittsburg, Millsfield pond in Millsfield, Trio ponds in Odell, Dummer ponds in Dummer, North and South ponds in Stark, Success pond in Success, Pond of Safety in Randolph, Pondicherry in Jefferson, Martin Meadow pond in Lancaster, Round pond, Burns pond, and Blood's pond in Whitefield, and others of less area in almost every township.

Rivers.—The Connecticut river receives, as tributaries from New Hampshire, the Mohawk at Colebrook, the Ammonoosuc at Northumberland, the Sawaconauk or Israel's at Lancaster, and the John's river at Dalton, while the Androscoggin has tribute from the Diamond at College Grant, the Magalloway at Wentworth's Location, Clear stream at Errol, and Moose and Peabody rivers at Gorham. All these tributary streams take their rise in the primeval forests, and many of them flow their entire distance away from sight of man save he be the prospecting lumberman or eager sportsman. The lakes are all in the wilderness, while most of the bodies of water classed as ponds are within the forest, or remote from towns or cultivated lands.

Fish and Game.—These waters all abound in fish, as do the forests around in game. While it is entirely true that the larger game,—the moose, the bear, the wolf,—is now more rarely found, the two former still have their abiding places in the deep recesses of the remoter hills and denser forests, while smaller game still exists in abundance. The ponds and streams in the older towns are not as good fishing-grounds as formerly, and the pickerel and chub have therein, in some cases, taken the place of the once universal trout: but the waters of the deeper woods, from sparkling brooks to swelling lakes, are still prolific in this admired and admirable fish, the trout.

I well remember, as a boy, that a fine string of trout could always be easily taken from the bridge on Main street across Israel's river in Lancaster, and that a local character, one Tinker Wade, was accustomed frequently to secure a peck or more of these luscious fish by the clumsy process of mixing powdered *cocculus indicus* with bran, making pellets, which thrown at random upon the water from this bridge, would be speedily devoured by the jumping trout, to intoxicate them, when they would leap out of the water, or float upon its surface, an easy spoil to the hand or stick of the Tinker.

The entire Cohos country, at the time of its settlement by the whites, abounded in fish and game, and, indeed, was among the most prolific of the hunting-grounds of the aborigines. For many years after settlers had opened up the forest all over this extent of territory, and, indeed, after considerable towns had sprung up therein, the game of the woods and the fish of the streams existed in profusion, but the advance of clearings, the lumber operations, and the century of hunting and fishing that has followed, have materially diminished the supply and exterminated some species. Of the larger game it is rare to find a moose or caribou, a wolf or a beaver. Salmon have entirely disappeared, and trout, in many once prolific localities, seem to be vanishing as did the salmon and shad. It is only in the secluded ponds, and in the small streams above the mills in the forests, that trout are now taken.

When the settlers from the lower Cohos penetrated the wilderness covering the present county of Coös, they found in abundance the moose, caribou, deer, the wolf, the bear, the lynx, the otter, the beaver, the red and cross fox, the marten or sable, the mink, the musk-rat, the hedgehog, the woodchuck; of birds, the partridge or ruffed grouse, and pigeon; and of fish the salmon, and perhaps the shad and trout. So common were the moose, that it was not unusual for scores to be slain by a single hunter in a season. The greatest destruction of this animal occurred annually in March, when the snow was deep and had stiffened after a thaw. They were then destroyed by professional hunters, who took only the skin, tallow, and nose, which last named part, together with a beaver's tail, were favorite tid-bits to the epicures of the forest.

Later, moose were plenty around the head waters of the Connecticut, but being hunted with dogs and on the crust, they were soon practically exterminated. It is told that one of the Hilliards destroyed eighty in one season, after which wholesale massacre they practically disappeared. South of Lancaster village, and in the town limits, rise three conical peaks,—Mounts Orne, Pleasant and Prospect, known as the “Martin Meadow hills,” and south of Mounts Pleasant and Orne is a sheet of water of about four hundred acres, known as “Martin Meadow pond;” this was a favorite resort for moose and deer, and an unfailing rendezvous for the settler when the family was “out of meat.” This pond was in the low pine territory extending through parts of Dalton, Carroll, Whitefield and Jefferson, in which last named town is “Pondicherry,” or Cherry pond, at the northern base of Cherry mountain, the entire region, in the early days, being a favorite resort of the moose. To illustrate their abundance, I quote from an old manuscript in my possession, written by the late Hon. John W. Weeks :—

“An early settler, by the name of Dennis Stanley, a lieutenant in the continental army, and a man of strong mind and perfect veracity, informed the writer that being ‘out of meat,’ and wanting a moose skin to buy a certain luxury then much used, and too often at the present day (New England rum), went alone to Cherry pond for a supply, carrying his old gun, that had been so much used that by turning powder into the barrel it would prime itself. He had scarcely struck fire in his camp when he heard several moose wading from the shallow side of the pond toward deep water. He then uncorked his powder-horn, put several bullets in his mouth, and waited until the moose in front was nearly immersed in water. He then waded in where the water was about one foot in depth, and took his position, not in the rear of the moose, less they should swim over the pond, but at a right angle with their track and at easy musket shot from it. On his appearance the moose—four in number—as he had anticipated, chose rather to wade back than to swim over, and commenced their retreat in the same order in which they had entered the pond; that was, one behind the other, at some distance apart. In a moment the moose that had been in the rear was now in front in the retreat, and coming within reach, he was shot at; the powder-horn was then applied to the muzzle of the gun, a bullet followed from his mouth with the celerity which hunters only know, the second moose was fired at, the third and fourth in rapid succession, when Lieutenant Stanley found time to give a *fifth* discharge at the moose in the rear. Three fell at the water's edge, the other staggered to the top of the bank, where he fell dead.”

The moose seems almost to have been an antediluvian animal, and out of place in the highlands of New England. The long forelegs precluded grazing from level ground, or from drinking from the level of its feet. It could only browse on twigs and trees, sometimes inserting its teeth through the bark, stripping it off and masticating as it raised its head. I remember, while on the state boundary in 1858, after seeing moose signs, coming upon a mountain-ash that had been stripped in the manner indicated to a height of thirteen feet from the ground. Another peculiarity of the moose was the uncouth long upper lip, prehensile almost like a trunk, the broad nostrils that could be tightly closed, the false lid to the eye, all indicating the adaptability of the animal to feed under water; and, indeed, it is their custom, as is well known, to congregate in the soft, muddy margins of the ponds, feeding largely on lily pads and the roots of the pond lily, which they tear up from beneath the water.

Major Weeks's manuscript gives this description of the horns of this forest monarch: "Nothing can exceed the symmetry and beauty of the limbs and horns of the moose. The round part of the horns, or that next the head, is about fourteen inches in length, when it becomes palmated, and is in some instances twelve inches broad, surmounted in one instance, told me by Edward Spaulding, now living (1839), by seventeen spikes on each horn. A horn now before me is one and one-half inches in diameter at the base, and eight inches in length, terminating in a point. The largest class of horns spread five feet, and weigh about two hundred pounds.

The last moose familiar to Lancaster people was one owned and kept by Louis Annance, a St. Francis Indian, who forty-five years ago had a lodge a mile east of the village, near the Sawaconauk, or Israel's river. Annance was a *tame* Indian, and a member of the ancient Mason's lodge at Lancaster. He, however, lived in the style of his fathers: his papposes were strapped to boards and hung up in the lodge or carried on the back when traveling, and the moose was kept for exhibition.*

Beaver.—There are many beaver meadows all along the Connecticut valley and on the tributary streams. In 1858, while upon the eastern boundary

*The mention of the moose brings to mind the famous anecdote of Thomas Jefferson and the great French naturalist, Buffon. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," pointed out some errors in the published works of M. Buffon, and, when afterwards the gentlemen met in Paris, Buffon presented Mr. Jefferson a copy of his Natural History with this remark: "When Mr. Jefferson will do me the pleasure to read this, he will acknowledge that I am not in error." Mr. Jefferson, still unconvinced, determined to demonstrate to Buffon that the Virginia deer was not the red deer of Europe, nor the American moose the Lapland reindeer. He engaged Gen. Sullivan to obtain for him a New Hampshire moose that he might have the stuffed skin and skeleton sent to Paris, with the horns of a Virginia deer which he had procured. Gen. Sullivan raised a company of twenty men and captured a moose near the White Mountains. The cost of the hunt, the taxidermist's bill, and the prepaid freight to Paris was \$200, which the triumphant Jefferson cheerfully paid.

of our state, in the apex of the triangle made by the boundary range and the mountains on the New Hampshire line, in a little glen only sixty rods from the iron post in the northern wilderness that marks at once the territory of Canada, of New Hampshire, and of Maine, I came upon a secluded pond inhabited by a family of beaver. Marks of recent work were plenty: a few trees, six inches or more in diameter, cut down by their teeth, and chips therefrom, fresh and green, smooth-cut as by a carpenter's gouge, were scattered about. This was doubtless the last family of beaver in Coös, and I learned a few years later that they had all been trapped and destroyed. Lancaster was formerly a favorite haunt of the beaver, where they were trapped in great quantities. From the manuscript of Major Weeks I copy a description of the location of these animals, together with some hints as to their habits.

"About two miles southwest of the town centre is a large tract of alluvial land called 'Martin meadow' (the meadows in the present school district No. 2), from an early hunter whose name was Martin. He caught an immense number of beaver from Beaver brook, which meanders through the meadow. Beaver dams on this brook can yet be traced, in one instance for about fifty rods in length and near five feet in height. There are others of less extent, yet all exhibiting extraordinary skill and ingenuity, superior to some bipeds who attempt the erection of dams. The banks of this brook are perforated in hundreds of places, which show the former residences of bank beaver, a kind smaller than those wonderful architects who build dams and erect houses several feet in diameter, with a layer of poles through the middle which divides them into two stories, in one of which their food for winter, consisting of bark and small poles, cut about two feet in length, is deposited, while the other, covered with leaves, is their resting-place during the inclement season. The entrance to both kinds of habitation is always below low-water mark, from which point they ascend through a subterranean passage, often several rods long, to their dark yet comfortable abode.

The Beaver brook here referred to, from the clearing up of the land around its sources, has much shrunk in volume, and now flows sluggishly through the low meadows known to their owners as the bog. It enters the Connecticut near the "brick school-house," near which was the residence of Edwards Bucknam, a follower of "Governor Page," the first settler of the town.

Wolves were frequent in the Cohos country at the time of its settlement, and did not entirely disappear until within the last thirty years. Old residents of Lancaster have informed me that they frequently heard, thirty-five years ago, the howl of the wolf from the woods east of the village, not more than half a mile distant. The last wolf captured in that town was about 1840, and by Mr. Edward Spaulding, then an old man and one

of the first white persons in town. He had set a trap on the northern slope of Mount Pleasant, near his farm house, and south of the village, and repairing to it found therein a large gray wolf. The animal, by its struggles, was in danger of freeing himself, when Mr. Spaulding attacked him with a stake which he carried, and succeeded in disabling and finally killing him. I well remember, as a child, the sight of the skin as shown in the village, and the wondering interest with which I listened to the story of the battle between the old man with his club and the gaunt monster of the forests.

As exhibiting the numbers and ferocity of these dread animals during the earlier settlement of the Cohos country, I give the following incident told me by my mother, who had it from her great-grandfather, John Mann, the first settler of Orford, in the Lower Cohos, who came to that town in 1765, commencing his first house and clearing on the Connecticut interval, a little west of where the present homestead stands, on the broad main street running through that pleasant village:—

Mr. Mann was engaged in clearing, and had in his employ a stalwart negro, who is remembered by tradition as especially powerful and fearless. Wolves abounded, and were exceedingly fierce: indeed, it was the custom to leave the woods where choppers were engaged, each day before sun-down. On the occasion referred to, the sun going down behind the hills on the west side of the Connecticut, and the shadows beginning to darken the recesses of the forest, grandfather shouldered his axe, telling the negro to follow him in his return to the house and security. The man was engaged on a giant tree, and hesitated, saying that he meant to lay that low before leaving. Telling him that it was unsafe to remain, and bidding him follow, Mr. Mann started for home, expecting the black to obey him. Arrived there, he discovered that he was alone, but momentarily expected the arrival of the other. Night came, but not the negro, and a great noise of wolves was heard in the woods he had left. It would have been death to return in the darkness alone, and through the hours of that long night, amid the howls from the forest, he waited, powerless to help or save. With the morning light he hastened to the spot where he left the man the day before, to find seven wolves lying dead, a bloody axe, and the ghastly relics of the daring fellow who had remained at his work too long. He had been attacked by a ravenous pack, selling his life after a terrific struggle. I have never seen this incident in print, but I heard it in my childhood, and recently, it was again told me, as it came from the aged pioneer who told it to his great-grandchild in her girlhood.

Deer abounded, but are now rare. They were finally driven away by chasing them with dogs; nor will they be plenty in the deep woods that yet remain, if this practice is continued. Dogs follow them on the crust, as the wolves used to pursue and exterminate them; and the more limited

forest area, and the increased number of hunters in later years, have accomplished what the wolves failed to do—driven the deer absolutely from broad areas of our county. It is believed that where deer still remain, hunting with firearms alone will not depopulate or drive them away, but they fly from the lands when dogs are put upon their trail.

Deer formerly existed in vast numbers in the pine forests of Jefferson, Carroll, Whitefield, Dalton, and the southern part of Lancaster. This abundance was largely due to an agreement among the people of those towns to keep dogs off the deer, and many dogs were killed that they might not chase them. Another reason for the plentiful supply, aside from their natural fecundity and increase when in a manner protected, was because they fled from hunters and hounds used for their capture around Littleton and in the adjacent forests of Vermont. One hunter in Lancaster took forty deer in one season; and Mr. James B. Weeks, one year, without effort or chase, shot fifteen from his farm on the southern slope of Mount Prospect.

The black bear was very common, and indeed is now frequently taken in Coös. A summer rarely passes wherein one or more are not captured on the slopes of the Pilot range and Starr King, not more than four or five miles from Lancaster village. The animal lives on roots and weeds, with occasional variations of diet, comprising berries, green corn, or a fat sheep from the outlying flock. He enjoys the wild turnip and other indigenous roots, digging them with one claw as neatly as a man would run his forefinger around them in mellow ground;—briefly, the food of the bear is whatever a hog eats, with mutton extra. They seldom attack men, unless in defence of their young.

Partridges, or ruffed grouse, were once, and until quite recently, very plenty; just now, however, they are rare. This scarcity is attributable to the large increase of the red fox, who preys upon him with devastating effect. Reynard is not now poisoned as formerly, and hence has largely multiplied. His pelts abound in the country stores, and his tracks, after a light snow, trace a labyrinth over every field and hillside. Partridges have disappeared before him.

The Wild Pigeon, once also very plenty, is now comparatively rare. Thirty years ago every buckwheat field, in the fall, swarmed with pigeons. They had regular roosts, from which they swarmed down on the fields. An old device was, to have a "pigeon-bed" for a decoy, with a net so arranged as to be thrown over the bed at will, when the birds had alighted. I have the experience of a present citizen of Lancaster, who informs me that when a boy he caught forty dozen pigeons one autumn, from a bed on his father's farm on Mount Prospect.

Salmon ceased in Cohos about 1808. Up to that time they came up the Connecticut at least as far as Stewartstown, forty-five miles north of Lancaster, there being a notable place there known as the "Salmon hole."

They abounded in Lancaster, and ascended the Ammonoosuc as far as the Fabyan place in the White Mountains. Mr. Edward Spaulding, of Lancaster, used to say that the early settlers relied as much on catching and salting down an annual barrel of salmon, as later farmers did upon salting down the yearly supply of pork. In the great eddy at the head of the Fifteen-Mile falls, in Dalton, near the mouth of John's river, the location of Captain John Stark's capture by the Indians, was a famous salmon hole, where the noble fish apparently rested, in the somewhat cooler water discharged by the smaller stream, after the ascent of the falls. Here people resorted from all the region round about, as they did to Namoskeag, and for a similar purpose. At the mouth of Isreal's river in Lancaster was a similar salmon hole.

The first dam across the Connecticut in Massachusetts was built about the end of the last century; but these early dams, lower and equipped with "aprons," did not offer the obstacles to the ascent of the stream by these vigorous fish which was presented by their successors; and so the salmon, in lessened numbers, continued to return from the sea, until higher dams impeded their progress.

Recent efforts to re-stock the Connecticut and some of its tributaries with this fish have been only moderately successful, and can never be of practical avail until generous fish-ways are constructed at all the obstructing dams.

There is little absolute certainty that shad were once common to our waters, although at Littleton, in Grafton county, there is a record, in 1792, of the election of "Inspectors of salmon and shad," leaving the presumption that shad were then known there. If so, they doubtless came higher up the streams.

Trout, the natural and delicious fish of New England, once peopled in crowded abundance every stream of our hills and every pond of our valleys. They have in some places disappeared before the voracious pickerel; but the sawdust of the lumberman is more fatal to them than the hunger of this destroyer, or the arts of the angler. The day has passed when the local bard could truthfully record, that

"In the silent hollows
The red trout groweth prime
For the miller and the miller's son
To angle when they 've time;"

for then, lulled, almost, by the drowsy monotone of the grist-mills, the trout slumbered in each alder-shaded pool of all our streams.

Wherever there is a saw-mill the dust clogs the stream, and the trout disappear from below it. For trout to propagate and multiply, clear water is essential, with a reasonably large reach of still, deep water for a winter retreat. Obstacles removed, they suddenly reappear, and rapidly multiply.

A few years ago an old dam on the Otter brook in Lancaster was down, and free egress given to the waters of the stream: sawdust also ceased. A gentleman, Hon. James W. Weeks, going his rounds on the meadow below, saw, in a shallow pool in the grass, several trout. Procuring a handful of shingles, by sticking them down he cut off their retreat, and, by gradually advancing them, worked the fish upon the dry land, when he took eighteen fine trout, half filling a Shaker pail, and weighing about one pound apiece. These fish had come down through the broken dam on the first opportunity, and, in the absence of obstructions and the fatal sawdust, had multiplied and thriven. If the day ever comes when our streams are pure, they will again be filled with this delicious fish.

The great area open to sportsmen is of course one of the attractions for the ever increasing tide of summer travel, so-called, to the highlands of Coös, and, in addition to the strictly pleasure or health-giving resorts, it is a factor in the argument that brings to us the annual hegira from the cities, enriching our immediate markets, and adding very largely to the revenues of the state. The great caravansaries at the Crawford Notch, at Fabyan's, at Twin Mountain, at the Glen, are well known, and receive the annual pilgrimage of thousands: the charming location of Lancaster in the Connecticut valley, the sunny slopes of Jefferson hill, and the "long white street" that always recalls to me the *Alba Longa* of Macaulay's muse,—

"The home of King Amulius, of the great sylvan line,
Who reigned in *Alba Longa*, on the throne of Aventine,—"

as it glistens in the sun along the northern slope of the Bethlehem hills, attract other thousands, while every sunny meadow or breezy hillside has its cottage for the reception of invalids, of pleasure-seekers, of tourists, and of sportsmen.

A good-natured rivalry exists between some of these towns, relative to their desirability of location, as offering greater inducements to the guest, height above the fogs being a desideratum. Such was for years the kindly contest between Jefferson and Bethlehem, respectively championed by that most generous and public-spirited citizen among the men of the mountains, Hon. Nathan R. Perkins, and our ever genial friend, Hon. John G. Sinclair, who, like a new Ponce de Leon, has invaded Florida in his search for the new fountain of perpetual youth, that bursts from plethoric pockets, incidental to owners of orange groves and Floridian lands. The big surveyor's level, always ready for duty in Nathan's front porch, persistently shot over Bethlehem street, just saluting the crest of Mount Agassiz in its rear, while John was always ready to demonstrate, both by plane trigonometry and alleged plainer common-sense, that Bethlehem sat high above her rival in the sanhedrim of the hills.

There comes to me remembrance of a day, when a crowded train of Democratic delegates from the Gibraltar of the party in New Hampshire was speeding on to a congressional convention at Woodsville. Sinclair, as was usual on such occasions, was the life of the party, and joke and repartee flew briskly around. Bent on the pre-eminence of Bethlehem, he assailed Perkins and asserted its greater elevation. Facts and figures were hurled promiscuously between them, each asserting the superior altitude of his town. Neither receded, and the crowd, enjoying the fun, gathered closer, when "John," who had been for a few minutes perusing a railroad circular inviting mountain travel, which chance threw in his way, exclaimed in jubilant exultation, "This settles it; hear this!" as he proceeded to read therefrom: "On the route toward the Androscoggin, and eight miles *below* Bethlehem, lies the pleasant village of Jefferson." "Eight miles! Nate, do you hear that? Will you give it up now?" The crowd roared, and the altercation ended, but we much doubt if to this day Councillor Perkins admits Jefferson to be eight miles, or eight feet, below its mountain rival.

The demands of summer travel bring increased railroad facilities. Nowhere are finer trains run, than, during the season, into the lake and mountain region of New Hampshire. The home market is exhausted of supplies to sustain this grand incursion, and it is altogether within the bounds of reason to estimate that a sum varying from five to eight million dollars per annum is expended within our state limits upon the lines of conveyance, the hotels and boarding houses, and the necessities essential to the comfort and enjoyment of these welcome visitors. So large an expenditure of course involves large permanent investments, requiring the support and protection of legislative enactment. So large a revenue should be fostered by every proper means, as ensuring to the state and its people increased prosperity, with attendant benefits.

As the abundance of game and fish in our woods and waters is an important factor, inducing the tide of travel toward us, with its consequent augmentation of our revenues, it follows that it is a matter of imperative public policy, as well as of personal inclination, to protect our forests from destruction, and the fish and game therein from wanton waste; and in this aspect we may here properly refer to the denudation of our woods now progressing. Incident to the consideration of the annual cut from lumbering operations, and the almost countless cords of wood used for local and locomotive fuel, to supply the charcoal kilns of New Zealand, and also to the protection of the area wherein game may thrive and fish multiply, arises the vital question of the preservation of our timber supply from spoilation, with the attendant disasters of barren lands, irregular water supply, failure of springs, and disastrous freshets.

That the wise consideration of this question is beset with difficulties that accumulate as investigation progresses is perhaps evident. The rights

of the individual to the products of the soil, natural and cultivated, that is absolutely his, can be suspended only by an overreaching public necessity, that perhaps is not now present. It would seem that some system, appealing at once to the good judgment and self-interest of land and timber owners, may be evolved by discussion, whereby less waste may transpire in cutting, while propagation by tree-planting, that may not again make verdant the exact areas desolated, may induce new plantations, that in their turn will restore to us the climatic, healthful, and financial advantages of which we are being so rapidly deprived, and add to the game-producing area of the state.

The relation to, and the effect of, sylvan sports upon a people are well known, both as developing character and affording recreation, with the consequent increased capacity for mental and physical labor.

To range the woods, to climb the mountain, to ply the oar—all these, a love for which is transmitted from our Saxon, Norman, or Celtic progenitors, is to reinvigorate brain and body, relaxed from prolonged application. To ply the chase or throw the fly is to call out new and exhilarating desires, to kindle new interests, and open new channels of thought or investigation, while communion with nature is always ennobling, always elevating, and always welcome. Devoted, as too many of our people are, to sedentary pursuits, the active exercise of out-door life is essential alike to longevity and to the healthful action of mind and body. It follows, then, that the greater the reasonable interest that can be awakened in healthful out-door sports and exercise, the higher we rise above the worries and the fatigues of life, and the greater our capacities at once for enjoyment and usefulness.

The food supply of a people is an economic and political problem, affecting not only their increased prosperity as a resultant of cheap food, but their character, through the nature of the food assimilated and the exertion requisite for its procurement. Hence the necessity of legislation, and also the wisdom thereof, to properly protect fish and game, both that cheap and healthful food may be within the reach of the poor, whose enjoyment of the bounty of nature is as keen as that of the more prosperous, and that they may also have the recreation attendant upon its procurement, as well as to offer additional inducement for pleasure-seekers, tourists, and sportsmen to visit the state.

As, in a republic whose laws are properly conceived and administered, all legislation is based upon the consent of the people, and enacted for their benefit, it again follows that the game laws should not restrict but rather properly extend their privileges. There are certain inalienable and natural rights, the exercise of which, although apparently trivial, involves the gravest political questions as to the status of the citizen; and among these the game laws may be given a place of prominence.

Decended from Saxon, Norman, or Celtic ancestors, whose vocation lay largely in the chase, and whose sustenance was once wholly derivable from wood and stream, occupying a territory two centuries ago a primeval wilderness, the hunting-grounds of aborigines, coming to us as a people by conquest and adverse occupation rather than by feudal tenure or purchase, we claim the forests and the waters of our state to be free to her people, who are all tenants in common, to enjoy the invigorating breezes of her hills, to capture the game of her forests and the fish of her waters.

As society advances from the ruder state, the people, in consideration of the greater advantages received from organized government and the rule of rational law, surrender certain inherent and natural personal rights for the greater benefits thus received, but they adhere perhaps with increased tenacity to those rights not surrendered and still remaining.

Hence legislation relative to the fish and game within our limits should be for their *protection* and *increase*, that the *people*, instead of curtailment in the exercise of the natural right to their capture, may receive more abundant return; that food may be more cheap and more plenty; that the exhilarating pleasures of hunting and fishing may be more generally and more keenly enjoyed; and that our list of attractions for invalids, tourists, and sportsmen may be augmented.

The true province of legislation on this subject I take to be to increase and multiply the products of our woods and waters, protecting during the months essential to that increase, to the end that all the people may share properly in these added benefits.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE TIMBER INTERESTS OF NORTHERN COÖS.

BY ALBERT BARKER.

Spruce Belt—Hard Wood Timber—The Sugar Maple—Other Woods—Resources and Manufacture—Opportunities for Investment.

UP TO and during the first quarter of the present century, all buildings were supposed to require large timbers for frames, and eight and ten inch hewed and sawn timber was the least that it was deemed safe to use for posts and beams. The new departure, by using balloon frames, resulted in the discovery that spruce was preferable to pine

for covering-boards, and the scarcity of pine soon brought spruce lumber into use for finishing. The prospective demand for spruce lumber was foreseen by Josiah Little, of Portland, then president of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Co., and about 1844 he purchased the water-power at Berlin Falls, and turned the direction of the railroad up the Androscoggin river. Soon after, large lumber mills were built at Berlin, and the business of cutting and manufacturing spruce was inaugurated for the first time in Northern Coös. The entire "black growth" of that part of the county north of the railroad, was substantially spruce. The little pine originally growing in the valley of the Androscoggin, mostly in Errol, had been previously cut and floated down the river by Maine lumbermen. The head waters of that river being in Maine, the comparatively little pine manufactured at Berlin came from that state.

The shrewdest and best informed lumbermen had a very erroneous idea of the amount of spruce standing in Northern Coös. Lots that they estimated would cut from 75,000 to 100,000, actually cut from 300,000 to 400,000. Spruce trees, though less in size, stand much nearer together, and the man that could give a close estimate of standing pine to the acre, utterly failed in his estimate of spruce, and it was only after experience gained by actual cutting and scaling, that anything like a correct estimate of standing spruce could be made by the most experienced lumbermen.

The state line passes through the entire length of Umbagog lake, and crosses the Magalloway river some ten miles north of it, running through this immense tract of spruce timber, leaving the larger portion of it in the state of Maine. A trip to the summit of Es-cho-hos mountain (the name is of disputed orthography, but I give that corresponding to the universal local pronunciation,) will give a better view of it than any other. Escho-hos mountain rises from the Magalloway river about a mile east of the state line, and from its summit is seen a vast tract of country extending eastwardly and northwardly as far as the eye can reach, covered with a dense spruce growth, on mountain and valley alike, in its natural state. This spruce timber belt at one time covered Northern Coös, a portion of the province of Quebec, and the northwestern part of the state of Maine.

There are railroads on all sides of it, but none penetrate it as yet, and only those portions of the timber standing within ten or twelve miles of the Connecticut and Magalloway rivers, including their tributaries, are available for market at present: ten miles being considered about as long a haul as will ensure a profit at present prices. This distance, however, covers nearly all of Northern Coös, and at the rate of its present destruction, the time is coming in the near future when spruce in the county will be as scarce as pine is now. From Milan, Success, Dummer, Cambridge, Millfield, Dixville, Errol and Wentworth's Location it floats, or has floated, down the Androscoggin; from Columbia, Colebrook, Stewartstown,

Clarksville, Pittsburg and the unsettled grants down the Connecticut; and steam mills and the Grand Trunk railway are fast executing the same destruction for East Stratford and Stark. On the east, Milan is largely settled, Dummer and Errol partially so, while the other towns are substantially a wilderness, and of little value after the spruce timber is gone, until the manufacture of hard wood is inaugurated; there being little prospect that the hardy back-woodsman will make his home there until some such inducement is held out to him. Some of these townships are good settling lands, but they lie too far back at present to encourage settlement.

When the spruce timber in Coös county is all destroyed, a railroad will *ex necessitate* and run up the Androscoggin valley into the Maine forest spoken of, and this will probably cause some of them to be partially settled.

On the west, Columbia is about half settled, a range of precipitous, ledgy hills passing through the centre of the township, which will never make farms or be of any practical value except for the wood and timber growing upon them. The spruce has been mostly taken off, and the present winter that portion of Odell that was recently annexed to the town is being cut; one man having taken a contract to put 5,000,000 feet upon the river, at a haul of about ten miles. Others are putting in smaller quantities, aggregating as much more. Colebrook (the only town in the county that can be called wholly settled, and probably the only town in the state, of which every lot, with proper cultivation, will make a good farm,) has not sufficient spruce or pine timber to supply the prospective needs of its own inhabitants. Stewartstown and Clarksville have two or three tiers of lots on the east end that are not as yet settled, but have been operated to some extent by lumbermen. Pittsburg, whose territory embraces all the remainder of the state north of Clarksville, is settled in the southwest corner, the remainder of its vast territory being timber land, owned mostly by the "Connecticut River Lumber Company," a New York corporation whose policy is to "gobble up" every little tract of spruce timber that they can lay their hands on, and that policy has succeeded far too well for the present or prospective interests of the inhabitants. The high tariff on foreign lumber, which is virtually prohibitory, at least, so far as Canadian lumber comes in competition with the lumber of Northern Coös, tends to accelerate the already swift destruction of the spruce lumber of this section.

The waterway that transports this vast amount of natural wealth embraces the three Connecticut lakes, Perry's stream, Indian stream, and Hall's stream, which empty into the Connecticut on the west, and Dead Water, which empties into the Connecticut on the east side. Hall's stream takes its rise in Canada, and for a portion of its course forms the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and though its mouth, where

it empties into the Connecticut, is in Vermont, much of its course is well adapted to receive the lumber growing on the western border of Pittsburg. Indian stream takes its rise near the boundary line, and empties into the Connecticut a few miles east of Hall's stream. Perry's stream takes its rise between the headwaters of Indian stream and Third lake, and, flowing more eastwardly, empties into the Connecticut a few miles below the outlet of Connecticut lake. Third lake lies but a few miles from the boundary line, and a glance at the map will show that these four waterways are so situated as to easily receive all the spruce lumber in Coös county west of the Connecticut lakes and Connecticut river. These streams are all comparatively small, but by means of dams, sufficient water is retained from the melting snows, and let out as needed, to so prolong the spring freshets as to float out the lumber into the Connecticut the second season after it is landed on the streams. This, however, is subject to contingencies. Deep snows and continued rains may keep the water up so as to prolong the driving season, and a light fall of snow, or a short warm rain, followed by hot, fair weather, may materially shorten the driving season, and soon leave the timber high and dry upon the rocks above the water. Whenever this takes place, the operation of driving ceases, and the timber remains until the next spring freshet. The depreciation of the timber, thus left over the summer, is estimated at from five to ten per cent. The Dead Water, which takes the lumber from the east part of the towns of Stewartstown and Clarksville, is a small stream, and the results of driving it, uncertain. The territory lying east of the Connecticut lakes, with the exception of a strip bordering on the state line, which will go down the Magalloway waters, will be hauled to the lakes. Thus it is that this vast growth of spruce timber, intended by nature to enrich Northern Coös, when railroad facilities for transportation should be furnished to convey it to market in a manufactured state, is cut and transported, by a foreign corporation, down the Connecticut to Massachusetts and Connecticut, where its manufacture serves to build up cities and villages, while the county of its growth receives no benefit, but does receive a serious injury to its river farms by the prolonged high water, every spring, caused by the flow of water from the reservoirs which the corporation has built on nearly every stream that flows into the Connecticut. For this injury the farmers along the river are virtually without remedy. The corporation is legally liable to make compensation, but the farmer, to obtain it, has generally to resort to an expensive litigation, the costs of which sometimes exceed the amount which he eventually recovers. In contrast to this, the Berlin Mills Company, by the manufacturing of its lumber at Berlin, has been the means of building up a large and flourishing village, which is a permanent benefit to the county. This company manufactures at Berlin, and has done so since its first establishment, on an average some twenty or twenty-five

million feet of lumber each year, and there are two other companies at the same place which use a large amount of spruce lumber, annually, in making paper stock, the employees of all these companies being largely residents of Berlin. These manufactures all find a market by way of the Grand Trunk Railway. The manufactures of the lumber mills in Stratford and Stark find their way to market by the same road.

The Connecticut River Lumber Company cut and drive down the Connecticut river, on an average, about seventy-five million feet of lumber a year. Their employees are mostly transient men from Maine and Canada, who work in the woods in the winter and on the drive in the spring, but few, if any, ever become permanent residents of the county.

We have thus far confined ourselves to spruce lumber, and possibly may have, unintentionally, conveyed to the casual reader an impression that spruce is substantially the only growth of this section. Such is not the fact. There are small sections that have no other growth, and larger sections having a mixed growth, while still larger sections have no spruce at all.

In every town there is more or less cedar, which is very valuable, but, as it can be floated down the rivers the same as spruce, and is included in the estimates of the companies above named, it requires little further mention. It has, however, a home value for fencing, that no other lumber possesses. In Northern Coös, which is substantially free from granite, stone fences are almost a curiosity, and cedar for posts and rails (where rails are used), is in universal, and nearly exclusive use. When the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence & Atlantic railroads were first built, cedar was exclusively used for ties, but experience soon proved that the grain of the wood was not dense enough to hold the spikes, and they were taken up, and spruce, hemlock, and oak substituted. But for fencing and shingles, cedar is the most valuable of any timber used.

The hard wood timber, consisting mostly of maple, birch and beech, growing upon this section, exceeds in quantity all the soft or black growth, and there are few, if any lots in any town that does not bear more or less of it. This timber, being more dense than water, soon sinks, and cannot be floated down the rivers, and, if ever manufactured, it must be done within hauling distance of where it grows. This can be done, and will be, whenever an outlet is found for it. It is of greater value for many purposes than spruce, but the home market, as yet, is not great, and it cannot be brought into any other, until there are railroads to convey it, and even then little will be moved except in a manufactured state. Much of the maple is valuable for sugar purposes as it stands. As a rule, the pioneer, when clearing up his farm, sought out, and left standing, a "sugar orchard," and there are few farms that have not retained them. Probably no section of New England, with the same number of inhabitants, makes

more maple sugar than this. Many of these orchards produce from five hundred to twenty-five hundred pounds of sugar annually, according to the number of trees tapped, and the character of the season. This sugar, over and above the home consumption, finds a ready and favorable market everywhere. These "sugar orchards" are permanent, self-renewing, and, if properly attended to, inexhaustible. When a tree becomes old, and shows signs of decay, it is cut out, and others spring up to take its place. The trees vary in size from the young sapling to trees twenty-four and thirty inches in diameter. The young trees are of rapid growth, and in a decade will grow from a young sapling to a tree suitable for the tapping iron and the tin bucket. Another peculiarity of these sugar maples is, that constant tapping by the present method, neither exhausts nor injures the tree. The holes soon grow over, the tree continues as thrifty as ever, and the tapping being done near the ground, it produces no injury to the tree when used for timber, for it remains as clear and free from defects as if no sap had ever been drawn from it. The beech, birch, and ash have not the same faculty of producing a revenue to their owner while standing and growing, and with the exception of natural growth, produce none. Like the maple, they are now largely used for fuel, but are far more valuable for lumber, and the time is coming in the near future when this value will be utilized. Hard wood lumber enters into the construction of nearly every article that can be named, from the backwoodsman's cabin with its rude furniture, to the palatial residence of the city millionaire, with its wainscoting and cabinet work of oriental magnificence. The ax of the common laborer, the various tools of the mechanics, and the machinery of the largest manufactories, are alike dependent upon this article for construction. It is found in the common farm wagon; the palace cars upon our railroads, and the magnificent steamers that plough the rough ocean. In brief, it will be difficult to mention many articles in common use in city or country, that are not wholly or partially composed of this valuable article.

Why then are the vast quantities of this valuable timber still standing untouched upon the hillsides and valleys of this enterprising people? The answer is obvious. It cannot be floated down the rivers, and the expense of conveyance to market by teams will more than eat up its market value. A limited quantity of this lumber may be in future transported in the log, but the great bulk of it must be manufactured near its place of growth. [This conveyance can only be done by steam, and the means of obtaining railroad facilities, has been, and still is, the most important question of any that ever agitated this community. By means of promises, which they could not or would not fulfill, the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, obtained, and for many years held a virtually exclusive charter through to Canada, and, like the dog in the fable, would neither eat the hay, nor let

the ox; or, in plain English, would neither build the road, nor let any one else. But the long suffering patience of the people gave away at last, and they rose in their might and demanded a different state of things. Whenever the people of Northern Coös unitedly and earnestly set out to accomplish any purpose, they usually succeed, and they did so in this case. In 1883 they secured to themselves a charter which they now hold and control. This charter took effect January 1, 1884. About this time the railroad interests of the state became involved in litigation, which was not settled until March, 1887. Since then a movement has been set on foot, which has resulted in the building, this season (1887), a road from Stratford to Colebrook.* This movement will soon produce developments in this section that will surprise every one who has not carefully studied the subject.]

It is sometimes said that Northern Coös is destitute of water-power, but this idea originates in a superficial view and an utter ignorance of the facts. On the Connecticut river between the outlet of Connecticut lake and West Stewartstown bridge are at least four sites where sufficient power can be obtained for the manufacture of hard wood to any extent desired. South of there you cannot now travel ten miles in any direction without passing one or more mills of more or less capacity. These small water-powers, occupied and unoccupied, dot the country like dandelions in June. Some of them may not hold out the year round (as some of the largest factories in the state fall short of water in the dry season of summer), but suppose the lesser of them run but six months out of twelve, while the remainder of the season is devoted to getting the lumber in winter, and other pursuits in summer, and then the result will not be inconsiderable in the product of any of the small articles of manufacture from hard wood.

But it is too late in the age to assert that this or any other section of country is dependent upon water as a motive power. Steam has become its competitor, even on its own ground, and it is a disputed question as to which is the cheaper and more economical; but, for manufacture of wood, where the refuse goes so far towards supplying fuel to feed the engine, it is claimed that steam is the more economical, even where water can be obtained. The extensive cotton factories of Dover are run wholly by steam, as are the large lumber mills at Whitefield, and not only this, but they run their own railroad miles and miles into the woods for the purpose of transporting the logs to their mills. Their mills are built where they are, that is on the railroad, for the convenience of sending away their manufactured lumber, and whenever that railroad extends to the Connecticut lakes, little spruce or cedar will float down the river. When that is done, the hard

* See railroads in another chapter.

wood timber will be worth more than the soft. It not only exceeds it in value per thousand, but in this section it far exceeds it in quantity.

Comparatively few people have any definite idea of the growth of the northern part, where the hard wood growth stands in its native state undisturbed by the woodman's ax. In the settled towns much of this growth has been cut off in clearing land and for fuel, but east of the lakes, in the unsettled townships, are large tracts of "birds eye" maple and birch, the trees of which are of the largest size, standing straight, smooth, and free from knots and limbs for a half hundred feet at least. In easy reach of this valuable timber, steam mills can be erected not only for the purpose of reducing it to coarsesawn lumber, but for making the innumerable articles that are made from it. This will be done as soon as railroad facilities are furnished. The possibilities in this line are incalculable.

When the spruce was first operated, the idea attained to some extent that it was inexhaustible; that by cutting out the large trees and leaving the small ones, the natural growth of the small trees would supply the vacuum. Experience has proved this idea to be erroneous. The large spruce trees have over a century's growth upon them, and when these are removed, the small trees grow short, knotty and knurly, and are of very little value for timber. Especially is this the case where it is cut, as is now the practice, down to four and five inches.

Though birch and maple, in their natural state undoubtedly attain a very great age, they are of very rapid growth while young, and obtain their size substantially in a short period. The writer has seen a strip of three or four acres, on the outskirts of an old pasture, thickly covered with birch trees from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, standing straight, smooth, and without limbs, for forty or fifty feet and holding their bigness remarkably for that distance. Being upon the ground with the owner, then a man between sixty and sixty-five, he was told by him that he once cleared the land on which these trees then stood, and reaped on it as stout a crop of rye as he ever saw growing. These trees must have attained this remarkable growth from the seed in less than forty years. The rapid growth of maple is also clearly demonstrated in their use for ornamental and shade trees, where the middle-aged man may set out trees that he can carry in one hand, and live to enjoy the coolness of their shade and eat maple sugar made by himself from their sap.

The man who looks only at present gains and immediate returns may see little encouraging in all this; but he who looks to the future benefit and prosperity of the country, conscious of the fact that untold generations are yet to follow us, and alive to the fact that all this material must necessarily be manufactured on the spot, and that this enterprize will result in the rapid settlement of the country, especially those portions denuded of their spruce growth, will see a hardy, enterprising and prosperous people cover-

ing this now dense wilderness, who will continue to sustain the reputation which New Hampshire has already acquired, of raising men capable of competing successfully with the men of any section of any land, and that this vision is not a mere chimera, but will be, in the near future, an accomplished fact.

CHAPTER XV.

COÖS COUNTY PRESS; AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES; RAILROADS.

White Mountain *Egis*—Coös County Democrat—Coös Republican—Prohibition Herald—Independent (now Lancaster) Gazette—Coös Herald, Etc.—Northern Sentinel—Colebrook Weekly News—News and Sentinel—Whitefield Blade—Coös Advertiser—The Mountaineer, Etc.—Coös Agricultural Society—Coös and Essex County Agricultural Society—Railroads: Atlantic and St. Lawrence—White Mountains—Portland and Ogdensburg—Upper Coös.

LANCASTER.

THE *White Mountain Egis* was the first newspaper of the county. It was issued in the spring of 1838, by an association composed of Royal Joyslin, Richard P. Kent, Gen. John Wilson, and Apollos Perkins, as an organ of the Whig party. Apollos Perkins was editor. After an existence of one year it was removed to Haverhill and became the *Whig and Egis*. The paper was published in the old Masonic Hall in C. E. Allen's building on Main street.

The *Coös County Democrat* was the next paper established; its first issue being dated in the summer of 1838. The *Democrat*, like the *Egis*, was started by an association of the prominent men of its party, chief among whom were Hon. John W. Weeks, Jared W. Williams, John S. Wells, Hon. John H. White, and others of subsequent state reputations, but it afterward passed under the control of Mr. Rix, until his death in 1856, when its shares were disposed of by the original holders or their representatives. The imprint bore the names of James M. Rix and James R. Whittemore as publishers, Mr. Rix for the first year working at the case in addition to preparing the editorial labors of the journal. After this year Mr. Rix gave up the case, retaining editorial management until his death.

The *Democrat* was first issued from the second story of a building on Main street, then owned by John S. Wells, now the ell of the store of Richard P. Kent & Son. In 1851 it was removed to the store building of James A. Smith. After Mr. Rix's death at the City Hotel, Boston, March 25,

1856, the office was moved to the "Postoffice building," now the Shannon building, on the south side of Israel's river. Jared I. Williams, Esq., being editor, and Joseph W. Merriam, Esq., a native of Stratford, subsequently one of the editors of the *Patriot*, being assistant editor.

In 1859 the *Democrat* was moved to North Stratford under the control, as editor, of Charles D. Johnson, Esq., then but recently admitted to the bar of Coös county. Mr. Johnson died October 29, 1860, and after his death, the paper, as a party organ, practically ceased to have existence. The material was purchased by sundry parties, members of the opposing organization, and for a time the *Democrat* was a nondescript. Frequent exhibitions of the internal dissensions among its owners, such as placing a cut of a bull bottom-side up, entitled "A man overboard" at the head of its columns by its nominal editor, followed the next week by denunciations of said manager from the owners, characterized its last days. Ultimately, about 1862, the material was sold to A. J. Walker, of Lunenburg, Vt.

The roster of employers and employed of the *Democrat* is long and honorable. Hon. James M. Rix, subsequently president of the state Senate, was a nervous, vigorous writer, and acute politician well known to the public of the state. His death occurred from consumption, aggravated beyond doubt by the cares of editorial and political life.

Among the *Democrat* employees was Edward E. Cross, of Lancaster, who "served his time justly and legally" as an apprentice, and then assumed management of the office as foreman. From Lancaster, Cross went to Cincinnati, entering the *Dollar Weekly Times* office. Soon he appeared as traveling correspondent of that paper, and for several years his letters written from all parts of the land, under the *nom de plume* of "Edward Everett," were among the most agreeable matter in its columns. Charles Francis Brown, better known as "Artemas Ward," began his career of letters as an apprentice in this office. From here he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where, on the *Plaindealer*, he acquired his world-wide reputation as a humorist. He died in Southampton, England, March 7, 1867. Col. Richard E. Cross, another valiant soldier of the Civil war, was an apprentice. Albert B. Davis, so long manager of McVicker's theater, Chicago, was also an apprentice. It is but justice to say that under the management of Mr. Rix, the *Democrat* was one of the ablest and best country newspapers in New England. He had a brilliant mind, strong reasoning powers, and a great taste for the preservation of local history.

In October, 1884, the *Democrat* was revived by F. A. Kehew, who began its publication in Eagle block, Lancaster, and sold it in May, 1887, to Willard C. Colby, the present proprietor, who took possession June 1st.

The Coös Republican.—This paper, next in date of issue, was established in December, 1854. It was first published in the Town Hall building, Daniel A. Bowe, of Middlebury, Vt., for several years principal of

Lancaster academy, being editor, and David B. Allison, an old Concord printer, manager, the two uniting in the firm of Bowe & Allison. The *Republican* was started as the organ of the party of that name. The health of Mr. Bowe was not firm, and in the autumn of 1857 he was compelled to abandon business. He died the April following. Col. Allison continued the publication until December, 1858, when the establishment was purchased by Henry O. Kent, who removed it to rooms in the Kent building on Main street. Col. Kent says:—

“For twelve years, from December, 1858, to October, 1870, the paper was owned by me, and was under my direct control, save during the period of my absence with my regiment, when it was leased to Daniel C. Pinkham, Esq., then clerk of the courts for the county.

“During this time it was my endeavor to establish the concern as a business enterprise and to labor for what I conceived the interests of journalism; I never regarded money expended for an energetic, local paper, or for judicious advertising or job work, as a gratuity for which the proprietor was to be under deep obligation, nor did the receipt of stale public documents or garden seeds, constitute utterly conclusive evidence of the eminent fitness of the donor for further public advancement,—integrity and capacity being, in my belief, equally essential requisites.”

Among the apprentices under the administration of H. O. Kent, were Henry B. Berry, afterward in the army; George H. Emerson, Henry W. Denison, Richard H. Emerson, now of Gorham; George H. Colby, and Harry C. Hartshorn, of Lunenburg, Vt., who, with George H. Emerson, conducted a job printing office in Lancaster for some time.

Col. Kent sold the *Republican* to Chester B. Jordan & Co., in October, 1870, and the office was moved to the Postoffice building. Subsequently the “Coös Republican Association” was formed, and assumed control of the paper, which it conducted until it was sold in August, 1871, to F. E. Shaw, who soon let it go back into the possession of the association.

Chester B. Jordan, Esq., first assumed, but temporarily, the editorial chair. On his retiring, Wesley W. Pasko, of New York, a writer for the Press of that city, entered upon the duties, to him followed successively Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Benjamin F. Whidden, Jonathan Smith, F. W. Williams, W. C. Mahurin, F. E. Shaw, W. C. Mahurin again for a time after Mr. Shaw relinquished his possession. From July, 1877, when Mr. Mahurin vacated the editorial chair, a Miss Kingsley was editor for the association until April, 1878, when the office was destroyed by fire.

During the next month (May) James S. Peavey removed his office from Littleton to Lancaster, and continued the publication of the *Republican* from the store opposite the old American House on Elm street, until October, when he moved his office to the new Eagle Hall block. In December, 1880, Mr. Peavey sold the *Republican* to A. F. Rowell and C. D. Batchel-

der, who admitted C. L. Griffing as a partner, in September, 1881, forming the firm of Rowell, Batchelder & Griffing, which continued until June, 1882, when Rowell and Batchelder retired. In September, 1883, C. D. Phelps & Co. (J. H. Baird) became the owners. Soon after Mr. Baird purchased the entire office, and, in 1884, the publication of the paper, which had been the *Lancaster Republican* since 1881, was discontinued. The press, type, etc., were sold at auction to F. A. Kehew, and used by him in the *Democrat* office.

The Prohibition Herald, the state organ of the temperance party, was published at the job printing office of Emerson, Hartshorn & Co., from January 1, 1871, for one year, when it was removed to Concord. The editors were Rev. L. D. Barrows and Dr. John Blackmer.

The Independent Gazette, independent in politics, was published at Lancaster, the first number being issued in January, 1872, George H. Emerson and Harry C. Hartshorn, publishers; James S. Brackett, editor. The editorial chair was soon occupied by Mr. Emerson, who conducted it till August, 1877, when I. W. Quimby and W. F. Burns became proprietors. Mr. Burns sold his interest to Joseph Roby, Jr., after a few months, and Mr. Quimby soon became sole owner. He continued to publish the paper (changing the name to *Lancaster Gazette*, January 1, 1879,) until November 10, 1883, when he sold it to the Lancaster Printing Co., George P. Rowell, the well known advertising agent of New York city, being the real owner, and it was carried on under his ownership until September 25, 1885, when Mr. Quimby again became proprietor and has since been publisher. It is a bright, neat, newsy local paper, and is well worth double its price (one dollar a year, cash in advance). Publication day, Tuesday.

The Coös Herald was a little sheet edited, printed and published at Lancaster, in the winter of 1856, by Charles N. Kent, then aged thirteen. Mr. Kent, who was an amateur printer only, is now a member of the advertising firm of George P. Rowell & Co., New York.

The Journal of Familiar Science was a quarto issued during 1870, at Lancaster, by S. Randall & Co., druggists.

The Northern News, a sheet 8x12, was edited and published by Fletcher Ladd, when a lad of eight years.

COLEBROOK.

The Northern Sentinel, democratic, was established at Colebrook, November, 1870, by James S. Peavey, who published it until the month of April, 1872, when he was succeeded as proprietor and editor by Albert Barker, Esq., who showed great ability. E. S. Cummings purchased it in June, 1884.

The Colebrook Weekly News was founded in 1875 by Charles A. Bridge, who, after a year or two, sold it to his brother, John D. Bridge.

The above papers were consolidated in December, 1884, forming *The News and Sentinel*, the Colebrook Publishing Company becoming the publishers. E. S. Cummings has been manager and editor from that date. Independent weekly, \$1.00 per year in advance.

WHITEFIELD.

In 1876 N. A. Burnham published a small sheet, the *Whitefield Blade*, for a few months. In 1880 W. C. McCausland, an amateur printer, established the *Coös Advertiser*; it was published about a year. The *Coös County News* has just been started.

GORHAM.

The Mountaineer, weekly, \$1.00 a year.—V. V. Twitchell began the publication of this spicy and interesting journal in April, 1877. It very soon attained a high reputation for humor, and a circulation which extended to every state in the Union, and to England. Much of the literary matter, which forms quite a specialty, is written expressly for the *Mountaineer*. With all these outside matters, it has kept up a reputation as a good local newspaper. Mr. Twitchell has built up a fine business, passed through one disastrous fire, and although never in robust health, is good, we hope, for many years' editorial service.

The Messenger, an amateur paper, was published a short time in 1881, by Fred Ingalls, who, in 1887, became associated with V. V. Twitchell in the publication of the *Mountaineer*.

For *Among the Clouds*, see General History—White Mountain chapter.

The Coös Agricultural Society was organized in 1821, and existed four years. For its brief life it accomplished much good. In an address delivered before this body, October 17, 1821, Adino N. Brackett shows the very high aims of the founders of that society. He says it was formed to "encourage agriculture and domestic manufacture." To the farmers he says: "To draw forth your activity and your exertions, for your own benefit, is the object of this institution. Not a cent which you contribute is to be sent out of the county; but the whole returns to you in premiums, the honorable reward of your industry. In addition to which, if you raise and expend one hundred dollars for premiums, the state has in its treasury funds to an equal amount, to be laid out in the same manner. Thus is every inducement held out to raise and expend the sum above mentioned. The man who pays two dollars, immediately adds other two to the wealth of the county; and this beyond the indefinite amount which will be accumulated by the increased activity which will exist in the departments of agriculture and domestic manufactures." Concerning the latter, Mr. Brackett asks: "What is the exact state of domestic manufac-

tures among us? Are we principally clothed with articles of this kind? It is believed, that of the male population, at least three-fourths are clothed in articles manufactured within the county or within the United States. But the observation, if extended to the female part of society, would not hold true to the same extent."

The Coös and Essex Counties Agricultural Society was organized in 1870, and embraced all the towns and places in Coös county, and the tier of towns in Essex county, Vermont, lying upon the Connecticut river, north of the town of Concord. The object of the society is stated to be the "improvement of agricultural productions, useful domestic animals, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts." The first officers were as follows: President, William D. Weeks, Lancaster; vice-presidents, John W. Hartshorn, Lunenburg; Hazen Bedel, Colebrook; secretaries, Charles E. Benton, Guildhall; George H. Emerson, Lancaster; treasurer, Henry O. Kent, Lancaster. In addition to these, there was a large executive committee from the various towns. List of presidents: William D. Weeks, Lancaster, 1870-1; John W. Hartshorn, Lunenburg, 1872-3-4-5; Edward Spaulding, Lancaster, 1876-8-9; Josiah H. Benton, Maidstone, 1877-8; J. G. Crawford, Lancaster, 1879-80; George E. Carbee, Lancaster, 1881-2; George P. Rowell, Lancaster, 1884; J. W. Dodge, Lunenburg, 1885-6. The society has had successful and unsuccessful fairs, but has kept up an organization, and at the present time is in a prosperous condition. The officers for 1886 were: President, J. W. Dodge, Lunenburg; vice-presidents, William C. Spaulding, Lancaster; L. T. Hazen, Whitefield; Sidney B. Whittemore, Colebrook; secretary and treasurer, I. W. Quimby, Lancaster; executive committee, George M. Stevens, Jason H. Woodward, George R. Eaton, Joseph Winch, H. J. Guernsey, the president, secretary and treasurer being ex-officio members.

Patrons of Husbandry.—This order has a following of earnest and wide-awake agriculturists, with granges in Lancaster, Whitefield, and other towns, but has not a great numerical strength in the county.

Railroads.—Few railroads have been constructed in Coös county, and there is not much to be said of them, but if we should write of all the futile efforts made to obtain railroads, the hopes that have been raised and blasted concerning the railways that were to be made, but were never completed, there could much be written which we must omit.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R.—In 1847, while Hon. Jared W. Williams was governor of New Hampshire, the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad was incorporated. Its length from Portland to Island Pond was 149 miles, fifty-four of which lay in this state. This was leased by the Grand Trunk railway in 1853, at a rental of six per cent. upon the cost of construction, or \$6,003,900. In order to get possession of an existing charter covering the ground it pledged itself to construct a branch to Lancaster. It broke

its pledge, and appeal was taken to the legislature, but a compromise was effected by payment of \$18,000 to the citizens of Lancaster, who, after reimbursing a few people for money spent in trying to secure the road, used the balance, about \$15,000, in building the Lancaster House. This road was completed to Gorham in 1850, the trains beginning to run regularly to and from Portland on the "Fourth of July," 1851. Trains ran to Northumberland and North Stratford from Gorham, in 1852; to Island Pond, Vt., in 1853; connecting with the St. Lawrence & Atlantic at the Canadian boundary in July, 1853. This road has done much to develop the resources of the country along its line, and has created several prosperous villages,—Gorham, Berlin Falls, Groveton, and North Stratford.

The White Mountain R. R. was chartered December 15, 1848. Among the incorporators were Royal Joyslin, R. P. Kent, James W. Weeks, W. D. Spaulding, William Burns, Presbury West, Jr., N. D. Day, L. Johnson, T. Montgomery, John M. Gove, Morris Clark. This was an extension of the Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R., from Woodsville to Lancaster, and was opened to Littleton in August, 1853; to Lancaster in November, 1870; to Groveton (51.95 miles from Woodsville) in August, 1872; to Fabyan's in July, 1874; to the base of the White Mountains, July 6, 1876. This railroad was consolidated with the Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R. in 1873, its owners receiving \$300,000 in six per cent. consolidated bonds for their interests. From June, 1884, to June, 1887, it was under the management of the Boston & Lowell R. R., which leased the B., C. & M. road for ninety-nine years. The Boston & Lowell, in 1887, leased it to the Boston & Maine R. R.

Portland & Ogdensburg R. R.—A charter was granted in 1869 to build a railroad from the west line of Maine through Conway, Bartlett, White Mountain Notch, Carroll, Bethlehem and Littleton, with the proviso that if it were found impracticable to build a railroad from Littleton to St. Johnsbury, they might locate and build the road from Carroll to Whitefield, Dalton, and the east line of Vermont. The road was completed to Fabyan's from Portland August 7, 1875, making a connection with the Boston, Concord & Montreal and White Mountains roads there. Deciding that the road could not be built by the Littleton route, the Portland & Ogdensburg company constructed two and one-half miles between Scotts and Lunenburg, Vt., making a western connection there with the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R. by using the track of the Boston, Concord & Montreal, and White Mountains roads from Fabyan's to Scotts, for which an arrangement was made and still continues. In 1877 the legislature confirmed the Portland & Ogdensburg road in the right to the two and one-half miles of road between Scotts and Lunenburg.

Upper Coös Railroad.—During all the years from the settlement of the town to the year 1887 there was no railroad to Colebrook, the nearest

point on the railroad being North Stratford, thirteen miles away. In the legislature of 1883 a charter for a railroad was obtained from Stratford to Pittsburg, and in April and May, 1887, a subscription for a narrow gauge railroad was raised, stock to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars being taken. The corporation was organized with J. H. Dudley, president; Albert Barker, clerk; and Sherburn R. Merrill, treasurer; and about \$11,000 paid in to the stock subscription, when Frank Jones, Charles A. Sinclair and George Van Dyke offered to build a standard gauge road through Colebrook and Stewartstown, if the people would raise a gratuity of \$25,000. This was quickly done. The old directors resigned, and a new board, consisting of Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, J. B. Cooke, of Salem, Mass., G. W. Armstrong, of Boston, I. W. Drew, of Lancaster, Enoch Sweat, of Woonsocket, R. I., Charles A. Sinclair, of Portsmouth, and George Van Dyke were chosen. Van Dyke was chosen president, Cooke treasurer, and Sweat, general manager. It was voted that the capital stock do not exceed \$350,000.

Work at once commenced and the road was formally opened from North Stratford to Colebrook November 29, 1887, giving the people greatly increased facilities for business. It will be extended ten miles farther to the Canada line, early next summer, by which time the Canadian Pacific will be ready to touch iron with it, thus opening a new and shorter route to Quebec. It also renders practicable the utilization of numberless water privileges on the Connecticut and other rivers, heretofore unavailable for manufacturing purposes, owing to the difficulties attendant upon shipping manufactured products. Facilities for manufacturing lumber unequalled in New England can also be found and utilized, which will obviate largely the labor and expense of "driving" millions of logs down the rivers to a market.

If ever a railroad proved a blessing to a section of country, this Upper Coös railroad seems destined to become pre-eminently such. Sharp-eyed capital will surely be attracted to Northern New Hampshire, and one need stretch his imagination but little to people the northern valleys with thriving manufacturing villages, monuments of New England thrift and enterprise.

CHAPTER XVI.

MASONRY IN COÖS.

North Star Lodge, Lancaster — Templar Masonry in Northern New Hampshire — North Star Chapter, Lancaster — Evening Star Lodge, Colebrook — Gorham Lodge, Gorham — White Mountain Lodge, Whitefield — Officers of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery from Coös county.

NORTH Star Lodge, No. 8.—Lancaster is the mother of Masonry in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, these lodges owing filial allegiance to her: Evening Star, Colebrook; Kane, Lisbon; Burns, Littleton; Gorham, Gorham; White Mountain, Whitefield; Passumpsic, St. Johnsbury; Island Pond, Island Pond. It was instituted at Northumberland under this ancient charter in 1797.

“To all the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons to whom these presents shall come.

“The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Hampshire, sends GREETING.

“[L. S.] Whereas, a petition has been presented us by Brothers George Kimball, John J. Nath'l Adams, French, John Weeks, William Cargill, Mills De Forest, Nathaniel Wales, Thos.

Gr. Master. Burnside, Holloway Taylor, Edmund Heard, Josiah Sawyer, Jabez Parsons, James Chamberlain, Samuel Phelps, Azariah Webb and Warren Cook, all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, praying that they with such others as shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry and good of the Craft.

“Know ye, therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our beloved brethren, above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said George Kimball, John Weeks, Mills De Forest, Thomas Burnside, Edmund Heard, Jabez Parsons, Samuel Phelps, John J. French, William Cargill, Nathaniel Wales, Holloway Taylor, Josiah Sawyer, James Chamberlain, Azariah Webb and Warren Cook, a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the title and designation of the North Star Lodge, No. 8; and we do hereby appoint our said brother George Kimball, Master; our said brother John J. French, Senior, and our said brother John Weeks, Junior Wardens of said Lodge, hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors full power and authority to covene as Masons, within the town of Northumberland, and County of Grafton and State aforesaid, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such moderate compensations for the same as may be determined, by the said Lodge, also, hereby authorizing them in future to make choice of a Master, Wardens and other office bearers annually or otherwise as they shall see cause, to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or children, and in general to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which may to them appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient usage and custom of Masons.

“And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge at their Quarterly Communications and other meetings, by their Master and Wardens, or by proxies regularly appointed, also to keep a fair and regular record of all their proceedings, and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge when required.

“And we do enjoin upon the brethren of said Lodge, that they be punctual in their quarterly payments of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge, that they behave

themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office, and in all other things conduct themselves as good Masons.

"And we do hereby declare the precedence of the said Lodge in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, to commence from the eighteenth day of December, A. L., 5797.

"In testimony whereof, we, the Grand Master and the Grand Wardens, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed, have hereunto set our hands, and caused the seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Portsmouth, this eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini, 1797, and of Masonry, 5797.

"JOSEPH CILLEY, Dept. G. M.

"MOSES WOODWARD, Sen'r } G. W.

"SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Jun'r }

"JOSEPH HAVEN, Sen'r } G. Deacons.

"JOHN ADAMS, Jun'r }

"Rec'd the fees for this Charter,

"SAMUEL ADAMS, Gr'd Treasurer.

"EDW'D. ST. LOE LIVERMORE,

Grand Secretary.

"Recorded from the original,

"EDW'D. ST. LOE LIVERMORE,

Grand Secretary."

The first meeting of which we have record was held in the hall over the Cargill store, September 18, 1798. There were present James Chamberlain, W. M.; John J. French, S. W.; Nathaniel Wales, Sect.; Benoni Cutler, Charles Cutler and Edwards Bucknam. The first complete list of officers preserved is of those elected January 21, 1800: Samuel Phelps, W. M.; Daniel Dana, S. W.; Stephen Wilson, J. W.; Artemas Wilder, Treas.; R. C. Everett, Sect.; Warren Cook, S. D.; Joseph Dyer, J. D. Special communications were then frequent, and much work was done. Between January 21, 1800, the date of the last meeting in Northumberland, and February 11, 1800, the lodge was moved to Lancaster and held its meetings in a Masonic hall owned by the lodge which stood nearly on the site of the present residence of Hon. Jacob Benton. [This building was later moved down town, contained the postoffice under the administration of Charles E. Allen, and is now used for business purposes. Masonic emblems are now to be seen on the attic ceiling.]

St. John's Day was celebrated for the first time in 1801, with fitting, although private ceremonies. In 1815 occurred the first public observance of the day, the brethren marching to the meeting-house, listening to an address by Rev. Dyer Burge, then repairing for refreshments to "Bro." Benjamin Hunking's hall.

Stephen Wilson was elected Worshipful Master, January 19, 1802. He held the office over eight years. In 1807, August 4, it was voted to "return the charter;" but the lodge was subsequently revived, by vote of the Grand Lodge.

In 1814, Jeremy L. Cross had become a resident of the place, and was employed at his trade—a hatter. He had taken the degrees of the York Rite in St. John's Lodge, at Portsmouth; E. . A. . September 2, 1807, F. .

C. : April 6, 1808, M. : M. : July 6, 1808, and in 1813 was Junior Deacon of that lodge. It may be presumed that he was instrumental in the reorganization, which occurred in 1814. He became Senior Deacon in that year, but took a demit October 25, 1814. It was just previous to this time (in 1810) that he had entered upon the broader field of Masonic labor as a lecturer, organizer and writer, which largely occupied the remainder of his life. The extent of his influence on the work of the York Rite may be partially indicated by the fact that his *Hieroglyphic Monitor* passed through at least sixteen editions, between the years 1819 and 1860, the date of his death.

The custom of wearing white aprons in the lodge was adopted April 1, 1817, when it was voted that a number be procured for the use of the members.

The communication of February 11, 1826, is the last recorded in the "First Book of Records," the report being signed by Asahel Going, Secretary.

The Masters to 1826 were George Kimball; James Chamberlain, two years; James Phelps, two years; Stephen Wilson, eight years; Abel Moore, two years; William Lovejoy, five years; Richard Eastman, one year; James Batchelder, one year.

This lodge continued its work through the most venomous period of the anti-Masonic crusade, but surrendered its charter in June, 1844. The organization did not long remain dormant. While there were yet a large number of survivors of the troublous times for freemasonry, the charter was returned to the revived lodge. This occurred in 1853. The lodge "organized with the former officers." Eliphalet Lyman, W. M.; Ephraim Cross, S. W.; Charles Baker, J. W.; Jacob E. Stickney, Sect.; Benjamin Hunking, Treas.; George Ingerson, S. D.; Allen Smith, J. D.; John Savage, Tyler. In 1854 Ephraim Cross was elected Master, J. W. Barney, Sect. The lodge was moved to rooms over R. P. Kent & Son's store, September 6, 1854, in July, 1855, to the hall over Burnside's store, and in April, 1856, to its present location in the Town Hall building, which, in 1884, in connection with the other Masonic bodies of the place, the lodge purchased for a permanent home. In June, 1855, the treasurer was authorized to "procure for the lodge twenty-nine working aprons, with appropriate insignia upon them for the officers, also a square and compass of solid silver." The seal of the charter having been lost, the Grand Lodge was asked, in May, 1856, to affix a new one, which was done.

A donation of twenty-five dollars was voted to Bro. Annance, January 27, 1867, as he was in indigent circumstances. Annance was an Indian, the only one admitted to this lodge, and was much respected by the craftsmen for his Masonic virtues.

The first public installation (according to the records) took place in the

town hall, May 5, 1868. The set of silver jewels, now in use, were procured the next December. In June, 1880, Silas Hurlburt, the oldest and a venerated member, disappeared mysteriously while walking near Lancaster, and, although a reward was offered for tidings of him, and friends searched far and near, "no trace or semblance of him has since been seen among men or Masons." The Masters, from 1852, have been Eliphalet Lyman, two terms; Ephraim Cross, two terms; Charles Baker, one term; Jared I. Williams, two terms; James D. Folsom, two terms; Henry O. Kent, six years; William Burns, one term; B. F. Hunking, five terms; George S. Stockwell, one term; Edward Savage, five terms; Frank D. Peabody, one term; Thomas S. Ellis, two terms; Henry J. Cummings, one term; Charles E. McIntire, three terms; Moses A. Hastings, one term; John H. Smith.

The last return to the Grand Lodge shows that 268 members have been made since 1855, and a membership of 132 in good standing at the date of the report.

On the rolls of this ancient lodge are the names of the ablest, wisest and best citizens, whose influence has been for good in both the community and in Masonic circles. A spirit of harmony and of zeal has pervaded its counsels, and it is a power in the land.

Templar Masonry in Northern New Hampshire.—At the commencement of the year 1857, there were but two Commanderies of Templar Masons in the state of New Hampshire, viz.: St. John's, at Portsmouth, and Trinity, at Manchester. All others of the old organization had become extinct, and the Grand Commandery had returned its charter to the Grand Encampment of the United States. A few Master Masons of North Star Lodge being desirous of receiving and perpetuating the benefits of Christian Masonry, obtained the honors of Knighthood at Portland, Me., and Manchester, N. H., and uniting with themselves Curtis Cleaveland, an old Sir Knight from Burlington, Vt., who at that time was residing at Northumberland, sent a petition to Hon. William B. Hubbard, then Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, asking for a dispensation to organize a Commandery at Lancaster, N. H. On May 8, 1857, a dispensation was issued, and on May 11th, the Sir Knights met and organized a Commandery with the following officers: Jared I. Williams, Em. Commander; LaFayette Moore, Generalissimo; George C. Williams, Capt. General. Immediately after organization they conferred the orders of Knighthood upon James A. Smith and James D. Folsom.

At this time there was no Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this jurisdiction nearer than Concord, N. H., and by consent obtained of Blazing Star Chapter, an arrangement was made whereby Haswell Chapter of St. Johnsbury, Vt., could confer the Royal Arch degrees upon candidates from Northern New Hampshire. In this manner the Commandery continued work under its dispensation until November 24, 1859, when it was

organized under a charter from the United States Encampment as North Star Commandery, No. 3, of New Hampshire. During this time it had increased in membership from eight to fifteen. Under the charter the following officers were elected and installed: Jared I. Williams, Em. Commander; LaFayette Moore, Generalissimo; George C. Williams, Capt. General; Henry O. Kent, Prelate; John W. Barney, Senior Warden; David A. Burnside, Treasurer; Henry O. Kent, Recorder; James A. Smith, Standard Bearer; Curtis Cleaveland, Sword Bearer; Benjamin F. Hunking, Warder, Alex. Thompson and Danforth Willey, Captains of Guard.

In 1860 North Star assisted in the organization of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire. The same officers were re-elected in 1860-61-62-63. In December, 1863, the Commandery was free from debt for the first time since its organization. In January, 1864, a change was made in the officers by electing George F. French, Prelate; LaFayette Moore, Recorder; Nathan R. Perkins, Standard Bearer; Jared W. Williams, Sword Bearer; John S. Ockington, Ezra B. Bennet, and Charles L. Plaisted, Captains of Guard.

March, 1864, L. F. Moore having resigned as recorder, D. C. Pinkham was elected his successor. The Commandery added to its numbers two in 1860, eight in 1863, eighteen in 1864, and three in 1865, making thirty one Sir Knights enrolled in its ranks with a loss of one, by the death of Governor Williams, thus having a membership of forty-five Sir Knights on the 23d of January, 1865, when the following officers were elected and installed: Henry O. Kent, Em. Commander; LaFayette Moore, Generalissimo; George N. Dale, Captain General; Benjamin F. Hunking, S. Warden; T. T. Cushman, J. Warden; George F. French, Prelate; David A. Burnside, Treasurer; Daniel C. Pinkham, Recorder; Nathan R. Perkins, Standard Bearer; James D. Folsom, Sword Bearer; Ezra B. Bennett, Warder; John S. Ockington, Captain of Guard. In this year there were eleven members added to its rolls, and one lost, by the death of George C. Williams. On January 23, 1866, the old officers were re-elected with a change of John W. Barney, Captain General; George S. Stockwell, Prelate; James A. Smith, Treasurer. During this year thirteen new members were added to the roster, and one lost by the demit of Rev. E. R. Wilkins.

In 1867 the following changes were made in the offices: Benjamin F. Hunking, Captain General; Alexander Thompson, Treasurer; Edward R. Kent, Warder. During this year twelve Sir Knights were added to the roll, and one lost, by the death of David A. Burnside. In 1868 the same officers were re-elected. This year three were added to the roll, and twelve lost, demitted to form St Gerard Commandery at Littleton, N. H. In July, 1868, the Royal Arch Chapter was established at Lancaster. On January 13, 1869, Benjamin F. Hunking was elected Commander, and continued in office until January, 1873. John S. Ockington was elected Recorder at this meeting.

and continued in this office until his death, May 6, 1884. Three Sir Knights were added to the roll in 1868, four in 1869, one in 1870, and one in 1871, with a loss of one by the death of James W. Abbott, and in 1872 two names were added to the roster.

January 23, 1873, Henry O. Kent was again elected Commander, and continued in office until 1875. In 1872 two were added to the roll, and three lost by demit. In 1874 seven new members were added to the Commandery.

On January 23, 1875, Edward R. Kent was elected Commander, and continued in office until January, 1885, a continuous term of ten years, during which period orders of Knighthood were conferred on sixty-four Masons, with a loss from the Commandery roll by death, in 1880, of Dr. Frank Bugbee; in 1882, of Alexander Thompson; in 1883, of Charles L. Griswold; in 1884, of John S. Ockington, and Past Commander Benjamin F. Hunking. In 1881 Dr. B. T. Olcott was lost by demit. In 1885 Thomas S. Ellis was elected Commander, and re-elected in 1886. The honors of Knighthood were conferred on two in 1885, and seven in 1886, with a loss in 1885, by the death of Jared H. Plaisted.

In January, 1887, the following officers were chosen: Moses A. Hastings, Em. Commander; Charles A. Cleaveland, Generalissimo; Thomas S. Underwood, Captain General; Nelson Sparks, Prelate; Fielding Smith, S. Warden; Erastus V. Cobleigh, J. Warden; James B. Morrison, Treasurer; Charles E. McIntire, Recorder; Peter N. Shores, Standard Bearer; Ira E. Woodward, Sword Bearer; Frank Spooner, Warder; Amos F. Rowell, Willie E. Bullard, Ivan W. Quimby, Guards.

In 1886 the Commandery returned a hundred and ten acting members in its report to the Grand Commandery. Included in this number are many of the most influential citizens of Coös, prominent alike in the professional and business interests of the county.

North Star Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., Lancaster.—The history of North Star Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, is not a very long or eventful one. It was instituted in Lancaster in 1868, the dispensation, signed by Nathaniel W. Cumner, G. H. P., bearing date of July 8th of that year. Dr. George O. Rogers was the prime mover, and it was mainly through his efforts that the chapter was at last successfully and soundly established.

The charter is signed by Daniel R. Marshall, G. H. P., and bears date of June 8, 1869, the following being the names of the charter members: George O. Rogers, Samuel H. LeGro, Ezra B. Bennett, E. V. Cobleigh, J. S. Ockington, Henry O. Kent, Edward Savage, Philo S. Cherry, Richard Hovey, Edward R. Kent, Daniel C. Pinkham.

The first convocation was held under the dispensation July 8, 1868, in the office of Dr. Rogers, corner of Main and Middle streets, now occupied

by Dr. Wellington, at which were present companions Geo. O. Rogers, H. P.; Samuel H. LeGro, K.; Edward Savage, S. Grand Council named in dispensation J. S. Ockington, H. O. Kent, Daniel Thompson, E. V. Cobleigh, Ezra B. Bennett, E. R. Kent, W. H. N. Prince, Alex. Thompson, Philo S. Cherry.

The first annual convocation was held at Masonic Hall, May 19, 1869, at which the following officers were elected: Edward Savage, E. H. P.; Samuel H. LeGro, E. K.; W. H. N. Prince, E. S.; Edward R. Kent, C. H.; Chester B. Jordan, P. S.; Daniel Thompson, R. A. C.; Philo S. Cherry, M. 3d V.; William L. Rowell, M. 2d V.; Abner Thompson, M. 1st V.; John S. Ockington, Treas.; Alexander Thompson, Sect.; Richard Hovey, Tyler; and who were subsequently installed by the M. E. G. H. P., D. R. Marshall, at the special convocation held September 22. At this time the chapter was duly dedicated.

The organization has been for the most part self-sustaining, a system of dues, fifty cents per capita per annum, having been in vogue but a short time, and is now on a solid financial basis, owning one-third part of the Town Hall building, and having a handsome sum in the treasury.

The companions who have served as High Priest, since the chapter was organized, are as follows: Edward Savage, 1870-1-2-3-4; Charles A. Cleaveland, 1875-6-7-8-9-83; Nelson Sparks, 1880-1-2; John H. Smith, 1884-5-6-7; Ivan W. Quimby, 1887, present incumbent.

From the secretary's books we learn that 158 companions have been exalted, and that there are now 119 in good standing, on whom grand chapter dues are paid.

*Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., Colebrook.**—The early history of this lodge is somewhat obscure, all the actors therein having passed away, and most of the incidents passed into oblivion. All that remains, which is authentic and reliable, is the few facts which are to be gathered from records and official documents. A thorough research of what remain of these necessarily requires much time and patience, and with all that, the results are meagre, and a source of regret that more full and perfect records were not kept. Sufficient, however, has been obtained to show that its early days were attended by a sharp struggle for existence. To fully realize this, it is necessary to take into consideration that sixty-five years ago, when the lodge was established, what is now Northern Coös, embracing a territory of nearly 2,000 square miles, was then little better than a dense wilderness, dotted here and there with clearings of its first settlers, which were many miles apart, and that from these were taken the material with which to erect the edifice. Could those old veterans return once more among us, many a tale could they unfold of

* By R. W. Albert Barker.

how they traveled ten or fifteen miles on foot to attend the meetings of the lodge, and returned the same way "in the wee short hours ayont the twal" of the early morn. But they have passed away, and having no purpose to deal in tradition or speculation, this article will deal with dry fact gleaned from authentic records.

An extract from the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, which convened at Concord, June 13, 1821, reads as follows:—

"Petition for a new Lodge at Colebrook referred to the committee on new Lodges."

Whether this petition was made to the Grand Master, M. W. Joshua Darling, in the first instance, or directly to the Grand Lodge, or who the petitioners were, does not appear; but at the same communication the committee reported: "That a dispensation be granted for a new Lodge at Colebrook, to be called *Evening Star Lodge*;" which was accepted by vote of the Grand Lodge. The dispensation was granted, but neither that nor the petition appears in the record, though they are probably in the files of the Grand Lodge.

The first record now in the archives of the lodge gives the proceedings of the lodge as follows:—

"Records of Evening Star Lodge, (the first.) At a regular communication of the Evening Star Lodge holden in Colebrook on Wednesday, the 5th day of September A. L., 5821,—Brethren present:—

"Francis Flanders, W. Master pro tem,

"Jeremiah Eames, S. Warden pro tem,

"William M. Smith, J. Warden pro tem.

"Lodge opened by the above brethren. No business before the Lodge. Proceeded to lecture on the first degree. Lecture given by Worshipful Master and brethren. Lodge closed in due form.

"DAVID L. ISHAM, Secretary."

From the above it would seem that the secretary was the only legitimate officer present. But from the record of the next meeting (Oct. 10th) it appears that Lewis Loomis was the first Master, Francis Flanders, Senior, and Jeremiah Eames Junior Deacons. At this meeting the petition of Dr. Lyman Lombard was presented and referred, though he was not raised until February 19, 1823. Working under dispensation, they had no by-laws, and it would seem no regular day of meetings. The date of the communications was as follows: September 5, 1821, October 10, 1821, January 30, 1822, March 6, 1822, April 3, 1822, May 1, 1822, and May 30, 1822. May 30, 1822, the lodge voted to "request a letter of dispensation for six months, unless sooner installed," and chose their Master "proxy" in the Grand Lodge. This request for a dispensation was presented to the Grand Lodge at the annual communication, in June, and referred to the committee on new lodges. The committee made a report thereon which was accepted.

The report does not appear, but the result was that on the very next

day, June 13, 1822, a charter was granted to the petitioners, Lewis Loomis, Francis Flanders, Jeremiah Eames, Jr., and others, constituting them "A regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the title and designation of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37." The next meeting of the lodge was holden July 3, when it voted to pay Lewis Loomis, W. M., eight dollars, advanced by him to the Grand Lodge. July 31, the only business done was to pass a vote that the lodge be removed to the house of John Smith. August 28, David L. Isham and Lyman Lombard were chosen a committee to petition the Grand Lodge to "install the Lodge."

The Grand Lodge convened at Colebrook on the fifteenth of October, 1822, when an oration was delivered by Bro. John L. Sheafe, the lodge duly consecrated and the officers installed as follows: Lewis Loomis, W. M.; Jonathan E. Ward, S. W.; Jeremiah Eames, Jr., J. W.; Ebenezer Blossom, S. D.; Ezra B. Rider, J. D.; David L. Isham, Sect.; Marcena Blodgett, Treas.; William M. Smith, Tyler. There were twelve Masons present besides the grand officers. Meetings were held regularly until January 22, 1823, when new officers were chosen as follows: Jonathan E. Ward, W. M.; David L. Isham, S. W.; William M. Smith, J. D.; Marcena Blodgett, Treas.; John L. Sheafe, Sect., who were installed March 19. As to the other officers the record is silent. Considerable work was done during the year 1823, especially on the first degree, in which all the business of the lodge would seem to have been done. At the annual meeting in January, 1824, the old officers were re-elected, but were not installed until April 16.

June 10, 1824, David L. Isham was granted a demit, he having moved to Connecticut. The records show that he was present at every communication of the lodge from the first in 1821, to April, 1824, when he moved away.

In 1872 a letter was received from the Grand Secretary of Connecticut, stating that he still resided there, upwards of ninety years of age, physically feeble, but in the full possession of his mental faculties, expressing his affection for the lodge he helped to create, was one of its charter members and its first secretary, a half century previous. There was not at that time a member of the lodge that ever knew him, or had any idea that such a man was ever a member of the lodge, but upon searching the early records of the lodge, they found that his statement was true, and as an appreciation of his fidelity to Masonry and faithfulness to the lodge in its infancy, the lodge voted to send him twenty dollars. The acknowledgement of its receipt was profuse in his professions of gratitude and thankfulness for the recognition. It is safe to say that the lodge never parted with a similar sum with greater pleasure to its members, or that was better appreciated by the recipient. He has not been heard from since, but it is more than probable that he now resides in those "mansions

above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides." His removal was a loss to the lodge of one of its most zealous members.

At the annual meeting in 1825, Ward was re-elected Master, and his death, which occurred June 5, 1825, was another severe blow to the lodge. A special communication was held June 7, to attend his funeral, after which votes were passed to abandon the celebration of St. John's Day, to pay the expenses of the funeral, and that the thanks of the lodge be tendered to Rev. C. G. Thatcher for his able discourse delivered at the funeral.

The lodge continued to work, with a small attendance, up to and including November, 1825, the last entry in the record book being as follows:—

"In December there was not members to open the Lodge on the regular communication day.
"LYMAN LOMBARD, Secretary."

If any records were kept in the lodge after this they were lost, but it appears from the records of the Grand Lodge, that the lodge continued to meet for work, and made returns to the Grand Lodge until 1828, and in that year was represented therein by P. M. Lewis Loomis.

The next decade was one of great depression throughout the state and few lodges did any work. A glance at the records of the Grand Lodge at this period will not be uninteresting in this connection. In 1838 the Grand Lodge passed a resolution requesting the Grand Secretary to make a statement, showing when each lodge made returns, and report at the next annual meeting. In 1839 the Grand Secretary made a report in accordance with the resolution, which showed that twenty-seven of the fifty subordinate lodges, then on the rolls of the Grand Lodge, had done no work for the past eleven years, that is, since 1828. Evening Star was among the twenty-seven. Quite a number of these lodges had made no return for the same length of time. This report was referred to a select committee, who, in 1840, reported a list of twenty-six lodges, including Evening Star, that had neglected to make returns to the Grand Lodge within the time required by the Grand Regulations; whereupon it was, on motion of Bro. Steele:—

"*Resolved*, That the several Lodges named in the foregoing list, for the causes assigned in said report, be, and they hereby are, stricken from the books of the Grand Lodge, and that the District Deputy Grand Masters be authorized and directed to procure and forward to the Grand Secretary the several charters that have been so declared forfeited and ordered to be stricken from the Lodge books."

Evening Star was in District No. 6, of which, for many years, Jared W. Williams had been District Deputy, but who made no report, and probably visited no lodges, or did any of the duties of the office. This year Eliphalet Lyman was appointed Deputy for the Sixth District. He made his report to the Grand Lodge in 1841, and the following extract

therefrom is an important link in the history of Evening Star Lodge. He says:—

“ In January last I visited Colebrook, in the county of Coös, where, in June, 1822, Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, was duly installed; could find none of the members. I proceeded on to Stewartstown, where I found the last secretary, who presented me with the records of the Lodge. On examination, I found they had not assembled for business since 1828. I procured their charter and herewith transmit the same to the Grand Secretary.”

Thus, twenty years after the lodge was established, its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, where it remained dormant for eighteen years. In this condition Evening Star stood not alone. Half the lodges in the state were at that time in the same condition, and quite a number remain so yet. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1844, the following resolution was passed:—

“ *Resolved*, That upon petition to the Grand Master of seven or more Master Masons, in regular standing, requesting the restoration of any charter, which has become void by surrender, or an omission to be represented, or in making their annual returns since June, 1830, the Grand Master is hereby authorized and requested, if he shall deem it expedient, to reinstate any such subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction by directing the Grand Secretary to restore them their charter.”

In February, 1859, five members of the lodge, William M. Smith, Seth Tirrell, Jeremiah Eames, Lyman Lombard and David B. Heath, and two members of North Star Lodge, Hazen Bedel and James A. Pitkin, petitioned the Grand Master, under the provisions of the above resolution of the Grand Lodge, for a restoration of the charter, and were informed there was yet due from the lodge thirty-five dollars for the charter, which must be paid before it could be restored. The sum was paid, and on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1859, M. W. Grand Master Moses Paul authorized and ordered said brethren to reorganize Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, under its old charter, and restored it to its former rank and standing under the Grand Lodge. On the thirty-first day of March, 1859, the petitioners met at Fling's Hall in Stewartstown, all being present, and chose by ballot Lyman Lombard, W. M.; James A. Pitkin, S. W.; Hazen Bedel, J. W.; and William M. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; fixed the fees for the several degrees at seven, three and five dollars; fixed the time of the regular communication at one o'clock P. M., of the Thursday of the week in which the moon fulls, in each month; received the petitions of Oscar Worthley and Hyde C. Trask to be made Masons, and voted that Alba Holmes and John Harriman be proposed to become members of the lodge. On the sixth day of April, 1859, the Grand Master, by dispensation, authorized the lodge to meet at Fling's Hall in Stewartstown for the present, and until a hall could be provided at Colebrook, “ provided and conditioned that immediate active measures be immediately taken and prosecuted by said lodge to provide a hall for their accommodation and work, with as little delay as possible at Colebrook aforesaid.”

In accordance with said dispensation the regular communication was holden at Fling's Hall. April 21. Alba Holmes was admitted a member, and Lyman Lombard not being present, Alba Holmes (probably by dispensation of the D. D. G. M.) was chosen Master in his stead, and officers were installed by R. W. Jared I. Williams, D. D. G. M., assisted by P. M. Benjamin F. Hunking. Worthley and Trask were entered, and by dispensation, passed, and Worthley was raised. Thus the order of the Grand Master was complied with, and the lodge was fully restored to its former rank and standing, which it has retained ever since. One more communication was held in Fling's Hall when the lodge returned home to Colebrook.

The purpose of this sketch was to trace the history of the lodge only to this point, and here it should end. An interesting chapter of its subsequent history might and ought to be written for the benefit of those that shall come after us, and it is hoped that some one will set about the task while the few remaining actors of that day remain among us.

It would be doing violence to the feelings of the present members of the lodge, to conclude without paying a tribute to the memory of those early members. From the first establishment of the lodge, though a time of great and general depression in Masonry, though few in numbers, they continued its work for many years, in a very sparsely settled region of country, where its members, or at least some of them, had to travel on foot from seven to ten miles to attend its meetings. After the restoration in 1859, a few of the ancient brethren were for a few years occasionally seen in the lodge, but they have all passed away. Even of the petitioners for restoration, Bro. Hazen Bedel is the only survivor. Let us that remain revere their good qualities and emulate their virtues. Their devotion to Craft Masonry was ardent and enduring. One or two incidents in the life of Bro. William M. Smith may be cited as an illustration of this. In 1828, when the lodge ceased work, he secured the constitution which he safely kept until 1841, when it was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. He was foremost in securing the restoration in 1859, and when it was accomplished he returned to the lodge its early records, its jewels and all its paraphernalia which he had kept and securely guarded for twenty-one years. No one could be more willing to give or receive instruction than he. Being called by other business to West Stewartstown on two days of each week, for three or four months in the summer of 1859, but not detained by it, his genial companionship was sought. Having just entered the portals of the lodge, and desirous of becoming familiar with the work, by his advice a cipher was obtained, portions of which neither of us could interpret alone. Seeking a retired place, sometimes in the old saw-mill, sometimes "on the brow of the hill," east of the village, or other suitable place where the approach of cowans or eavesdroppers could be observed, those entire days were spent in its study, and then and there was

laid the foundation of whatever knowledge of esoteric Masonry we may ever have attained. All honor to his revered memory.

The next regular communication was also held at Fling's Hall, May 19, 1859, when Worthley and Bailey were admitted members, Cummings initiated, and Trask raised. The by-laws were "postponed until next Tuesday, at Colebrook, for examination and correction, and to be adopted at our next regular communication." The record continues: "It being the annual communication proceeded to choose a Master by ballot—Chose Alba Holmes, W. M. Chose Wm. M. Smith, Secretary. Chose Wm. M. Smith, Treasurer."

The Master appointed James A. Pitkin, S. W.; Hazen Bedel, J. W.; Oscar Worthley; S. D.; and Jeremiah Eames, Tyler. The S. W. appointed Samuel L. Bailey, J. D., and the J. W. appointed Seth Tirrell and David B. Heath, Stewards. William M. Smith was chosen Rep.

There is no record of their installation, and probably none ever took place. As the by-laws had not been adopted, and the record being silent on the question, the problem as to how this came to be the annual communication, is not easily solved. The record says it was, and that is all we know about it. There was a full attendance, and much business was done. The petitions of Erastus W. Ingham, E. Darwin Lombard, William S. Rolfe, Morton B. Rolfe, and Albert Barker, were read and referred, and the lodge voted: "That the next regular communication be held at Colebrook."

Special communications were held at Colebrook on the 24th and 31st of May, but at what place the record does not say. And the same may be said of all the meetings until May, 1861. It seems that the lodge returned home in accordance with the vote, and returned to stay, and has stayed ever since. Though the record is silent, there are members now living who have a lively recollection of the circumstances. The fact is, there was no suitable hall in the village. Half or three-quarters of a mile north of the village stood, and now stands, a two-story building, which was then unoccupied, containing a hall. The building was old, out of repair, and the snow had blown in, in large quantities in certain parts of it, as the writer can testify, for he distinctly remembers the sensation caused by stepping one foot into it, on the way from the anteroom to the hall, he being then in darkness and not seeing it. This hall was secured for one or two meetings, but the property changed hands: the purchaser moved in, peremptorily told the Masons to "git," and they "got," being literally turned out of doors. Fortunately there was an unoccupied building, now occupied by H. F. Jacobs, and the Masons secured it for a time. It was not what they desired, but was all they could obtain, and they made the best of it. And so, driven from place to place, they held all their regular meetings during that year, and did a large amount of work.

The first regular meeting held in Colebrook after the restoration, was in the above named hall, June 16, 1859, at which Erastus W. Ingham, E. Darwin Lombard, Albert Barker, William S. Rolfe, and Morton B. Rolfe were initiated. At the regular meeting in July, Albert Barker, E. Darwin Lombard and Morton B. Rolfe were passed. At the regular meeting in August, Albert Barker and Morton B. Rolfe were raised, and William S. Rolfe was "passed." September 15th Albert Barker and Morton B. Rolfe were admitted members; the others were passed, raised, and admitted to membership as they were able to attend. During the Masonic year of 1859, the records show a large amount of work done by the lodge, and several irregularities, of which no notice was ever taken, but which, if done now, would subject the lodge to censure by the Grand Lodge.

At the annual meeting, May 3, 1860, the lodge contained seventeen members, with several more that had taken one or two degrees. Two were admitted to membership and one passed. Alba Holmes was chosen W. M., and the officers were regularly installed. The present Masonic Hall was then commenced, but it does not appear where the lodge met or that any action was taken in regard to future meetings. The fact was, that no suitable, safe place could be found, and no meeting of the lodge was held during that Masonic year. Several of the brethren frequently got together informally for the purpose of studying the work and lectures, and in this way the interest of the members was not permitted to decline. The next entry in the records is the annual meeting held in Masonic Hall, May 25, 1861. The work was taken up where it was left a year before, and proceeded with. Alba Holmes was elected W. M., Hazen Bedel, S. W., Albert Barker, J. W., Frank M. Rolfe, Sect., and William M. Smith, Treas., and they were installed by D. D. G. M. Paddleford. William M. Smith, James A. Pitkin and Albert Barker were chosen a committee to procure a lease of the hall. The committee promptly attended to the duty; procured a lease for twenty-five years at \$20 per year, which was accepted, recorded, and placed on file. The hall was a good one, but destitute of paint or furniture of any kind. The lodge was without funds, and had no source of revenue except the fees for degrees and membership. The idea of running in debt was not entertained for a moment. The situation was not an inviting one, but the brethren accepted it with courage and determination. Common chairs were procured for seats, and common light stands for pedestals, and desks for the secretary and treasurer, and the work continued. As soon as any money accrued, it was expended in furnishing the hall, and when anything beyond this was absolutely needed, which was often the case, a few of the brethren put their hands in their pockets and paid for it. The lodge worked along in this way for five or six years, when two of the members, with more persistent obstinacy than Masonic knowledge, carried through the project of placing in the west and

south, instead of pedestals, long desks. These are well enough as desks, but entirely out of place in a Masonic hall. They still remain there. The next year the hall and anterooms were painted, and a little later the floors were elegantly and handsomely carpeted. In this way the lodge got on until a few of the members began to agitate the question of regular dues from each member. This was coldly received at first, but finally, in 1871, was carried by a vote of the lodge, and the by-laws so changed as to establish annual dues of \$2 for each member. Since then the hall has been handsomely and elegantly fitted up (with the exception of those desks), and handsomely furnished, comparing favorably with other lodge rooms in the state, and a small fund was accumulated. The lease for the hall expired in 1886, but a new lease for twenty-five years more was secured, though at a much larger rent.

The following vote passed January 8, 1863, explains itself, and perhaps may be news to some of the members :—

“That the thanks of the Lodge be tendered to Thomas Mayo for the letter ‘G’ which he presented to the lodge.”

The following resolutions, on the death of James A. Pitkin, were unanimously adopted at the regular communication, held August 27, 1863:—

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. James A. Pitkin, this Lodge has lost a worthy member, who has been called from his labor here to that spiritual refreshment above, where the Ashlers are all smooth, and the Grand Artificer of the Universe presides.

“*Resolved*, That we are admonished by this event to diligently erect our temporal building so as better to fit our minds as living stones for that spiritual building; that house not made with hands, eternal, and in the Heavens.

“*Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved widow and fatherless children the tenderest sympathy of every member of this Lodge.

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary furnish to his widow a copy of these resolutions.”

To these resolutions the following reply was received and entered of record by a vote of the lodge:—

“COLEBROOK, Nov. 8th, 1863.

“Evening Star Lodge:—

“Thanking the Brotherhood for your kindness in furnishing me with a copy of resolutions passed in your Lodge, you will please accept a small Photograph of Mr. Pitkin. Resp. Yours,

“E. M. H. PITKIN.”

This photograph may be “laid up with the records in the archives of the lodge,” and it may have been lost. Our researches have not resulted in finding it.

The territory over which the lodge holds jurisdiction is large, but the larger part of it is sparsely settled. Many of the members live from five to twenty five miles from the lodge room, and do not regularly attend its meetings. Quite a number have gone to other states, scattered from Florida to California and Canada, and many of these still hold their member-

ship, but are unable to meet with it. Others demit, which, with the deaths, keeps the working force of the lodge small. Under these circumstances the spirit and stamina of the members is better shown by the attendance on special occasions than at stated communications. At the Masonic funeral of Bro. David B. Heath, at Colebrook, December 20, 1869, thirty-seven were present; of Seth Tirrell, at West Stewartstown, September 6, 1872, forty-one; of Charles H. Huntoon, at Colebrook, September 1, 1876, thirty-six; and of William Hart, at Hereford, Canada, February 9, 1879, thirty-eight. These were all the deaths that occurred in the membership during that decade, and the attendance embraced nearly all the members who had not left for other states. Up to this date (July, 1887,) there have been admitted 112. Of these there have died seventeen; demitted, twenty-six; suspended for non-payment of dues, six; demits surrendered and cancelled, two; number in good and regular standing, sixty-five. Eleven of these have joined within the past twelve months, with several more who have taken one or more degrees, and will be admitted in due time. Few if any lodges have existed for the same length of time with more harmony among the members and with sister lodges than Evening Star. No case of discipline has arisen in the lodge since its institution in 1821, and no regular or stated communication has failed to be holden since the restoration, except as above stated.

The following members have been duly elected, installed, and "passed the chair:" Alba Holmes, William M. Smith, William S. Rolfe, Albert Barker, Joseph E. Lombard, Edward N. Cummings, Hazen Bedel, George S. Leavitt, William H. Shurtleff, Henry M. Leavitt, Sidney B. Whittemore, Marcena B. Gilkey, J. Sullivan Chase, Aaron B. Haines, and Orville C. Bumford, the present Master, who lives twenty-five miles away, but has been a constant attendant. The lodge has two Past District Deputies, Hazen Bedel and Albert Barker, who are permanent members of the Grand Lodge and usually attend its sessions. Most of those who have joined for a few years past are enterprising young men, and the lodge bids fair to live long and prosper.

*Gorham Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M., Gorham, N. H.**—This lodge was first recognized by a dispensation granted by Grand Master Aaron P. Hughes, February 7, 1862. The first meeting duly holden was on March 11, 1862, Bro. Urban Shorey, W. M. At this meeting eight applications for initiation were received, and the Tuesday on or before the full of the moon of each month was selected as the time for each stated communication. At a special communication on the 19th of March Mr. Moses W. Rand was initiated—this being the first degree conferred; subsequently on March 24th, Messrs. Stephen R. Raynes, Daniel P. Evans and Stephen Gordon,

*By Alfred R. Evans.

Jr., were duly initiated as E. A. Masons. Meetings were held frequently, and a goodly amount of work was done until June following when a charter was ordered by the Grand Lodge of the state at its annual communication, and duly issued. The charter bears the date of June 11, 1862, and is signed by Charles H. Bell, as Grand Master. The charter members as named were: Urban Shorey, S. A. Mathes, Charles C. Smith, H. F. Wardwell, Thomas E. Fisk, William Fuller, W. A. Field, L. Walcott, C. W. Bean. The first meeting held under authority of the charter was on June 20, 1862, when the following officers were elected: Urban Shorey, W. M.; S. A. Mathes, S. W.; C. C. Smith, J. W.; T. E. Fisk, Treasurer; H. F. Wardwell, Secretary; D. P. Evans, S. D.; W. A. Field, J. D.

Bro. Shorey was re-elected as Master at the annual communication held May 26, 1863, and on June 24th following the officers elected were publicly installed. The exercises of installation passed very satisfactorily, and no doubt were in many ways beneficial to the order. Bro. Shorey served as Master till May 9, 1865, when Bro. Thomas E. Fisk was elected W. M. and duly installed June 6th, when a public supper was served attended by M. M.'s and their ladies. On May 29, 1866, Bro. Fisk was re-elected W. M., also again elected on May 14, 1867. During this year the question of establishing a Masonic Lodge at Milan was considerably discussed, also the propriety of holding a part of the meetings of this lodge at that place was considered, neither of said propositions were favorably acted upon. Bro. Fisk continued to act as W. M. until May 25, 1869, when George W. Waterhouse was elected Master. A public installation of officers was held at the Methodist church on June 22d following, and an address delivered by Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, Me. On May 12, 1870, Bro. Urban Shorey was again elected W. M., and so served until May 2, 1871, when Bro. A. S. Twitchell was selected W. M. On April 23, 1872, Bro. Emlyn W. Evans, was elected Master, and on April 8, 1873, Bro. A. S. Twitchell was re-elected W. M. On April 28, 1874, Bro. Urban Shorey was again elected W. M. and served until April 20, 1875, when Bro. Emlyn W. Evans was elected W. M. On the evening of March 4, 1875, the lodge gave an entertainment and supper at Gorham House hall. The music was furnished by Chandler's band from Portland, and remarks were made by many members of the order. The literary exercises were in charge of Alfred R. Evans, who had but recently received his degrees, and the entire programme was most successfully carried out. The large hall was filled with Master Masons and their ladies, and the occasion is often referred to as one of rare enjoyment. On April 4, 1876, Bro. Emlyn W. Evans was again elected W. M., and so served until April 4, 1877, when Bro. Thomas E. Fisk was called again to the East. April 16, 1878, Bro. Asa A. Palmer was elected W. M. At the next annual communication, on April 1, 1879, Bro. Albert Ryder was elected W. M. On January 10, 1880, the

present Masonic Hall was properly dedicated. Rev. Bro. C. C. Mason gave an address on Freemasonry, refreshments were served, the hall was opened for public inspection, and, says the records, "all passed pleasantly and harmoniously." On May 18, 1880, by virtue of a dispensation from the Grand Master, an election of officers for the ensuing year was duly held, and Bro. Emlyn W. Evans was again called to the East, and on March 15, 1881, Bro. Thomas Gifford was elected Master. On the evening of March 21st following, the officers elect were publicly installed by Bro. Thomas S. Ellis, D. D. G. M., a supper was served, music furnished, toasts responded to and a goodly time enjoyed. March 28, 1882, Bro. Asa A. Palmer was again elected Master, serving until March 20, 1883, when Bro. Walter C. Libby was selected W. M., and again elected for a second term on March 11, 1884. Bro. Nathan Stewart was selected W. M. on March 24, 1885, and is now still filling the position. The present officers of the lodge are: Nathan Stewart, W. M.; Rufus F. Ingalls, S. W.; Fred W. Noyes, J. W.; Alfred R. Evans, Secretary; Charles G. Hamlin, Treasurer; Alva B. Libby, S. D.; Fred R. Oleson, J. D.; Charles C. Libby, S. S.; J. C. Fothergill, J. S.; Albert Ryder, Tyler; Walter Buck, Chaplain.

Since 1879 the membership of this lodge as reported to the Grand Lodge has been as follows:—

No. of members	April 15, 1880,	-	-	-	123		
"	"	"	15, 1881,	-	-	-	127
"	"	"	15, 1882,	-	-	-	120
"	"	"	15, 1883,	-	-	-	123
"	"	"	15, 1884,	-	-	-	129
"	"	"	15, 1885,	-	-	-	134
"	"	"	15, 1886,	-	-	-	139

During the early history of the lodge the propriety of allowing other societies to use the Masonic Hall was considered, and referred to the Grand Lodge for determination. That grand body reported its disapproval of the occupation of halls by subordinate lodges in common with other societies.

The first lodge room was over what is now Gates & Brown's store. After several changes and removals the order fitted up its present hall on Exchange street. It is said to be one of the handsomest and best Masonic halls in the state outside of the cities, and is well and beautifully furnished, the carpet, furniture, etc., costing over six hundred dollars. The order is in a good, healthy, flourishing condition, and numbers among its members many of the most reliable and active men of the section. Of the nine charter members of the lodge, five are still members. Many have received their degrees here, who, being demitted, are now active members of lodges in other jurisdictions, while some, although absent, still retain their membership in the mother lodge.

Of its deeds of charity and benevolence it is not fitting for me to speak, suffice it to say that Gorham Lodge has not been wanting in good deeds, and that here along the sides of the high mountains as well as in the low valleys the memory and influence of its acts will long be felt and remembered.

*White Mountain Lodge, No. 86, A. F. & A. M., Whitefield.**—This lodge was chartered with the unanimous consent of North Star Lodge, No. 8, June 10, 1868. The charter was granted to the following named brothers: Ira S. M. Gove, George H. Pinkham, Lauren J. Miner, Ira A. Muzzy, Charles W. Cole, Caleb Walker, A. W. Miner, W. B. Hutchins, L. V. Seavey, Moses H. Gordon, William F. Dodge, A. K. Lane, G. P. Warner, William K. Quimby, C. K. Gile, Richard Lane, Jr., T. M. Taylor, Charles Libbey, and five others, all except the two Lane brothers were members at that time of North Star Lodge. The first officers elected were: Ira S. M. Gove, W. M.; George H. Pinkham, S. W.; Lauren J. Miner, J. W.; Moses H. Gordon, Treasurer; Joel M. Sartwell, Secretary; Hazen W. Fisk, S. D.; Manson Bowles, J. D.; Austin W. Miner, Tyler; Asa K. Lane, S. S.; T. M. Taylor, J. S.; G. P. Warner, Chaplain.

The first year the lodge had hard work to provide themselves a lodge room and pay for fitting up, and with the best management got a small debt on them. The records show the officers present at every meeting till our first annual meeting, which occurred May 20, 1869, when the same officers were again elected. At our annual communication in May, 1870, the following officers were elected: George H. Pinkham, W. M.; L. J. Miner, S. W.; H. W. Fisk, J. W.; Manson Bowles, S. D.; L. V. Seavey, J. D.; Ira S. M. Gove, Secretary.

Bro. Ira S. M. Gove served as Master of the lodge from its organization until May, 1870, and Brother Pinkham from then until May, 1873, when Bro. Gove was again elected Master with Bros. W. F. Dodge and A. W. Miner as W's. Bro. Gove served as Master one year, when Bro. Lauren J. Miner was elected with A. W. Miner and F. C. Fearon as Wardens.

The next year, 1875, Bro. H. W. Fisk was elected Master, F. C. Fearon, S. W., and S. S. Thomas, J. W. Bro. Fisk served one year, and Bro. Pinkham was elected again, with F. C. Fearon, S. W., Thomas M. Fletcher, J. W., and L. D. Whitcher, Secretary. In 1877 Bro. Thomas M. Fletcher was elected Master, S. S. Thomas, S. W., Horace D. Hicks, J. W., L. D. Whitcher, Secretary, and J. Q. A. Libbey, Treasurer. Bro. Moses H. Gordon had faithfully looked after the finances of the lodge from its infancy to this time. Brother Fletcher served as Master two years. In 1879 Bro. F. C. Fearon was elected Master, T. C. Gray, S. W., and Ira F. Sturtevant, J. W. In 1880 George E. Hutchins was Master, John T. Twombly, S. W.,

*By Lauren J. Miner.

and Richard Rickerby, J. W. In 1881 John T. Twombly, Master, John S. Coffin, S. W., G. G. McGregor, J. W. In 1882 Bro. T. C. Gray was elected Master, Horace D. Hicks, S. W., Asa D. Hill, J. W., and James C. Trickey, Secretary. These officers served two years, and Bro. Gray was elected for the third year, but declined to serve on account of a press of other business, and Bro. H. D. Hicks was elected in his stead, and also declined, and Bro. Ira S. Sturtevant was elected, and served as Master one year, until 1885, with J. C. Trickey, S. W., J. F. Walsh, J. W., A. W. Miner, Treasurer. L. D. Whitcher was again elected Secretary, but declined to serve, and L. J. Miner was elected in his stead. In 1885 James C. Trickey was elected Master, George H. Morrison, S. W., H. E. McIver, J. W., A. W. Miner, Treasurer, but declined, and Orin Chase was elected in his stead. In 1886 the same officers were again chosen, and are at the present time fulfilling the duties of their respective offices.

Bro. George W. Libbey was the first man that was made a Mason in this lodge, and D. J. Pillsbury the second one. Bro. Charles P. Carleton had taken his E. A. degree in North Star previous to the chartering of White Mountain Lodge, but North Star Lodge very courteously gave consent to White Mountain Lodge to confer the other two, which they have done from time to time ever since, Bro. Carleton being a candidate for any of the degrees in an emergency.

During our existence we have made 110 Masons, as the records show. Death has robbed us of ten brothers, namely: Aurin M. Chase, Caleb Walker, John M. Gove, Lyman V. Seavey, Charles W. Cole, Hibbard Houghton, Benjamin Calden, G. P. Warner, Manson Bowles, G. H. Pinkham, Charles Stahl. We have demitted six. Our first dues to the Grand Lodge were \$13.50, showing a membership of fifty-four; our dues in 1886 were \$29.25, showing a membership of 117. Bro. E. W. Parker has been Tyler since 1872, a term of fourteen years of faithful service.

The officers have been very punctual in attendance, and courteous in manner towards the lodge ever since its organization, and many of the brothers have attended regularly, especially Bro. A. W. Miner, who has missed only two meetings, and is what might be called a spare hand, as he works in every place in the lodge when an officer happens to be absent. Bro. M. H. Gordon served as Treasurer nine years, Bro. J. Q. A. Libbey, seven, and Bro. A. W. Miner, one. All declined to serve longer. The lodge is in a prosperous condition now, and has money in the treasury. It has had a good amount of work every year, and has considerable on hand at the present time. Our relations with Burns Lodge and North Star are the most amiable, and the latter we cherish as our foster mother, and we esteem ourselves highly favored when we receive a visit from any of the brothers of either lodge.

In conclusion we would quote from Bro. Batchelder, D. D. G. M., Dis.

No. 5, report, 1883: "Bro. James C. Trickey is a very efficient Master, and is assisted by intelligent and ambitious officers in the chairs. * * * The officers are rapidly bringing their work into conformity with the restored work. They realize the amount of labor involved in this undertaking, and its importance. The lodge has a fair surplus fund, and its records are well kept. The lodge is undoubtedly in a better condition to-day than it has been in for several years. What is better still the brethren are determined that the progress shall continue until the lodge has a standing such as may well be attained by faithful attention to the conditions of success."

Officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, furnished by Coös county.—Through the kindness of George P. Cleaves, Grand Secretary of the above Masonic bodies, we are enabled to give the following list. Bro. Cleaves says that he may have possibly omitted some of the earlier officers in the Grand Lodge, as no residence was entered in the records, and without that he had no guide.

Grand Lodge.—Stephen Wilson, Lancaster, Dis. Dep. Gr. Master 1823, '24, '25, '26, '43, '44. John Wilson, Lancaster, Gr. Sword Bearer 1824, '25, '26. William Lovejoy, Lancaster, Dis. Dep. Gr. Master 1827, '30. Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, Dist. Dep. Gr. Master 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39. Eliphalet Lyman, Lancaster, Dist. Dep. Gr. Master 1840, '41. John Willson, Lancaster, Dist. Dep. Gr. Master 1842 (possibly same as John Wilson). Jared I. Williams, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer 1854, '55, '56, '57; Dis. Dep. Gr. Master 1858, '59; Jun. Gr. Deacon 1860; Sen. Gr. Deacon 1861. Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, Gr. Sword Bearer 1860, '61, '62; Gr. Junior Warden 1863; Gr. Senior Warden 1864; Gr. Captain General 1865, '66; Gr. Generalissimo 1867; Grand Commander 1868, '69. Edward Savage, Lancaster, Gr. Captain of the Guard 1867, '68. Thomas S. Ellis, Lancaster, Gr. Sword Bearer 1875, '76; Grand Junior Warden 1877; Grand Senior Warden 1878; Gr. Captain General 1879. Edward R. Kent, Lancaster, Gr. Capt. of the Guard 1877; Gr. Warder 1878; Gr. Sword Bearer 1879; Gr. Standard Bearer 1880; Gr. Junior Warden 1881; Gr. Senior Warden 1883, '84; Gr. Capt. General 1885; Grand Generalissimo 1886. Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer, 1860, '61; D. D. G. M. 1862, '63, '66, '69. George C. Williams, Lancaster, Gr. Marshal, 1860, '61; Jun. Gr. Deacon 1862; Gr. Sword Bearer 1864, '65. Urban Shorey, Gorham, Gr. Steward 1863; D. D. G. M. 1864, '65, '68. Benj. F. Hunking, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer 1864, '65, '66, '67. Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, D. D. G. M. 1867. Albert Barker, Colebrook, Gr. Lecturer, 1868, '69; D. D. G. M. 1870, '71. Edward Savage, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer, 1870, '71, '72, '73; D. D. G. M. 1875, '76. Thomas S. Ellis, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer 1877, '78; D. D. G. M. 1879, '80. Mitchell H. Bowker, now Whitfield, (while at Lisbon) Gr. Lecturer 1881, '82; D. D. G. M. 1883, '84. Thomas C. Grey, Whitfield, Gr. Steward, 1882, '83, '84. Charles E. McIntire, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer, 1885. Alfred

R. Evans, Gorham, Gr. Steward, 1885, '86, '87. Moses A. Hastings, Lancaster, Gr. Lecturer, 1886, '87.

Grand Chapter.—Edward Savage, Lancaster, Gr. Steward 1870; Gr. Master of First Veil 1871; Gr. Master of Second Veil 1872. Thomas S. Ellis, Lancaster, Gr. Steward 1879.

Grand Commandery.—Jared I. Williams, Lancaster, Gr. Captain General 1860, '61. George C. Williams, Lancaster, Gr. Junior Warden, 1862.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SOLDIERS OF COÖS.

“For what he was and all he dared,
Remember him to day!”

BY HENRY O. KENT.

URGED to prepare a chapter, which shall commemorate the men of Coös living and dead, who took part in the great work of preserving Federal unity and National honor during the War of the Rebellion, I consented with reluctance and approach this labor at once congenial and exacting, with hesitation.

So lofty was the devotion of those who died, so honorable the services of those who survived, that only the most complete and exhaustive record can do their deeds and their memory justice, while so inadequate are the sources of information, that many errors of omission must necessarily occur, which may pain survivors or do seeming injustice to those who are gone.

In the pages that follow, I have compiled a brief record of the service of each organization, with a list of its membership, drawing upon the following authorities, all that could be made available for my purpose, supplementing this information from my personal knowledge.

I have carefully copied the names of all soldiers of Coös whose residence is there stated, from the Adjutant-General's report of 1865, revising this from the reports of the same office issued later.

Had the work authorized by the legislature of 1885 been completed, the Soldiers' Record, now in process of compilation by the Adjutant-General, more information might have been obtained. Comparison has also been made with the roster of soldiers now resident in the county, who

served in organizations outside the state, as appears by the membership of the several Grand Army posts. Time has also been spent in the Adjutant-General's office at Concord, to perfect this record.

It is practically impossible, in a work of this character, to follow the promotions or transfers from one command to another, and the casualties, and therefore, only the name, regiment and company, when attainable, and residence is given with such occasional reference to rank or transfer as was patent, or is recollected by the compiler.

The sketches are compiled from the current publications of the war period, the reports of the Adjutant-General, Waite's "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," and information within my personal knowledge or control.

With this prolix introduction, without which I should be unwilling to assume the responsibilities of this chapter, I attempt a brief sketch of each command, a list of such soldiers as the county furnished, as exhibited by the authorities referred to, and a list of veterans now resident among us, who served in outside organizations as shown by the rosters of the Grand Army posts within our limits.

In every war our people have done their full share. The pioneers of Coös were the men of the "Old French War," of Rogers' Rangers, and of the Army of Independence. Later they responded in field and garrison during the war with Great Britain in 1812, they organized companies for duty on the frontier, were called out in the "Applebee War," to suppress the troubles at Indian Stream, and sent valiant men in the Ninth to follow Pierce and Ransom in the war with Mexico.

There is no priority in honor, no monopoly in patriotism. The deeds and memory of these men should be, and are, recorded elsewhere.

At the breaking out of the war in April, 1861, there was in the state no organized force to send to the front, or to serve as the nucleus for volunteer regiments. The earlier military organization of the state—divided into forty-two regiments, and comprising all able bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, ceased to be operative, about ten years before, while in its place existed a paper system, made up of three Major-Generals and six Brigadier-Generals, with their respective staffs, and an enrolled but unorganized force.

There were the two military and social commands, known as the Governor's Horse Guards and the Amoskeag Veterans, the Lyndeborough Artillery and a few—perhaps half a dozen—other volunteer companies. This force was invited, rather than ordered, into camp at Nashua, in the autumn of 1860, where, with several purely voluntary organizations, it held a three days' "muster." This was the last appearance of the old state militia, and when the time of exigency came we were wholly unprepared for immediate action.

Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, was Governor, elected in March, 1860, his term expiring in June, 1861, and Joseph C. Abbott was Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, having been appointed in 1855. Governor Goodwin was a retired merchant of high character and fine executive ability. Without a soldier at his command, or a dollar with which to equip him, he was fully equal to the emergency. Troops were raised, and on the strength of Mr. Goodwin's personal repute and responsibility, the banks at once proffered sufficient money to arm and forward the men. The legislature, at its session the following June, endorsed and ratified his action, but the fact remains that to his patriotism, firmness, responsibility and executive energy, New Hampshire is indebted, both for her prompt and credible response to the call of the President and the inauguration of the system which raised, equipped and forwarded the succeeding commands, all of which earned the gratitude of the state and reflected honor upon it.

Nathaniel S. Berry, elected in 1861, was inaugurated Governor in June of that year. He was succeeded in June, 1863, by Joseph A. Gilmore, who held office until June, 1865, when Frederick Smyth succeeded to the executive chair. During these critical years these chief magistrates exercised the great powers entrusted to them generally with wise discretion, and they were held in esteem by the soldiers of the state.

Adjutant-General Abbott found himself without arms or equipments, confronted by an almost appalling emergency. He was zealous and entitled to commendation for his labors in fitting out the earlier regiments, which went to the front exceptionally well provided. General Abbott resigned in the summer of 1861, and, by authority from the War Department, raised the Seventh Infantry, going out as its Lieutenant-Colonel. He became Colonel on the death of Col. Putnam, who was killed at Fort Wagner, was promoted to Brigadier General, was commandant of the city and district of Wilmington, North Carolina, and after the war a senator from that state, at Washington. He subsequently engaged in business in North Carolina, where he died.

He was succeeded by ex-Governor Anthony Colby, as Adjutant-General of the state, who in turn was followed by his son, Daniel E. Colby, who held the office until the accession of Governor Gilmore in 1864, when Natt Head, afterwards Governor, was made Adjutant-General, holding the place until his accession to the chief magistracy, when the present Adjutant-General, A. D. Ayling, was appointed.

The Colbys, father and son, were reliable, earnest men, who brought to their duties devotion and painstaking care. General Head became at once favorably and widely known, and his excellent administration of the office had much to do with his advancement to the executive chair.

It is an act of justice to say, that the present Adjutant-General, him-

self a veteran of the war, by his zeal in perfecting the invaluable records of the soldiers of the state, and his ability in their preparation, as well as by his general efficiency, merits recognition from New Hampshire soldiers among the executive officers who organized, equipped, and forwarded our forces.

The "boys" who, during the process of organization and muster, were familiar with the State House and its officials, will not have forgotten Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Hon. Allen Tenney, and Hon. Benjamin Gerrish, consecutively Secretaries of State. Mr. Tullock died in Washington after having long held important offices there; Mr. Gerrish died in Boston in 1885, after having been Consul at Nantes and Bordeaux, France; while Mr. Tenney is a successful lawyer at Norwich, Conn. Neither will they cease to remember their enthusiastic friend Hon. Peter Sanborn, the State Treasurer, nor his flights of rhetoric,—like that in his address to an outgoing regiment, in the State House yard, when, pointing to the eagle perched on the colors, and the proud bird on the cupola, he exclaimed: "Boys! here are *two* eagles: *bring 'em both back with you!*" and his address in the old Representatives Hall, to another regiment on the "army worm." Col. Sanborn, having long ago retired from public life, survives on the paternal farm at Hampton, enjoying a vigorous and honored old age.

Elder John Hook, who sold "pies an' things" near the camp-ground, still survives, dispensing gospel truths and "Hook's Healing Balm" throughout the land, a devout, honest and excellent man.

Upon the reception of the proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 men for three months, it was determined to open recruiting offices, and call for volunteers, and a proclamation was issued to that effect on the 16th of April. Recruiting offices were opened at the principal towns—that for this county at Lancaster, April 16, in charge of the writer of this chapter, as aid to the Adjutant-General. Two days later he was ordered to turn this office over to a subordinate, and report at headquarters, Ira S. M. Gove being left in charge. Arrived at Concord, he was commissioned by Governor Goodwin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the state, and ordered to repair to Portsmouth, to prepare there for the reception of recruits to be organized into a second regiment. He held this position until the Second Regiment had left the state, and the troops at Fort Constitution had been nearly all discharged.

Having thus referred to the civic and military organizations, I now propose to give a brief *resume* of the operations of each command, and to publish as full a list of soldiers from Coös as can be procured from the sources before referred to:—

The First Infantry was raised for three months' service, and contained no men from this county. It was organized at Concord, received an ovation in New York on its way to Washington, and was stationed on the

Upper Potomac during its period of enlistment. It was composed of the finest material, and was admirably officered and drilled. It was supplied, as was the Second and Third, with "claw-hammer" coats of heavy gray cloth, which were soon thrown aside for the easy blouse. Its field officers were Colonel, Mason W. Tappan, who afterwards declined the colonelcy of one of the later regiments; Lieut.-Col., Aaron F. Stevens, subsequently Colonel of the Thirteenth, Brigadier-General and Member of Congress; and Major, Thomas J. Whipple, a veteran of the Mexican war, subsequently Colonel of the Fourth, and now, honored by the community wherein he resides, an eminent lawyer at Laconia. Col. Tappan, then Attorney-General of the state, died about the beginning of the present year, at his home in Bradford.

The Second Infantry.—The response to the call for three months' men far exceeding the limit of troops called for from the state, the Governor determined to order the surplus above the maximum of the 1st Regiment into camp at Portsmouth, pending a decision as to their disposal. Accordingly the Rope-walk, near the South mill pond, was utilized as a barrack, and the men came into camp. In May it was found that no more men for three months would be received, and the question of enlisting for three years was presented. The great portion of the recruits accepted the new terms, those declining to extend their term of service being sent as a garrison to Fort Constitution, at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, from which they were discharged the ensuing summer.

Thomas P. Pierce, of Nashua, a veteran of the Mexican war, had been commissioned Colonel. Declining to serve for three years, he resigned, and Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was appointed Colonel; Frank S. Fiske, of Keene, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Josiah Stevens, Jr., of Concord, Major. General Marston served through the war with distinction, was promoted as Brigadier-General, and is now, in his hale old age, an active and eminent lawyer at Exeter. Lieutenant-Colonel Fisk resigned after a year's service, and is now clerk of the U. S. district court, in Boston. Major Stevens subsequently resigned, and died at Manchester, about the time of the first veterans' reunion, which was held in that city in 1875.

On its way to the front, the regiment, in passing through Boston, received a magnificent welcome at the hands of the sons of New Hampshire resident in that city. It was reviewed by Governor Andrew from the State House, dined at Music Hall, and was paraded upon the common.

To give the record of this famous regiment would be to write the history of the Army of the Potomac, in which it served through the war, re-enlisting at the expiration of its three years of duty. It was a nursery, from which came many accomplished officers for other regiments, it received and assimilated the 17th Regiment in 1863, and a great number of recruits, and during its entire service was conspicuous for bravery, soldierly

behavior, and untiring devotion to the cause. Its record was always right, and its well-earned fame is beyond praise. It was mustered out at City Point, Va., November 18, and paid off at Concord, November 26, 1865.

ROSTER.

Hugh R. Richardson, Lt. Co. F, Capt. Co. C,	Lancaster	Ira G. Douglass,	Lancaster
Harrison D. F. Young, Co. H, Capt. Co. F,	"	Oliver P. Day, H,	"
Welcome A. Crafts, Lt.-Col. 5th,	Milan	Morrill C. Day, Co. unknown,	"
Charles W. Fletcher, Sergeant,	Lancaster	Claude De Vire, Co. unknown,	Errol
Lovell W. Brackett, F,	Milan	John King, B,	"
Richard O. Young, F,	Lancaster	Edson J. Dunham, F,	Dummer
Lorenzo D. Adley,	Milan	Joseph Greeley, F,	Dalton
Arthur R. Aldrich, B,	Clarksville	Thomas Hudson, F,	Clarksville
John Barney, F,	Errol	Henry Johnson, F,	Carroll
Charles Buck, F,	Lancaster	Daniel Johnson, B,	Stewartstown
George Burt, F,	"	Robert Knight, B,	"
Joseph Benway, F,	"	John King, F,	Errol
Samuel H. Clough, F,	Stratford	Simon Layne, F,	Clarksville
Harmon Frost,	Carroll	James Lynch, F,	"
Edgar Gaines, F,	Pittsburg	James Martin,	Lancaster
John Gilman, D,	Clarksville	Charles E. McIntire, G,	"
Henry S. Hilliard, F, Capt. 5th,	Colebrook	Henry Martin, Co. unknown,	Martin's Grant
William H. Tibbetts, B,	"	Edgar Morse, Co. unknown,	Whitefield
George Workman, F,	"	Samuel O. Nutter, F,	Lancaster
James Hagan, F,	Dalton	John Puryear, K,	"
Bernard Johnson, F,	Stratford	Ira Noyes, K,	Columbia
Thomas Kenney, F,	Stewartstown	Alfred Poquet, unknown,	Colebrook
George W. Morgan, F,	Lancaster	Henry Gleason, B,	"
Cyrus W. Merrill, F,	Pittsburg	George Robinson, I,	"
William H. Gault, B,	"	Benjamin Sawyer, F,	Lancaster
Amasa F. Huggins, B,	"	John Puryear, K,	"
Simon Merrill, F,	"	Joseph Scott, F,	Carroll
Patrick McCaffrey, F,	Lancaster	Thomas Williams, I,	"
Eleazer D. Noyes, H,	Colebrook	Stephen Smith, F,	"
Charles F. Nutter, F,	Lancaster	Henry Smith, F,	Whitefield
Frank F. Noyes, G,	Whitefield	Joseph Thompson, D,	Lancaster
John Ordway, F,	Jefferson	Augustus M. Williams, unknown,	Colebrook
George Robinson, F,	Lancaster	Levi Hicks, B,	"
William H. F. Staples, F,	Stratford	George A. Rowell, A,	"
Thomas J. Severance, F,	Colebrook	Charles W. Randall, B,	"
Lewis Tashro, B,	"	Samuel D. Wright, F,	"
Clark Stevens, F, and Lt. H'y Art.	Columbia	Alfred Poquet, H,	"
Lucian B. Grout, K,	"	George Workman,	"
Levi Witham, F,	Dummer	Thomas Williams,	Carroll
Ira M. Wallace, F,	Dalton	Joseph Thompson, B,	"
Gilman Aldrich, F,	Lancaster	John L. York,	Milan
Levi P. Barrows, F,	"	Marcout Bernabon, C,	Carroll
Jerome H. Brown, F,	"	Fay Carleton, B,	Colebrook
Ebenezer Carpenter, F,	"	David S. Chandler, B,	"
Thomas Crawford,	Colebrook	Edwin R. Cilley, B,	"
Jere Cronin,	Hart's Location	Simon S. P. Smith, B,	"
		Ira Sweatt, B,	"

The Third Infantry.—This command was organized at Concord in the summer of 1861, and from excellent material—Enoch Q. Fellows, now living at Sandwich, a graduate of West Point, and the Adjutant of the

1st Regiment, was its Colonel; John H. Jackson, of Portsmouth, a veteran of the Mexican war, now an inspector in the Boston custom house, Lieut.-Colonel; and John Bedel, of Bath, also a Mexican veteran, afterward brevetted Brigadier, who died in 1875, Major. There was no commissioned officer from this county, the men being recruited and going in without company organization.

The Third was first assigned to duty on the seaboard in the South, serving with distinction at Hilton Head, Charleston, Fernandina, Fla., and other strategic points. It joined the Army of the James and took part in the closing scenes before Richmond. Like the Second, it furnished many officers for later regiments, and received a large number of recruits. Its record was highly honorable; it was engaged in desperate battles; did garrison and fortification duty; and in all respects won fairly the high reputation that has always been accorded to it. It was mustered out July 20, 1865.

ROSTER.

Orville R. Moulton, Sergeant,	Lancaster	Orlando Brown, I,	Carroll
Thomas Cassady, Corporal,	"	Charles M. Blood, I,	Lancaster
Edwin R. Jones, H, 9th, Corporal,	"	Louis Beldeau,	Northumberland
Nelson B. Lindsey, Corporal, 17th H'y Art.	"	Amos C. Colby, I,	Whitefield
John W. Morse, Musician,	"	William Eastman, I,	"
James Blanchard,	"	Andrew J. Fowler, I,	Lancaster
Frederick T. Bennett,	"	Freeman F. Glines, I,	Whitefield
Granville Blake,	Milan	Montraville P. Horton, I,	Carroll
Joseph Chesley,	Dummer	Robert R. Holmes, I,	"
John H. Cameron,	Lancaster	Edward Hall,	Colebrook
Orland Day,	Gorham	Jonas Ingerson, I,	Whitefield
James W. Farrington,	"	Marshall H. King, I,	Carroll
Oscar Gaines,	Lancaster	John Kisling,	Colebrook
Charles H. Kane,	"	Horatio P. Lougee, I,	Whitefield
George W. McIntyre,	Berlin	Horace M. Lindsey, I,	"
DeWitt C. Paine,	Milan	William W. Lang, I,	"
White Pilbro,	Columbia	James McCrillis,	Columbia
William Wilkins,	Lancaster	James Moulton, I,	Lancaster
Calvin O. Wilkins,	"	John W. Moulton, I,	"
Frederick A. Wentworth,	"	John M. Morse, I, Sig. Service,	Jefferson
Isaac I. York,	Colebrook	Daniel W. Titus, I,	Whitefield
Ira D. Hyde,	Stark	Almon B. White, I,	"
Azariah L. Clark,	Whitefield	Charles McKee, K,	Colebrook
Ezra D. Clark,	"	William S. Morse, K,	Shelburne
Josiah S. Blood, I,	"		

The Fourth Infantry.—This command was officered by Col. Thomas J. Whipple, Lieut.-Col. Louis Bell, killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, and Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem, Major. It was a valuable and efficient three years regiment, originally part of the force on the South Atlantic coast. It had no organized body of men from this county. Its service was at Hilton Head, Fernandina, Charleston, and in the Army of

the James, before Petersburg and Richmond. It was mustered out August 27, 1865.

ROSTER.

Franklin Crawford, D,	Clarksville	Robert Calahan, D,	Colebrook
Daniel Day, Jr., F,	Pittsburg	William Chester, K,	Stewartstown
Orange Fisk, H,	Lancaster	John Craver, K,	Milan
John Smith, F,	Colebrook	Francis Duquette, H,	Berlin
Louis Black, D,	"	Henry Dubois, K,	Milan
Charles Williams, K,	Lancaster	Michael Gero, D,	Lancaster
Thomas Flynn, K,	Gorham	Louis Grapo, G,	Milan
Henry F. Wardwell, Asst. Surgeon,	"	George L. Harrington, K,	Lancaster
James M. Kidder, K,	Stewartstown	Eugene Lacroix, K,	Stewartstown
Thomas H. Mayo, I,	"	George La Plant, K,	Milan
Peter Anderson, K,	Milan	George Peno, K,	Stewartstown
Samuel Barney, G,	"	James Taylor, C,	Lancaster
Joseph Brown, G,	"	Horace Taylor, K,	Stewartstown

The Fifth Infantry.—This command contained several Field, Staff and Line officers, an entire Co. (B) and many recruits from this county. It had a notable record for daring bravery, and was one of the conspicuous regiments of the Volunteer Service. This was largely due to the *personnel* of its first commander, Col Edward Ephraim Cross, of Lancaster, who had shared largely in the adventurous life of the southwestern frontier. Leaving home at an early age, he had been a newspaper reporter at Cincinnati and Washington, and wagoned the first printing press across the plains to Tucson, in Arizona, where he established a paper. Engaged in warfare with the Apache and other tribes, he subsequently took service with the Republic of Mexico, until he came north to offer his services to his native state in the summer of 1861. His campaigning life, and familiarity with the ways of regular soldiery, gave him a position and influence that added *eclat* to his recruiting and procured for his regiment from the outset, a reputation for dash and effective work.

The regiment went into camp at "Camp Jackson," at Concord, on the bluffs opposite the lower or Federal bridge, with Edward E. Cross as Colonel, Samuel G. Langley, late Adjutant of the Second, Lieut.-Colonel, and William W. Cook, of Boston, Major. Colonel Cross, after a most gallant and brilliant career, fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg, while commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Second Army corps, and was buried with impressive Masonic ceremonies from the homestead at Lancaster. A monument, erected by friends, commemorates his services, and marks the spot of his repose, while the local post of the Grand Army and the Relief Corps bear his name. Lieut.-Col. Langley resigned after about a year of service, and died in Washington in 1868. Major Cook died since the close of the war.

As with the Second, so with the Fifth, the limits of a chapter would utterly fail to give its history. It furnished gallant officers for later regi-

ments, received many recruits and was always conspicuous for its bravery and heroic work. It was in the Peninsula, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia campaigns, and its Colonel made the proud boast to the writer, that at the disastrous charge at Fredericksburg, "his dead lay nearer the enemy's rifle pits, than those of any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac." While a veteran of the Fifth remains, its deeds of daring, its amateur engineering, its marches and its conflicts will be as fresh in their memories as the rollicking strains of "One Eyed Riley!" and their services will have the appreciation that follows honest endeavor. The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1865. The Surgeon of the Fifth was John W. Bucknam, of Lancaster, a devoted and excellent officer. Dr. Bucknam engaged in practice at Great Falls, with great success, and died there widely esteemed.

ROSTER.

Edward E. Cross, Colonel,	Lancaster	Charles H. Linton, B,	Gorham
Richard E. Cross, Lieut.-Col.,	"	Louis Lapointe, B,	Lancaster
Welcome A. Crafts, 2d, Lieut.-Col.,	Milan	Patrick Maley, B,	Northumberland
John W. Bucknam, Surgeon,	Lancaster	Aurin Morse, B,	Randolph
Charles M. Trask, Asst. Surgeon,	Stewartstown	Frederick Miller, B,	Dalton
O'Niell R. Twitchell, Captain,	Dummer	Henry McGann, B,	Milan
Edmund Brown, Captain,	Lancaster	N. W. Ordway, B,	"
Henry S. Hilliard, Captain,	Stewartstown	Bailey A. Parker, B,	Whitefield
Elijah F. Marden, Lieut.,	Jefferson	Eldad A. Rhodes, B, Sergeant,	Lancaster
Nathaniel F. Low, Lieut.,	Randolph	Francis A. Russel, B,	Milan
Moses W. Rand, Lieut.,	Gorham	George H. Roberts, B,	"
Freeman Lindsey, Wagoner,	Lancaster	Hosea Stone, B,	Lancaster
John G. Sutton, B,	"	J. S. C. Twitchell, B,	Dummer
Charles E. Graham, B, Musician,	Colebrook	Thomas S. Thayer, B,	Jefferson
Joseph B. Hanson, B, Wagoner,	Milan	William R. Yates, B,	Milan
Sewell R. Aldrich, B,	Dalton	Lawson A. Yorke, B,	"
Isaiah W. Burbank, B,	Gorham	Luther Walcott, E,	Gorham
David A. Brington, B,	Milan	Sylvanus Chessman, F,	Lancaster
William A. Corson, B,	Lancaster	Richard Fletcher, B,	"
James Cummings, B,	"	George H. Nickerson, F,	"
Alexander Cummings, B,	"	Milton A. Adams, A,	"
William G. Ellis,	"	William Cummings, B,	Northumberland
Levi J. Corson, B,	"	Enoch N. Clement, A,	Lancaster
Michael Cassady, B,	"	James Colby, B,	"
James Cassady, B,	"	Reuben F. Carter, K,	"
Joseph M. Davis, B,	Dummer	George Delair,	Columbia
Michael Eagan, B,	Lancaster	King J. Cross, H,	"
Erastus W. Forbes, B,	"	Joseph Dersha, A,	Carroll
John Farr, B,	Gorham	John Edwards, G,	Colebrook
Daniel Gillander, B,	Milan	Joseph Hart, D, Musician,	Lancaster
Reuben Gassett, B,	Dalton	Hiram Hilliard, B,	Colebrook
Asa D. Goodwin, B,	Gorham	William F. Horn, A,	Milan
Jacob A. Harriman, B,	Randolph	Charles Kraft, C,	Jefferson
Leonard W. Howard, B,	Lancaster	John Malia, G,	Lancaster
Charles A. Hutchinson, B,	Stratford	Joseph P. Matthews, H, H'y Art.,	"
Franklin M. Higgins, B,	Milan	Martin McCormic, F,	"
Francis Heywood, B,	Lancaster	Daniel Mahoney, F,	"
Henry W. Libbey, B,	Whitefield	George W. Marden, A,	"

Charles D. Parrington, B,	Lancaster	Joseph Washburn, I,	Pittsburg
George Ridley, E,	Jefferson	Terence Garrett,	Dalton
George A. Richards, F,	Colebrook	William H. Veazie,	Berlin
John A. Manchester, A,	"	Portus U. Brown, B,	"
Edward Sweeney,	Lancaster	Samuel A. Andrews, B,	"
Charles Sawyer, E,	Jefferson	Scribner Cates, H,	Gorham
Alvin Saunders, F,	Colebrook	George E. Cates, H,	Berlin
John Sullivan, G,	"	Jonathan Dow, B,	Lancaster
Solomon Wilson, B,	Lancaster	Leonard W. Howard, B,	"

The Sixth Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Keene, in November, 1861. Gen. Nelson Converse, of Marlborough, of the old militia, was its Colonel; Simeon G. Griffin, of Nelson, late Captain of Co. B, 2d Regiment, Lieut.-Col.; and Charles Scott, of Peterborough, Major. It served in several departments, being first ordered to the Southern Atlantic coast, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., and Roanoke Island—it then became a part of Burnside's corps, serving in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and on the Mississippi. It took part in the momentous battles of Antietam, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, and the closing scenes of the war with the Army of the Potomac, in 1864 and '65, and was mustered out July 22, 1865. This was an excellent regiment, in discipline and effectiveness. Col. Converse, its original commander, did not serve but a few months, when Lieut.-Col. Griffin assumed command. He distinguished himself as an officer, and received the highest promotion accorded to a New Hampshire soldier, being Brigadier and Brevet Major-General. His home is now in Keene, although he has large interests in ranche property in Texas, to which he devotes considerable of his time.

ROSTER.

John Anderson, G,	Carroll	Charles Davis, C,	Stratford
Thomas Arnold,	Whitefield	Peter Deerin, H,	Northumberland
William H. Autum,	Jefferson	John Davis,	"
John C. Brooks, H,	"	Peter Dolan,	Jeffe
Otto Bockel, B,	Dalton	Walter H. Evans, E,	Milan
John Battis, A,	"	Henry Freeman, E,	Stewartstown
William Boyle, H,	Northumberland	John Flood, E,	Columbia
Thomas Bemis,	"	George Fawkes,	Colebrook
John Brown, G,	Whitefield	Charles Gelberg, K,	Stark
Henry Black, A,	Stark	Frank Guillette,	Shelburne
William Baker, Jr., A,	Dalton	William Greene, H,	Stewartstown
Charles Brown,	Errol	Edward Gillingham, H,	Lancaster
Thomas Bowman, B,	Whitefield	George V. Gamsby, B,	Columbia
Martin Bird, G,	Pittsburg	Calvin Hicks, K,	"
David F. Coates,	Columbia	William Gibson, F,	Colebrook
William Clark, C,	Northumberland	Francis Gallagher, D,	Clarksville
Frank Croft, D,	Stewartstown	John Henry, A,	Dalton
James Chaculaga,	"	Theodore Hagerman, K,	Lancaster
William H. Cram, K,	Dalton	Peter Hanson,	Whitefield
William Devoe, K,	Colebrook	John Hogan,	Jefferson
James Delaney,	Columbia	Ephraim E. Holmes, H,	"
Morris Daley, H,	Stark	William Johnson, D,	Stark

John James, C,	Stark	George Owens,	Pittsburg
Lewis King, K,	Shelburne	Eli P. Pierce, B,	Whitefield
George King, E,	Stewartstown	Charles Paul, I,	Stark
Zor Karlson, G,	"	Charles Parker, F,	Lancaster
Henry Kulp, A,	Lancaster	Leon Roberts, B,	Columbia
William Kelley, C,	Stewartstown	Charles E. Rogers, H,	Lancaster
Charles Linn, F,	Stark	Frank Sullivan, A,	Whitefield
William Lower, C,	Gorham	Linus Summers, B,	"
Earnest A. Leavitt, I,	Columbia	Henry Stone,	Carroll
Patrick Lakey, E,	"	Ralph Sullivel, C,	Stark
Henry H. Lucus, H,	Lancaster	Francis St. Peter, H,	Columbia
Joseph Lord,	Stewartstown	Charles H. Smith, H,	Northumberland
John Lanigan,	Errol	Thomas C. Sullivas, H,	"
John Morrison,	Carroll	John Snow, C,	"
Victor Levie,	Errol	Charles Sweet, Jr., I,	Columbia
Francis Mack, K,	Shelburne	George Tabor, D,	Carroll
Thomas Moran, E,	Stewartstown	James Thomas, D,	Stark
John Markston, D,	Whitefield	Richard Troy, A,	Whitefield
James Madigan, A,	Stratford	Freeman Tyrell, B,	Gorham
John McDonnell, E,	Northumberland	James Ward, H,	Columbia
Michael Nelligan,	Columbia	Aaron Wright, I,	Lancaster
Andrew Nelson,	Colebrook	Franklin Walker, A,	"
William O'Neill, G,	Whitefield	Thomas Williamson, C,	Stewartstown
John Oliver, I,	Stark	Nathaniel P. Ordway, E,	Milan
William Obeg, C,	Jefferson		

The Seventh Infantry.—This command, raised under exceptional circumstances, by authority of the Secretary of War, went into camp at Manchester in October, 1861, with Lieut. Haldiman S. Putnam, of the Regulars.—a native of Cornish, in Sullivan county,—as Colonel, Joseph C. Abbott, late Adjutant General, as Lieut.-Col., and Daniel Smith, of Dover, as Major.

This command, which was exceptionally well prepared by drill and discipline for its later experience, left the state on the 14th of January, 1862, and was sent by transport to the Dry Tortugas, Fla., where it garrisoned Fort Jefferson and other important works. In June it was sent to Beaufort, S. C., and then to St. Augustine, Fla. It participated in the historic attack on Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, July 18, 1863, where its Colonel was killed after having effected an entrance to the fort, although our forces were afterward repulsed. It served with the Tenth Corps during the closing scenes of the war near Petersburg and Richmond. It engaged in storming and capturing Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and through all its arduous service, acquitted itself with great persistence, devotion and bravery. It was mustered out July 22, 1865, and reached Concord early in August of that year.

ROSTER.

Charles P. Denison, A, Captain,	Lancaster	Alden Lewis, A,	Lancaster
Ezra Carter, A,	Northumberland	Philip McCaffrey, A,	"
Frederick Ingerson, A,	Lancaster	John L. Meserve, A,	"
James S. Lucus, A,	"	Cyrus Savage, A,	"

Charles C. Beaton, G,	Lancaster	John Grant, A,	Gorham
Edward Carr, C,	Gorham	Daniel T. Johnson, G,	Lancaster
Charles A. Cross, E,	Dalton	James A. King, B,	"
Levi Dunham, I,	Whitefield	Joseph Lary, H,	"
Frank Fell, H,	Dalton	Thomas Wilson, A,	Whitefield

The rolls of Co. A, A. G. O., show residence "unknown" of nearly all its members, making accuracy of compilation uncertain.

The Eighth Infantry.—This three years regiment was organized at Manchester, served valiantly on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and Sabine Pass, Texas; re-enlisted and underwent all the hardships of battle, siege and sickness in an unhealthy climate, being finally mustered out at Concord in January, 1865, and its veteran battalion in October of the same year. It contained no organization from Coös. Its officers were: Hawkes Fearing, of Manchester, Colonel; Oliver W. Lull, of Milford, who had been an Aid to Gen. George Stark, of the state service, at Portsmouth, and who was killed at Port Hudson, Lieut.-Col.: and Merrill B. Smith, of Concord, Major. For a time this regiment was mounted, and known as the 2d N. H. Cavalry.

ROSTER.

Richard Adams,	Whitefield	Allen Johnson, F,	Lancaster
Matthew Agar, D,	Stark	Edward Kelley, I,	Whitefield
John Adams, F,	Dalton	Cyril LaFaince, I,	"
Doric Boreasan, I,	Whitefield	Charles W. Larkin, I,	"
Willington Brown, G,	Stratford	Fargenam Levene, I,	Berlin
Joseph Bondrie, C,	Jefferson	James S. Lane, H,	Lancaster
Michael Brady, C,	"	George Lansinger, D,	Gorham
William Brown, F,	Lancaster	Peter Larsen, D,	Lancaster
James F. Brown, F,	Dalton	Jonathan Metcalf, G,	"
Stephen Cook, C,	Whitefield	William F. McCormic, D,	Dalton
Newell P. Chase, G,	Colebrook	Charles A. Myers, D,	Gorham
John Cornet, C,	Berlin	William Merrill, G,	Stratford
Peter Coffin, D,	Gorham	Charles O. Merry, G,	Lancaster
Thomas Clark, D,	Whitefield	Ezra S. Nourse, D,	Whitefield
William Cloutman, F,	Lancaster	Michael O'Flanigan, G,	Lancaster
Thomas Connor, B,	Jefferson	Adam Osborne, C,	"
William Dammings, D,	Gorham	Jameson Perry, G,	Pittsburg
Moellor A. Dorl, D,	"	Albert Rowell, G,	"
Patrick Duffy, D,	"	Jacob Renold, G,	Lancaster
George Durkee, F,	Dalton	Joseph Shirlow, I,	Jefferson
Grege C. French, C,	Lancaster	Henry Sailor, C,	"
Lewis Gletcher, C,	Jefferson	Isaac Smith, D,	Gorham
Joseph Gremer, D,	"	Patterson Smith,	Whitefield
Louis Houll,	Gorham	Oliver Sales, G,	Lancaster
William B. Hetson, E,	Lancaster	William H. Veazie, G,	"
Henry George, F,	Dalton	Joseph G. Walcott, G,	"
James O'Hern, F,	"	Ira L. Westcott, C,	Dalton
John A. Holyoke, B,	Milan	William Watson, D,	Gorham
William Jarvis, D,	Gorham	Thomas Williams, D,	Stark
Bartholomew Jordan, D,	Whitefield	Charles Wilson,	Jefferson
John Jordan, E,	Lancaster	Charles B. Wilcox,	Stark

The Ninth Infantry.—This regiment was recruited more slowly than its predecessors, and was perhaps the first that experienced to any considerable extent the effect of the “bounty” system. It went into camp in Concord in June, 1862, and left for the front August 25, under Col. E. Q. Fellows, formerly of the Third. It was a gallant regiment and performed heroic service. From first to last, it had many good men from the county, and lost heavily in many engagements, notably, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the battles of the Wilderness in 1864, and the closing conflicts of the war. Its service was under Burnside, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, and it was mustered out in June, 1865.

John W. Titus, of Keene, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and George H. Chandler, of Concord, Major. Colonel Fellows, as before stated, survives, as does Col. Titus. Major Chandler became a successful lawyer at Baltimore and died within a few years.

The original detachment from this county, in the Ninth, was raised by Lieut. John G. Lewis and incorporated in Co. H. Lieut. Lewis was a man of sterling qualities, tenderness of heart and personal bravery. He was killed while leading his company in storming the Heights at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. His body was borne off the field at night by Masonic comrades and given interment under the solemn rites of that order, at Lancaster, where a suitable monument records his virtues and perpetuates his memory.

With Lieut. Lewis was Lieut. John Edwin Mason, who had made many friends in Coös, while preparing the county map in 1860. He was engaged with him in the enlistments and was commissioned in the same regiment. His connection with the soldiers of Coös warrants the insertion of his name in this connection. He was of Manchester, served with credit through the war, and is now a surgeon in the Bureau of Pensions, Washington.

The enlistments from Coös and the subsequent choice of Coös recruits for the Ninth, was due largely to the character and zeal of Lieut. Lewis, whose memory is held in high esteem. The service of this regiment was varied and trying. Serving in many states and on all kinds of military duty, being transported over great distances and engaging in the most arduous campaigns, it won and preserved a most honorable reputation for discipline, endurance and bravery.

ROSTER.

John G. Lewis, H, Lieut.,	Lancaster	William H. Farnham, H,	Lancaster
John Howe, H, Sergt.,	Carroll	Henry Houghton, H,	Stark
Frederick Morse, H, Corp.,	Lancaster	Albert Lindsey, H,	Jefferson
William H. Allen, H,	“	Henry H. Moulton, H,	Lancaster
Cleveland C. Beard, H,	Northumberland	Freeman H. Perkins, H,	“
Leonard M. Beard, H,	“	Henry H. Sanderson, H,	“
Azel Dinsmore, H,	Colebrook	Lucien F. Thomas, H,	“
Sanford Dinsmore, H,	“	Leander A. Wilkins, H,	Northumberland

Asabel Aldrich, H,	Jefferson	Henry H. Lucas, H,	Lancaster
Abraham H. Bedell, H,	"	Charles Lagard, K,	Jefferson
Austin Bedell, H,	"	Victor Levie, E,	Errol
John C. Brooks, H,	"	Dennis Murphy, K,	Jefferson
William Boyle, H,	Northumberland	James Murray, A,	Gorham
John Bondle, H, Mexican war,	Stark	Sylvester A. Newell, E,	Milan
Albert S. Brown, K,	Dalton	Samuel F. Ordway, E,	"
Thomas Bowman, B,	Whitefield	John L. Ordway, E,	"
John W. Brown, I,	Stewartstown	Nathaniel P. Ordway, E,	"
John Bradley, I,	Northumberland	James M. Pettengill, E,	"
Simon Conway, H,	Lancaster	Alfred C. Pratt, H, 6th, 17th, and 2d,	Jefferson
George Cummings, H, 2d, 17th and 6th,	"	Paul Perkins, H,	Lancaster
William H. Cram, K,	Dalton	Willard H. Perry, G,	Dalton
Martin Connelly, E,	Randolph	Charles C. Rogers, H,	Lancaster
James Calden, I,	Jefferson	Harrison E. Round, H,	"
Horace J. Chandler, A,	Milan	Frederick Rhodi, G,	Northumberland
Peter Deering, H,	Northumberland	Alonzo Stillings, H,	Jefferson
Ira G. Douglass, F,	Lancaster	Thomas C. Sullivan, H,	Northumberland
Philip Deary, G,	Pittsburg	Charles Sweatt, Jr., I,	Columbia
Charles O. Ellingwood, E,	Milan	John Shover, F,	Jefferson
Walter H. Evans, E,	"	George Tenry, F,	Lancaster
Loren E. Stalbird, H,	Lancaster	George L. Vincent, E,	Milan
Michael Gibson, E,	Clarksville	John Vrooman, E,	Jefferson
Ephraim E. Holmes, H,	Jefferson	Charles H. Warren, K,	"
Freeman H. Holmes, H,	"	James Ward, G,	Columbia
Charles H. Hamlin, E,	Milan	James Wilson, G,	Stewartstown
Joseph K. Hodge, H,	Lancaster	Joseph Williams, B,	Errol
James W. Hayes, H,	Northumberland	Henry Walker, B,	Stark
Calvin Hicks, K,	Columbia	John Williams, Jr., B,	Colebrook
Silas Howe, K,	"	Pecker C. Wood, H,	Gorham
Edwin R. Jones, H, 3d,	Lancaster	Thomas Thorn, G,	Stratford
Charles H. Keyzar, K,	Stewartstown	William H. Wilkins, H,	Lancaster
John G. Lewis, 2d, H,	Lancaster		

The Tenth Infantry.—This command, popularly known as the Irish regiment, was organized at Manchester, and principally from that city and southern portions of the state. It went into camp in August, 1862, and was mustered the September following, Michael T. Donohoe being Colonel, John Coughlin, Lieut.-Col., and Jesse T. Angell, Major. It was a part of the Ninth Corps, and served in Virginia and the Carolinas, being engaged in the operations of 1864-65, in the reduction of Petersburg and Richmond, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. Col. Donohoe was an accomplished and meritorious officer, and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier. He has, since the war, been engaged in railway pursuits, and is at present an inspector of the Postoffice department. Lieut.-Col. Coughlin, after having served with distinction, entered business in Washington after the close of the war, where he has attained affluence.

There was no company or detachment in the Tenth from the county, which, however, was represented by Surgeon Horatio N. Small, of Lancaster, who entered the Thirteenth after the consolidation of his original regiment, the Seventeenth, with the Second, and was promoted to be full Surgeon of the Tenth. At the close of the war Dr. Small settled at Portland, Me.,

where he became eminent as a practitioner. He died about the commencement of the present year.

The Eleventh Infantry.—This command was recruited in August, 1862, and went into camp at Concord, leaving the state September 11. It was a part of the Ninth Army Corps, served in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and was engaged at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and the closing scenes of the war. It was a regiment made up of admirable material, occupied a large share of public attention, and did excellent service. Its original officers were Walter Harriman, of Warner, Colonel; Moses N. Collins, of Exeter, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, Major. Colonel Harriman, after the war, became for several years Secretary of State, was Governor and naval officer of the port of Boston. He died June 1, 1884. Lieut.-Col. Collins was killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and Major Farr served through the war, was elected to Congress in 1878, and re-elected in November, 1880. He died the December following, at his home in Littleton.

ROSTER.

John Burgin, G,	Lancaster	Michael O'Niel, B,	Gorham
Robert Burns,	Berlin	Francis O'Niel,	Berlin
Charles W. Blakely,	Colebrook	William Phillips,	Gorham
Clarence W. Bixby,	Stewartstown	John Price,	Pittsburg
James Cunningham,	"	Julius K. Ringer,	Randolph
August Cochiar,	"	John Richards	Berlin
William Carroll,	"	John Smith,	Randolph
Alonzo D. Creamer, G,	Stratford	Samuel Sibley,	Gorham
Frederick K. Ernworth,	Stewartstown	Edward Savanack,	Pittsburg
James Gold,	Berlin	Frank Salemo,	Northumberland
Michael Foley, K,	Gorham	Pierre Tonguire,	Columbia
Francis Gallagher, D,	Clarksville	Louis Vauder,	Northumberland
Thomas Hill,	Berlin	John Wesley,	Gorham
Edward Harrington,	"	John Wolf,	Jefferson
William Jones,	Northumberland	Charles West,	u nme
Louis Levert,	Pittsburg	John C. Wilson,	Northumberland
Joseph Miller,	Clarksville	Eugene Welsh,	Gorham
William Millerick, C,	Stratford	August Welsh,	Pittsburg
John McDonnell, E,	Northumberland		

The Twelfth Infantry.—This command was raised within less than one week, in August, 1862, in the region around Lake Winnipiseogee. It was understood that the men were to select their own officers, and detachments and companies were made up from localities, so that the aggregate was more like the muster of a Highland clan, than like a common regiment. It was the fervent desire of all, that the veteran, Thomas J. Whipple, a soldier of two wars, and late of the First and Fourth, should be placed in command; but the Executive failed to ratify this wish, and Joseph H. Potter, a New Hampshire man, and an accomplished officer of the regular army, was placed in command, with John F. Marsh, of Nashua, as Lieu-

tenant-Colonel, and George D. Savage, of Alton, as Major. The regiment served with distinction in Virginia during its entire enlistment. Col. Potter survived the war, and has recently gone upon the retired list of the army as a Brigadier. Major Savage, a great favorite with all the "boys," was long a popular character at all soldier gatherings, and died greatly lamented, within a few years, at his home at Alton Bay. The veterans of New Hampshire have two notable reminders of the gallant Twelfth, — Col. Nat Shackford, the indefatigable secretary of the Veterans' Association, and the "Memorial Stone" at the Wiers, the gift of comrade Woodbury Sanborn, now of Lowell.

The Thirteenth Infantry.—This regiment went into camp at Concord, in September, 1862, with Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Colonel; George Bowers, also of Nashua, a veteran of the Mexican war, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Clement Storer, of Portsmouth, Major. It left the state early in October, and its service throughout was in Virginia. It was mustered out June 20, 1865, and arrived home about the first of July. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, and in other notable conflicts, and on all occasions won and maintained high credit. Col. Stevens was brevetted Brigadier, and was subsequently a member of Congress. Distinguished as a public man and lawyer, he resides at Nashua, enjoying deserved honors. Lieut.-Col. Bowers was afterward distinguished for his administration as Grand Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, of the G. A. R. He died at Nashua within a few years.

In this regiment was one company, H, and many recruits from this county, chiefly the northern towns. This command was raised by Norman Smith, Captain, of Stewartstown; Albe Holmes and Robert R. Thompson, of Stratford, Lieutenants. It was composed entirely of volunteers, and from the best material the county afforded—men who realized the work before them, and on all occasions performed their duties with intelligence, patience and bravery. Captain Smith, in time, rose to the command of the regiment. At the close of the war he moved to the vicinity of Richmond, Va., a location familiarized to him by the dangers and trials of his military career. He has been a member of the Virginia Senate, and held other stations of responsibility. Lieut. Holmes, after a successful business career in northern Coös, engaged in trade in Boston, and resides near that city. Lieut. Thompson died in the army.

No better body of men went from the state, than those men who enlisted from Coös, in this regiment. Since their return they have prospered, generally, in business, and merit the respect that is accorded them.

ROSTER.

Normand Smith, Lt.-Col.,	Stewartstown	Albert Harris, H,	Stratford
Robert R. Thompson, H, D, Captain,	Stratford	David Holbrook, H,	"
Albe Holmes, H, Lieut.,	"	Oliver B. Huggins, H,	Pittsburg
Hubbard W. Hill, I, Lieut.,	"	Elwyn Holbrook, H,	Columbia
Levi M. Wines, B,	Gorham	Charles Heath, H,	Pittsburg
Jonathan M. Rix, D,	Dalton	Francis G. Haines, H,	"
Otis B. Harriman, D,	Lancaster	Nathan Heath, H,	"
Fred'k K. Fletcher, H, (Capt. U. S. C. T.)	Colebrook	Almanzo Heath, H,	Clarksville
Paul C. Davis, H,	Columbia	Augustus A. Heath, H,	"
Wm. A. Graham, H, (Capt U. S. C. T.)	Stewartstown	John W. Heath, H,	Pittsburg
Ira Quimby, H,	Colebrook	Nelson Haines, H,	Stewartstown
Van R. Davis, H,	"	John A. Hodge, H,	"
Cyrus R. Blodgett, H,	Stratford	Andrew Hanan, H,	Colebrook
John A. T. Perham, H,	Northumberland	William R. Jordan, H,	Columbia
Ferrin A. Cross, H,	Clarksville	Abel K. Jordan, Jr., H,	"
William Heath, H,	Pittsburg	George C. Kimball, H,	Stratford
Oliver H. Stark, H,	Northumberland	James Knight, H,	Stewartstown
Sidney A. Elmer, H,	Stewartstown	John R. Little, H,	Colebrook
Augustus Osgood, H,	Columbia	Joseph D. Little, H,	"
Daniel G. Ripley, H,	Stewartstown	Philip Ladon, H,	Stratford
Frank Snow, H,	Stratford	William B. Luey, H,	Columbia
Robinson S. Gamsby, H,	Columbia	James Legro, 2d, H,	"
Franklin Annis, H,	Colebrook	Ephraim H. Mahurin, H,	"
Elbridge G. Arlin, H,	"	Milo Mahurin, H,	"
Erastus S. Atherton, H,	Stratford	William Merrill, H,	Stratford
Elias Anderson, H,	Stewartstown	Jeremiah Merrow, H,	Colebrook
Arnold Aldrich, H,	"	Edwin Patterson, H,	"
Sherman F. Bennett, H,	Colebrook	Daniel W. Patrick, H,	"
Charles W. Brown, H,	"	William McKinnon, H,	"
Albert C. Blodgett, H,	Stratford	Andrew Matson, H,	"
Truman D. Barnett, H,	Columbia	George R. Pomeroy, H,	Errol
Sheman H. Barnett, H,	"	William Rowe, H,	Colebrook
Leander Babb, H,	Clarksville	Daniel Renton, H,	Stewartstown
George Brown, H,	Stratford	Selden J. Stacy, H,	Colebrook
Jesse M. Colby, H,	Colebrook	James Spreadbury, H,	Stratford
James C. Carleton, H,	"	David Spreadbury, H,	Northumberland
James Carr, H,	"	Charles C. Stoddard, H,	Columbia
Benjamin R. Corbett, H,	"	Fred Shorey, H,	"
William Chappel, H,	Clarksville	Thomas Smith, H,	Pittsburg
Caleb T. Cleveland, H,	Colebrook	Henry S. Sleeper, H,	Stewartstown
Alma M. Cross, H,	Stewartstown	Gardner W. Smith, H,	"
Chester W. Cilley, H,	Pittsburg	Alvah Warren, H,	Northumberland
Addison Chase, H,	Stewartstown	Jeduthan F. Warren, H,	"
David Clement, H,	Colebrook	Henry M. Woodbury, H,	Pittsburg
Patrick Doorley, H,	Stewartstown	John C. Walker, H,	Stratford
Caleb S. Dalton, H,	"	James W. Weeks, H,	Columbia
Joseph B. Eastman, H,	Colebrook	Hiram C. Young, H,	Stewartstown
Carlos R. Fletcher, H,	"	George B. Abbott, H,	"
Charles Forbes, H,	Northumberland	Arthur R. Aldrich, H,	Clarksville
Carleton C. Fuller, H,	Stratford	Albion C. Aldrich, H,	Columbia
Charles C. Faver, H,	"	George H. Bannister, H,	Stewartstown
Henry B. Gilkey, H,	Colebrook	James H. Bacon, H,	Clarksville
Abiel B. Glines, H,	Stewartstown	Edwin R. Cilley, I,	Colebrook
Charles E. Graham, H, (Lt. U. S. C. T.)	"	Timothy Covell, I,	"
Henry Hibbard, H,	Colebrook	David S. Chandler, I,	"
Charles J. Hilliard, H,	"	Charles G. Crawford, H,	"
Orvin Hilliard, H,	"	Carleton Fay, I,	"

William H. Clark, H,	Columbia	Benjamin Knight, H,	Stewartstown
Daniel Fletcher, H,	Stewartstown	Lemuel Lafoe, H,	Pittsburg
Henry Gleason, I,	Colebrook	Daniel McAlister, H,	Columbia
Charles D. Gamsby, I,	Stratford	Dana R. Moody, H,	Clarksville
William H. Gault, H,	Pittsburg	John Paul, II,	Pittsburg
Gustavus E. Harvey, I,	Colebrook	Charles Perry, H,	"
Levi Hicks, I,	"	Charles W. Randall, I,	Colebrook
John Hogue, I,	Stewartstown	George A. Rowell, H,	"
Guy W. Johnson, I,	Stratford	David O. Rowell, H,	Pittsburg
John J. Johnson, I,	"	Simon S. P. Smith, I,	Colebrook
James M. Jordon, H,	Colebrook	Ira Sweatt, I,	"
Daniel Johnson,	Stewartstown	John Titus, I,	"
Henry A. Keach, H,	Columbia	William H. Tibbetts, I,	"
Robert Knight, H,	Stewartstown	Lewis Tashro,	"

Fourteenth Infantry.—This was the last three years regiment. It was composed of excellent men, who discharged their duties with exemplary fidelity and honor. It was mustered at Concord, September 24, 1862, and left the state the latter part of the ensuing October. It first reported at Washington and spent the winter in picketing forty miles of the Potomac, did provost and guard duty in Washington in 1863, and the next spring was ordered to New Orleans, but came north the same summer, when it went into the Shenandoah Valley, engaging in the historic campaign of that year. The succeeding January it was sent to Savannah, Georgia, coming north again in July, being mustered out at Concord on the 26th of that month.

It was originally commanded by Robert Wilson, of Keene, Colonel; Tileston A. Barker, of Westmoreland, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel A. Duncan, of Plainfield, Major. Col. Wilson resigned on the 18th of September, 1864, when Major Alexander Gardiner was promoted to Colonel; he was mortally wounded at Opequan the following day.

In this regiment, Co. E and many recruits came from this county, chiefly from the Androscoggin and Ammonoosuc valleys and from about Lancaster. This command, like the Thirteenth, was composed of excellent material. It was originally enlisted by Edmund Brown, who was for a time a Captain in the Fifth, but was turned over by him to Freedom M. Rhodes, of Lancaster, who was commissioned Captain. Franklin Wheeler, of Berlin, John E. Willis, of Gorham, for whom is named the local post of the G. A. R., and Charles Cobleigh, of Northumberland, were at different times Lieutenants. The service of this regiment, and of our own people in its ranks, was every way creditable to its members. Capt. Brown died at Lancaster in 1882. Capt. Rhodes, after many disappointments in his plans and aspirations, died at Hartford, Vt., within a few years, and was buried at Lancaster. Lieuts. Wheeler and Cobleigh still remain to enjoy the honors they won.

ROSTER.

Freedom M. Rhodes, 2d, Capt.,	Lancaster	Harry W. Jordan, E,	Berlin
Franklin Wheeler, E, Lieut.,	Milan	Thomas J. Jordan, E,	"
John E. Willis, E, Lieut.,	Gorham	Edward Jarvis, E,	Lancaster
Hiram J. Rand, E,	Lancaster	William Jarvis, E,	"
John A. Harriman, E,	Dalton	Calvin J. Knight, E,	Jefferson
Lewis P. Summers, E,	Lancaster	Andrew J. Lary, E,	Lancaster
Walter Buck, E,	Dalton	Eldolph Lary, E,	Milan
Thomas J. Lary, E,	Dummer	John B. Lovejoy, E,	Dummer
Isaac R. Smith, E,	Stark	William M. Lunn, E,	Stark
David S. Harvey, E,	Gorham	Henry A. Lane, E,	Whitefield
Leland B. Philbrook, E,	Shelburne	George H. Lindsay, E,	"
William A. Willis, E,	Dummer	Benjamin F. Moulton, E,	"
George W. Purington, E,	"	George W. Morse, E,	Dalton
Orlando Lary, E,	"	John Morse, E,	Dalton
Theodore Morin, E,	Milan	Erastus Massure, E,	Stark
George R. Holmes, E,	Jefferson	Jonas Massure, E,	"
Abel H. Wesson, E,	Lancaster	Freeman Marshall, E,	Dalton
George Applebee, E,	Jefferson	Loren McFarland, E,	Northumberland
George S. Bartlett, E,	Dummer	Daniel McAllister, E,	Columbia
Joseph Brooks, E,	Northumberland	Charles E. Nutter, E,	Lancaster
Harvey R. Brown, E,	Stratford	Daniel Ordway, E,	Jefferson
Frank Boutwell, E,	Lancaster	John D. Orcutt,	"
Emery M. D. Ball, E,	Dalton	Henry Paige, E,	Dummer
Horace Cushman, 2d, E,	"	Daniel Potter, E,	Stark
Moses S. Curtis, E,	Milan	John Purington, E,	Milan
Aaron Cotton, E,	"	George C. Quint, E,	Whitefield
William H. Clark,	Columbia	James M. Rowe, E,	Gorham
Bryant E. Crawford, E,	Dalton	Lemuel M. Richardson, E,	Milan
Moses Colby, E,	Lancaster	Daniel S. Robbins, E,	Stark
John G. Day, E,	Gorham	Spaulding S. Rich, E,	Lancaster
Alden A. Dow, E,	Lancaster	Munroe J. Stone, E,	Stark
Oscar P. Ellingwood, E,	Gorham	William H. H. Stalbird, E,	Jefferson
Edwin F. Evans, E,	Milan	Reuel P. Stillings, E,	"
Nathaniel Emery, E,	Stark	Sumner Sessions, E,	Dummer
Marquis D. L. Elliot, E,	Dalton	William Sherwood, E,	Lancaster
Darius G. Eastman, E,	Milan	Claudius A. Twitchell, E,	Milan
William Evans, E,	"	John Veazie, E,	Dummer
Erastus W. Forbes, E,	Jefferson	Asahel K. Wallace, E,	Dalton
Stephen P. Folsom, E,	Colebrook	Alger B. Wheeler, E,	Stratford
George W. Ford, E,	Dalton	Edward B. Wilder, E,	Lancaster
Henry Goodnow, E,	Gorham	George F. Webb, E,	Gorham
John W. Greenlaw, E,	Milan	Horace York, E,	Milan
Jared Gray, E,	Jefferson	David Young, E,	Lancaster
Rufus D. Gaskill, E,	Dalton	Antipas Young, E,	Stratford
Joseph M. Gray, E,	Lancaster	Ethan A. Andrews, F,	Milan
Daniel Griffin, E,	Gorham	James H. Blodgett, F,	Northumberland
Alman P. Gaskill, E,	Dalton	William J. Cummings, F,	"
Ida A. Hodge, E,	Lancaster	John Cummings, F,	"
William W. Holbrook, E,	Stark	Patrick Carmen, F,	"
Roswell Holbrook, E,	Stratford	Thomas Casey, F,	Lancaster
James O. Hubbard, E,	Dalton	William R. Elliot, F,	Dalton
Hiram G. Hicks, E,	Jefferson	Sumner F. Frost, F,	Milan
Thomas A. Hawkins, E,	Dummer	Frederick O. Hayes, F,	Lancaster
Charles Henson, E,	Stark	Ira D. Hyde, F,	Stark
Moses Henson, E,	"	Perrin Lambert, F,	Milan
George W. Ingerson, E,	Jefferson	Wesley J. Lucas, F,	"
William W. Johnson, E,	Stratford	Andrew Pheney, F,	Northumberland

George A. Wentworth, F,	Milan	Anton Kliner,	Berlin
James H. Webber, F,	"	Edward Letcher, F,	Lancaster
Sidney I. Wells, F,	Gorham	John D. Pike, E,	Northumberland
Eben W. Parker, I,	Dalton	Charles M. Twitchell, E,	Dummer
John McMahan, I,	Lancaster	Jesse Underwood, E,	Dalton
William Blair, E,	"	Thomas Wentworth, E,	Dummer
Caleb F. Bean, E,	Dummer	John Alexander,	Northumberland
Abraham Bell,	Columbia	Frank Sabine, E,	Whitefield
Alanson Cross, E,	Northumberland	Alexander Vancore,	"
Charles Cobleigh, E, Lieut.,	"	Charles A. Whipp, E,	Northumberland
Peter Dyer, C,	Columbia	Henry A. Keach,	Columbia
John C. Evans, E,	Milan	Albion C. Aldrich,	"
Alpheus W. Hawkins, E,	Dummer	Hezekiah Stoddard,	Stewartstown

The Fifteenth Infantry.—This was the first of the nine months regiments, went into camp at Concord in October, 1862, leaving the state November 12, serving with Gen. Banks's command on the lower Mississippi, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson and other operations in that region, and was mustered out at Concord August 13, 1863. It had no men from this county. John W. Kingman, of Durham, was its Colonel, George W. Frost, of Newmarket, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry W. Blair, who had raised a company at Plymouth, Major.

Col. Kingman, after peace was restored, was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory, where he now resides. Major Blair, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, entered political life, was a member of the House and Senate, was twice elected to Congress, and is now serving on his second term in the Senate of the United States.

The Fifteenth was a good regiment, and during its brief service performed important and valuable duties.

Sixteenth Infantry.—This was the second of the nine months regiments. It contained no men from Coös. It went into camp at Concord in October, 1862, was mustered with the minimum number allowable for a regiment,—after great effort to secure such number,—about the middle of the succeeding month, joining Banks's expedition on the lower Mississippi. It suffered terribly from sickness, although it lost no men in battle, and was depleted far beyond the average mortality of conflict. It was at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson, came north the following summer, and was mustered out the 20th of August, 1863.

In the organization of this command, Rev. James Pike, late presiding elder of the Methodist church, was Colonel, Henry W. Fuller, of Concord, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Samuel Davis, Jr., of Warner, Major. Colonel Pike was afterward elected to Congress, and made an unsuccessful run for Governor. This regiment did its duty well, and accomplished all that was assigned to it.

The Seventeenth Infantry.—The history of this regiment is so exceptional as to call for a brief review of the facts attending its formation and service.

In August, 1862, the President issued his call for 300,000 men for nine months. Governor Berry, on reception of this call, convened his council, and determined to call for three regiments of volunteers, first appointing their field officers and assigning the Fifteenth to the First Congressional district; the Sixteenth to the Second district; and the Seventeenth to the Third district, then embracing the counties of Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton and Coös, so that the officers being thus selected, volunteers would understand with whom they were to serve. The field officers of the Seventeenth were Colonel, Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster; Lieut.-Col., Charles H. Long, of Claremont; and Major, George H. Bellows, of Walpole.

The records of the Adjutant-General's office show that 791 men at once volunteered, in the territory assigned for this regiment. Almost an entire company was raised at Lancaster and in Coös, although it was in excess of all quotas, and equal zeal was manifested elsewhere.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments were at this time in process of formation, and in camp at Concord. The War Department, requesting urgency in forwarding troops, the state authorities, contrary to the understanding, when the field officers were appointed, ordered the companies first raised, irrespective of location, first into camp, thus assigning several hundred men raised for this regiment, to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, its numerical predecessors.

Thus denied the men enlisted for it, the Seventeenth went into camp at Concord, in November, 1862, just as the Sixteenth left the state. A regimental organization was perfected, and drill and discipline commenced and continued. All through that dreary winter its officers were assured the command should be filled, but volunteering had ceased, the Governor in person ordered the acceptance of substitutes discontinued, and no resources remained, save the unfilled quotas of dilatory and unwilling towns. An attempt was made to secure the enforcement of a state draft, authorized by law, and under the control of a board of draft commissioners. A draft was ordered for December 24, 1862, but it was postponed to January 8, 1863, and finally abandoned. With the surrender of the draft, all hope of aid from the state was given up, and February 9th the regiment was furloughed to April 1, when, it was said, decisive measures would be taken to put the command upon active service.

This interval, and the early part of April, was spent in earnest efforts by the field and line officers, through memorials to members of Congress, to induce the War Department to convert the regiment into batteries of artillery, to send it out as a battalion, or to place it on detached service, that officers and men might, together, serve out their enlistment at the front. These requests were not approved, so that, when the regiment re-assembled in April, nothing remained but to follow a special order of the War Department which mustered out its commissioned and non-commis-

sioned officers, and transferred the enlisted men to the Second Infantry then at home on furlough, which was done April 16, 1863.

The men of the Seventeenth, thus taken from their own officers and command, found congenial association with the soldiers of that admirable regiment, the Second, exhibiting a high order of discipline and bravery at Gettysburg, losing as heavy a percentage in dead and wounded as any command in that historic engagement.

At the close of their term of enlistment they were mustered out, but so conspicuous had been their work that the commanding officer of the Second, Colonel Edward L. Bailey, now of the Regular Army, issued a special commendatory order, which we reproduce:—

“HEAD QUARTERS 2d NEW HAMP. VOLS.

“POINT LOOKOUT, MARYLAND, /
September 22, 1863. /

“General Order No 14.

“Soldiers of the 17th :—

“Aroused by the necessities of your country, you assembled under a gallant and accomplished leader, with justly high hopes, to lead with him, a brilliant career. After months of uncertainty, you were consolidated with the Second. You had no choice in your disposition. You have comported yourselves as men should, and have secured the respect of comrades and officers. During the terrible contest (Gettysburg) you stood shoulder to shoulder with the familiars of fifteen battles, fighting as valiantly. * *

“ED. L. BAILEY,
“Col. 2d N. H. Vols.”

Lient.-Col. Long, as recited elsewhere, became subsequently Captain of Battery A, and Colonel of the first and only regiment of Heavy Artillery. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Claremont.

Major Bellows afterwards served with the same rank, in command of a battalion of infantry raised for service in that section of Virginia, near Washington, under control of the Union forces, wherein the state government, under Governor Pierpont, exercised authority.

With the untoward circumstances attending this regiment, arising out of the presumed exigencies of the service, it is a gratifying recollection and reflection, that the officers and men of the Seventeenth Infantry did their whole duty wherever placed, obeying orders wholly unfortunate and destructive of their pride and hopes, with soldierly alacrity; that the men, in the most desperate conflict of the war, elicited special mention for their bravery, and that this command enjoys fraternal recognition and equal regard from the members of every war organization from the state.

ROSTER.

Henry O. Kent, Colonel,	Lancaster	James S. Brackett, A. Lieut.,	Lancaster
Edward N. Cummings, Quartermaster,	Colebrook	Joseph Chase, A. Lieut.,	“
James D. Folsom, Surgeon,	Lancaster	Charles N. Kent, C. Lieut.,	“
Horatio N. Small, Asst. Surgeon, 13th and 10th, “	“	Ira S. M. Gove, Lieut., Commissary,	“
Jared I. Williams, A. Captain,	“	Daniel C. Bean, A,	Berlin

John P. Denison, A,	Lancaster	Leland Hubbard, A,	Dalton
Jesse Tuttle, C,	Berlin	Willard A. Jackson, A,	Lancaster
Charles E. King, A,	Whitefield	Alfred Jackson, A,	"
Ezra B. Bennett, A,	Lancaster	John C. Jenness, A,	"
William B. Ingalls, A,	Shelburne	Lewis M. Jackman, A,	Shelburne
Charles A. Larkin, A,	Lancaster	Joseph Kiley, A,	Whitefield
Charles H. Brown, A,	Dalton	Asa J. King, A,	Jefferson
George W. Blood, A,	Whitefield	Robert King, A,	
George H. Emerson, A,	Lancaster	Nelson B. Lindsey, A,	"
Oliver P. Smith, A,	Whitefield	John C. Moore, A,	Lancaster
Ellery Wheeler, A,	Shelburne	Henry McCarthy, A,	"
Hezekiah E. Hadlock, A, H'y Art.,	Lancaster	Charles W. Moulton, A,	Whitefield
William J. Chamberlain, A,	Jefferson	John M. Newell, A,	Shelburne
Thomas P. Moody, A,	Lancaster	Sidney H. Peaslee, A,	Lancaster
Harvey H. Lucas, A,	"	Sumner Perkins, A,	"
Walter S. Bailey, A, H'y Art.,	"	Alfred C. Pratt, A,	"
William Armee,	Stratford	William C. Putnam, A,	"
Austin Bedel, A,	Jefferson	Frank Rafferty, Jr., A,	"
Robert Blakely, A,	Columbia	Albro L. Robinson, A,	"
Simpson E. Chase, A,	Lancaster	James Reed, A,	Columbia
Shepherd B. Cram, A,	Dalton	Ebenezer Rines, A,	Whitefield
Lewis W. Cutler, A,	"	James Ross, A,	Lancaster
George Cumings, Jr., 2d, A, 9th,	Northumberland	William L. Rowell, A, Sergeant,	"
Thomas Cunningham, A,	Lancaster	Jason Sherwood, A,	"
Albra D. Cram, A,	Carroll	John W. Smith, A,	"
John G. Derby, C, Ord. Sergt.,	Lancaster	Cyril C. Smith, A,	"
Jonathan E. Dustin, A,	Columbia	Edmund B. Sanborn, A,	Carroll
Joseph H. Dustin,	"	William Warren, A,	Whitefield
Rufus C. Hodgdon, A,	Gorham	George H. Weare, A,	"
Royal Hicks, A,	Whitefield	Albert F. Whipple, A, Band Leader,	Columbia
Delevan G. Hubbard, A,	Shelburne	John C. Staples, A,	Whitefield

The Eighteenth Infantry.—This was the last regimental organization mustered, and was made up of men who enlisted indifferently for different terms of service. Recruiting commenced in July, 1864, but with the organization of six companies the quota of the state was filled. During the next spring three more companies were sent out, but K company was stationed at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, and was never ordered to the front. There was no company in this regiment from Coös. The Regimental organization was Thomas L. Livermore, of Milford, who had served with distinction in the Fifth, Colonel; Joseph M. Clough, of New London, who had an excellent record as a Captain in the Fourth, and who has since commanded the militia of the state as Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-Colonel; and William I. Brown, of Penacook, former Adjutant of the Ninth, Major. This command was engaged in front of Petersburg, and had an honorable record. It was mustered out at Concord by detachments in June, July and August, 1865. Charles H. Bell, since Governor, was originally commissioned Colonel, and J. W. Carr, of Manchester, formerly of the Second, Lieutenant-Colonel, but each resigned before muster.

ROSTER.

Samuel I. Bailey,	Columbia	Galen C. Smith, K,	Shelburne
Michael Earley, H,	Lancaster	Richard Tinkham, K,	Dalton
Patrick Cassidy, K,	"	William Keazan,	Northumberland
John Williams, I,	Stratford	Alma Cates, F,	Gorham
Frank W. Dimond, K,	Jefferson	Jacob F. Frost, F,	"
George N. Jones, K,	"	Stephen Morse, C,	"
William H. Crawford, F,	"	James H. Thomas, C,	"
William A. Hawkins, K,	Dummer	John Nolan,	Stark
Samuel A. Hodgman, K,	Shelburne		

The Light Artillery.—This organization, which was a very complete and perfect one, was raised at Manchester in the summer of 1861. It was the only Light Battery recruited in the state. Its organization was George A. Gerrish, of Portsmouth, Captain; Fred M. Edgill, of Orford, and Edwin H. Hobbs, of Manchester, 1st Lieutenants; and John Wadleigh and Henry F. Condict, of Manchester, 2d Lieutenants. It served with the Army of the Potomac through the war, distinguishing itself in all its principal battles. In 1864 it was designated as Co. M, of the 1st Heavy Artillery, to allow that command to muster as a regimental organization. While the artillery service of the Army of the Potomac was exceptionally good, this battery maintained a rank for excellence and bravery with the best. It was mustered out in June, 1865.

The Heavy Artillery.—Immediately upon the consolidation of the Seventeenth with the Second, Lieut.-Col. Long, of the former regiment, obtained authority to raise a company of Heavy Artillery, to garrison Fort Constitution, in Portsmouth harbor. This company was soon raised, Lieut.-Col. Long being its Captain, he taking with him several non-commissioned officers of the Seventeenth. Later, Capt. Ira McL. Barton, of Newport, of the Fifth, obtained authority to raise a second company for garrison duty at Fort McClary, across the Piscataqua from Fort Constitution. These two companies, A and B, were mustered during the summer of 1863. In the early autumn of 1864, authority was granted to augment this nucleus to a full regiment of twelve companies of 1,800 men. The attractions for this enlistment were great, and recruiting went on briskly. Cos. A and B had, at this period, been for some time in the defenses of Washington, the line of earthworks north and west of the city, and the new companies were forwarded to the same assignment as fast as mustered. Recruiting lagged, with the organization of the Eleventh Co., and in order to give the command a muster of regimental officers, the Light Battery, which had been in active service since 1861, was designated as Co. M, and transferred to the Heavies. Col. Long being mustered, and the regimental organization thus completed, the battery was ordered on detached service under Gen. Hancock's command, so that its only connection with the regiment was to enable it to muster as a complete organization. Battery A

was ordered back to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, in January, 1865, and Battery B, in February following.

Col. Long was assigned to duty in command of a brigade in Harden's Division, and Lieut.-Col. Barton commanded the regiment. It was a splendid body of men, capable of performing most efficient service. It remained in the defenses about the Capitol, save Batteries A, B, and M, until the summer of 1865, when it was ordered to New Hampshire, and mustered out June 19, 1865. In this regiment was Co. I, and part of Cos. L and A, from this county. They were all volunteers, and exceptionally fine men.

The field officers were Charles H. Long, of Claremont, Colonel; Ira McL. Barton, of Newport, Lieutenant-Colonel; George A. Wainwright, of Hanover, Dexter G. Reed, of Newport, and Frederick M. Edgill, of Orford (of the Lt. Battery), Majors. Col. Long resides in Claremont. Lieut.-Col. Barton went to Arkansas, reached the grade of General of Militia, was active in local military troubles there, and died not many years after the close of the war. Major Wainwright, who was Adjutant of the Seventeenth, resides at Hanover.

ROSTER.

		COMPANY I.	
C. W. Walker, Chaplain,	Stratford		
Walter S. Bailey, A, Lieut., 17th,	Lancaster		
John C. Jenness, I, Lieut., 17th,	"	William G. Ellis, 5th,	Lancaster
William H. Shurtleff, I, Lieut.,	Colebrook	Joseph H. Wilder,	"
Clark Stevens, I, Lieut.,	Columbia	Zeb Twitchell, S. S.,	"
W. C. Mahurin, L, Lieut.,	"	Charles E. Rolfe,	Colebrook
Charles S. Parker, A,	Dalton	William M. Cushing,	Lancaster
George G. Ames, H,	Dummer	William J. Chamberlain, 17th,	Jefferson
George B. Blake, H,	Berlin	Charles Sherwood,	Lancaster
Daniel C. Bean, H, 17th and 2d,	"	George Robinson,	"
Chester L. Bean, H,	"	Eben Little,	Colebrook
Samuel Bean, H,	"	Robert Blakely, 17th, 2d,	Columbia
William H. Cookson, H,	"	Brooks E. Rodgers,	"
Alfred P. Chandler, H,	Milan	Alva W. Arlin,	Colebrook
Durgin Evans, H,	"	Alfred N. Alls,	Columbia
Frank L. Forbush, H,	Berlin	John Q. Babb,	Stratford
Prescott Goud, H,	Dummer	Melzar E. Beard,	Northumberland
Albert Green, H,	Berlin	William Bishop,	"
Charles Green, H,	"	James D. Blodgett,	"
Charles E. Gray, H,	Milan	George S. Blake,	Stark
John Hawkins, H,	Dummer	Charles A. Buffington,	Colebrook
Stephen Hawkins, H,	"	Benjamin C. Blood,	Pittsburg
Dana T. Hamlin, H,	Milan	Joseph O. Barnett,	Stewartstown
Charles G. Hamlin, H,	"	Jared P. Blood,	Whitefield
Clark Kimball, H,	Dummer	Franklin A. Chamberlain,	Stewartstown
John J. Martin, H,	Stewartstown	Isaac F. Cotton,	Lancaster
Horace P. Moody, H,	Milan	Roswell C. Chesman,	"
Joseph Reeves, H,	Stewartstown	Joseph B. Cloutman,	"
Henry Sanger, H,	Milan	Albert Carter,	Northumberland
Ebenezer H. Scribner,	"	George L. Colby,	Whitefield
Joseph S. Arnold, A,	Jefferson	Edward P. Cushman,	Dalton
Samuel A. Burns, A,	Whitefield	Charles M. Cushman,	"

Lorenzo Cole,	Stark	Dana Powers,	Dalton
Harrison H. Cummings,	Stewartstown	Thaddeus Powers,	"
Daniel Chase,	Pittsburg	Major E. Parker,	"
Parker Chase,	Columbia	John W. Pratt,	Jefferson
Silas W. Curtis,	"	Philo VanDyke,	Stewartstown
Henry A. Crawford,	Dalton	John C. Poor,	"
Samuel M. Dalrymple,	Shelburne	Sumner Ruggles, Jr.,	Dalton
Lyman Dyke,	Stratford	Henry H. Rich,	Stark
Osborne Davis,	Jefferson	Isaac R. Rich,	"
Richard H. Emerson,	Lancaster	Joshua Roberts, Jr.,	"
John H. Emerton,	Columbia	Stephen Richardson,	Columbia
John M. Farnham,	Lancaster	William W. Russ,	"
George W. Forbush,	Stark	Ransom O. Smith,	Northumberland
Simeon Fisk,	Dalton	Charles Smith,	"
Benjamin Fisk,	"	Ezekiel Sheldon,	Randolph
George Fuller,	"	Zachariah Saley,	Jefferson
Jesse Forristall,	Colebrook	Barney Sweeney,	Columbia
Edwin Farnham,	Lancaster	Nicholas O. Tuttle,	Jefferson
Orlando L. Fling,	Stewartstown	Josiah W. Tebbetts,	Colebrook
Richard M. J. Grant,	Lancaster	Ellery Wheeler,	Shelburne
George H. Glidden,	Whitefield	Janion N. Willey,	"
Benjamin W. Groper,	Colebrook	William Woodward,	Stark
Hiram B. Gould,	"	Albert Whitney,	Northumberland
Henry H. Gould,	"	Henry A. White,	Whitefield
Benjamin Gathercole,	"	Nathaniel H. Wheeler,	Pittsburg
Phineas R. Hodgden,	Lancaster	John T. W. Whitney,	Northumberland
Warren D. Hinds,	Stark	James Williamson,	Shelburne
James Howker,	Randolph	COMPANY L.	
Alfred B. Hall,	Whitefield	Hosea Clough,	Stratford
Charles A. Hutchinson,	Colebrook	Jacob D. Brown,	"
Warren Hilliard,	Pittsburg	Robert Curtis,	"
Hiram Haynes,	Stewartstown	Martin D. Bean,	Whitefield
Charles S. Holmes,	"	Albert F. Berry,	Gorham
Austin A. Jordan,	Colebrook	Wellington Cummings,	"
Humphrey G. Jordan,	"	Henry Cunningham,	"
John H. Jordan,	Columbia	William Dearth,	Stewartstown
Jonathan Kettle,	Northumberland	Addison Dolly,	Gorham
Edward W. Kimball,	Columbia	Henry Denny,	"
Horatio O. Lewis,	Lancaster	John P. Dunham,	"
Jonathan M. Lang,	Dalton	Albion G. Evans,	Whitefield
Joshua Lunn,	Stark	Benjamin C. Flanders,	Stewartstown
Charles E. Lowe,	Randolph	Royal Hicks, 17th,	Whitefield
Henry S. Lindsey,	Whitefield	Woodbury G. Hicks,	Gorham
Edgar Lang,	Colebrook	Andrew J. Howard,	"
Alvin A. Lovering,	"	Richard Lane, Jr.,	Whitefield
Joseph P. Matthews, 5th,	Lancaster	Albert W. Lane,	"
John Monahan,	"	Albert Potter,	Stratford
John G. Monahan,	"	Osiah Rosa,	"
Samuel S. McDonald,	"	Henry Tewkesbury,	Stewartstown
Aratus H. Merrill,	Milan	Ira S. Waldron,	"
John McClellan,	Colebrook	Lewis D. White,	Whitefield
Cummings J. Marshall,	"	Timothy N. Wight,	Gorham
James Murtaugh,	Columbia	Ephraim Wight,	"
Chester R. Noyes,	Colebrook	LIGHT BATTERY, OR CO. M.	
Eben E. Noyes,	Columbia	Uriah Elliott,	Carroll
Martin B. Noyes,	Stewartstown	Orville R. Moulton,	Lancaster
John Ordway,	Jefferson	Louis Nouri,	Wentworth's Location
William W. Pike,	Stark	Joshua F. Phelps,	Milan
Otis Pike,	"	Edwin Sleeper,	Whitefield

The Sharpshooters.—There were, in the service, two regiments of picked marksmen equipped with superior weapons, for special or detached duty, as their designation indicated. From the nature of the organization it was impossible that the companies should serve in regimental order, and they were scattered as the exigencies of the service required.

Co. G of the Second Regiment, ninety-eight officers and men, had a number of its best men from this county, and was mustered at Concord, December 10, 1861. It performed the duties entrusted to it with devotion and unflagging zeal. Not exempt from casualties, its record of dead and wounded was equal to that of the most daring. In every respect these men were most credible soldiers and admirable representatives of the staunchest element of the county. The state was not represented in the Field of the original organization, but later, the Field officers from New Hampshire in this command were: Major E. T. Rowell, of Co. F, and Major Amos B. Jones of Co. E. George A. Marden, since Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and on the regimental staff, was a Sergeant in Co. G. Major Rowell and Major Marden both reside in Lowell. The Sharpshooters served in the Virginia campaigns, and were at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and in the Valley. The original men were mustered out in December, 1864, and those of the three companies remaining were consolidated and made Co. K, of the Fifth Infantry.

Co. G, 2d U. S. S. S.

Zeb Twitchell,	Lancaster	James S. Kent,	Lancaster
Edward H. Folsom,	Stratford	William Merrow,	Stratford
Samuel F. Brown,	"	Ezra W. Martin,	"
Reuben F. Carter,	Lancaster	John Pilbro,	Columbia
Thomas S. Ellis,	"	George W. McCrillis,	"
Augustus Fletcher,	Colebrook	Horace F. Morse,	Lancaster
Harvey D. Gamsby,	Stratford	John Brown, F,	Columbia
Reuben Gray,	Lancaster	King J. Cross, G,	"
Joseph K. Hodge,	"	John A. Manchester, F,	Colebrook
James G. Keach,	Columbia		

The First Cavalry.—There was but one Cavalry regiment proper from the state and that was organized for three years, somewhat late in the war. As stated, the Eighth Infantry, then in Louisiana, was for a time mounted, and known as the Second N. H. Cavalry, but its service was more particularly as Infantry.

Early in the war a battalion of four companies of New Hampshire men was raised and incorporated with the First Rhode Island Cavalry. It was found that the union of companies from different states in one regiment was not altogether desirable, and this battalion was made the nucleus of the First Cavalry. This regiment and battalion served in Virginia and Maryland and was first united in March, 1865. It left the state December 22, 1861, was made a regiment January 7, 1864, and mustered out July 21,

1865. It was composed of good material and did excellent service. The heaviest wholesale desertion of the war was of several hundred "bounty jumping" recruits, who had been mustered to fill the regiment, and who broke away at Giesborough Point, below Washington, in the autumn of 1863, to the relief of the good soldiers left, who were in no way responsible for the presence or absence of these "scallawags." There were but few Coös men in the Cavalry. Its original officers were: David B. Nelson, Major of Battalion. Regimental, John L. Thompson, Colonel; Ben T. Hutchins, Lieutenant-Colonel; Arnold Wyman, J. F. Andrews and John A. Cummings, Majors.

FIRST NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

Kimball A. Morse, L,	Lancaster	John H. Mathes, E,	Stratford
Alvan S. Wilson, L,	Gorham	John H. Piper, H,	"
Joseph Marshall, L,	Dalton	Eri W. Pinkham, E,	Northumberland
James W. Horne, E,	Stratford	Lester Spaulding, G,	Shelburne
Orville H. Sessions, I,	Dummer	Norman H. Slade, G,	Stark
John K. Burton,	Lancaster	Arum B. Smith, F,	Northumberland
Charles Draper, B,	Colebrook	Ambrose P. Scannell, I,	Jefferson
Benjamin W. Fenner,	Stewartstown	George W. Stevens, Jr.,	Colebrook
William F. Graham,	"	William Senior,	Gorham
Albur Harris, B,	Milan	John Williams, G,	Colebrook
Hendrick Hianatie, D,	Colebrook	Clark Waters, H,	Randolph
Timothy Kelley,	Stewartstown	Charles C. Wallace,	Jefferson
Michael Leary, F,	Lancaster	James L. Wood,	Gorham
David B. Ladd, F,	Gorham	George W. Wheeler,	Pittsburg

While the scope of this chapter does not include residents of Coös during the war, or present residents who served outside the state, the returns in the A. G. O. give the following names in outside commands:—

Francis L. Towne, Surgeon U. S. Army, Lancaster, served through the war and was brevetted Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A. for meritorious services. He is now at Fort Clarke, Texas.

THIRD VERMONT INFANTRY.

Enoch Whipple, E,	Columbia	Benjamin F. Hicks, I,	Jefferson
Alanson Hyde, I,	"	Daniel F. Elliott,	Stewartstown
George W. Rowell, E,	"	William H. Gault,	"
Francis N. Whitney, E,	"	Hiram T. Owen,	"
John Shallow, E,	"	Samuel Keeble,	"
Walter P. Vance, E,	"	George Hinman,	Stratford
Daniel Q. Cole, U. S. N.,	"		

FIFTH MAINE LIGHT BATTERY.

Thomas B. Mendly,	Columbia	Sereno P. Farwell,	Stark
Lyman Jordan,	"	Sewall A. Stillings, 7th,	Jefferson
John Jordan,	"	Albert S. Twitchell, 7th,	Gorham
Aaron Simpson,	"	William W. Chase,	Stewartstown
Elisha P. Hicks,	Colebrook	James L. Loomis,	"
Seth W. Tirrell	"	Harry Chamberlain,	"

Thomas McNally,	Stewartstown	Horace Harris,	Stewartstown
Ezra Fletcher,	"	Lorenzo D. Blodgett,	"
Nathaniel Flanders,	"	Seth Tirrell,	"
Albert Heath,	"	Hiram M. Paul,	"
George T. Bishop,	"	Loren E. Bundy, First Main Cavalry.	

The only further record attainable of those residents of Coös at the time of the war, or of those present residents who during the war served in organizations outside the state, is found in the individual names reported in the several Grand Army rosters.

It was my intention to publish a complete list of resident veterans, whether G. A. R. men or not, who thus served, but upon strict trial I can find no data from which to compile it.

Statistics.—From carefully compiled tables, in reports of the Adjutant-General, it appears that during the war the entire number of commissions issued was 2,362, while the entire number of officers who received them was 1,601. The total number of enlisted men was 31,426. The number "killed or died of wounds" was 1,538. "Died of disease 2,541." Mustered out at expiration of service 11,264.

An analysis of all statistics made in that office leads it to the conclusion that, leaving out men transferred and twice enumerated, New Hampshire sent 30,000 different men into the field. Careful estimates lead to the belief that of this number Coös county furnished 1,200 men. The entire muster of 30,000 is thus accounted for, by the same authority:—

Killed or died of wounds.....	5 per cent.
Died of disease.....	8 " "
Honorably discharged for disability.....	15 " "
Deserted.....	16 " "
Transferred to Invalid Corps, Army and Navy.....	3 " "
Promoted to commissioned officers.....	2 " "
Not officially accounted for.....	2 " "
Absent when regiment was mustered out.....	3 " "
Re-enlisted.....	5 " "
Mustered out at the expiration of term.....	37 " "
Otherwise unaccounted for.....	4 " "

Total..... 100.

The percentage of "desertions" from Coös is much less than these figures, while the casualties and muster out are correspondingly greater.

THE GRAND ARMY POSTS.

ROSTER OF COL. E. E. CROSS POST, NO. 16, LANCASTER.

(Furnished by Capt. J. I. Williams, Q. M.)

1. William G. Ellis, 5th N. H.
2. †Solon D. Simmons, 8th Vt.
3. ‡John G. Crawford, 2d Michigan Cavalry.
4. E. W. Wyman, 13th Maine.
5. H. De F. Young, 2d N. H.
6. †B. T. Olcott, 8th Vt.
7. Parker J. Noyes, 8th Vt.
8. Henry S. Hilliard, 2d and 5th N. H.
9. Thomas S. Ellis, 2d U. S. S. S.
10. Levi H. Parker, 8th Vt.
11. Ira E. Woodward, 6th N. H.
12. Henry O. Kent, 17th N. H.
13. Alden A. Dow, 14th N. H.
14. Thomas Sweetser, 5th and 50th Mass.
15. ‡George E. Chandler, Sgl. Corps.
16. ‡F. H. Perkins, 9th N. H. and 2d Mass. Cavalry.
17. Charles E. McIntire, 2d N. H.
18. Richard Fletcher, 5th N. H.
19. Jared I. Williams, 17th N. H.
20. Henry Richardson, 35th Mass.
21. Zeb. Twitchell, 2d U. S. S. S., H. Art.
22. Eldad A. Rhodes, 5th N. H.
23. George H. Emerson, 17th N. H.
24. John M. Morse, 3d N. H.
25. John G. Sutton, 5th N. H.
26. R. M. J. Grant, 1st N. H. H. A.
27. George W. Morgan, 2d N. H.
28. Dan Lee Jones, 4th Vt. and U. S. A.
29. Ezra Mitchell, Jr., 9th Me. and U. S. A.
30. Henry J. Cummings, 3d N. H.
31. George Burt, 2d N. H.
32. ‡Arthur H. Carpenter, 4th U. S.
33. James Cummings, 5th N. H.
34. John B. Cram, 26th Mass.
35. John W. Palmer, 13th N. H.
36. †William H. Weston, 5th N. H.
37. †Richard H. Emerson, 1st N. H. H. A.
38. L. L. Stillings, 50th Penn.
39. William C. Putnam, 17th and 2d N. H.
40. *†Everts W. Farr, 2d and 11th N. H.
41. John Farnham, 1st N. H. H. A.
42. Reuben F. Carter, 2d U. S. S. S. and 5th N. H.
43. H. E. Hadlock, 17th N. H. and N. H. H. A.
44. Leonard M. Beard, 9th N. H.
45. George Cummings, Jr., 17th, 2d and 9th N. H.
46. James Ross, 17th and 2d N. H.
47. *Ira D. Hyde, 14th N. H.
48. Peter Hughes, 5th N. H.
49. Edward Grannis, 15th Vt.
50. †George A. Ford, 3d Vt.
51. †Perrin Lombard, 5th N. H. and 21st V. R. C.
52. ‡Sumner Perkins, 17th and 2d N. H. and 2d V. C.
53. Charles Sherwood, N. H. H. A.
54. †Richard E. Cross, 5th N. H.
55. *James Moulton, 3d N. H.
56. Reuben Gray, U. S. S. S.
57. *Francis Chamberlain, 22d Wis.
58. Oscar Worthly, 2d N. H.
59. Jared Gray, 14th N. H.
60. †Albert S. Twitchell, 7th Me. B.
61. Freeman Lindsey, 5th N. H.
62. ‡Horace Dow, 8th N. H.
63. Walter S. Bailey, 17th N. H. and N. H. H. A.
64. William L. Rowell, 17th N. H.
65. Freeman H. Holmes, 9th N. H.
66. Charles A. Whipp, 14th N. H.
67. John D. Orcutt, 14th N. H.
68. Albion G. Evans, N. H. H. A.
69. Alfred C. Pratt, 17th, 2d and 9th N. H.
70. David Spreadbury, 13th N. H.
71. Ruel P. Stillings, 14th N. H.
72. Samuel L. Wellington, 5th Mass.
73. Charles C. Beaton, 5th N. H.
74. Don C. Clough, N. H. H. A.
75. Charles Forbes, 13th N. H.
76. Thomas S. Thayer, 5th N. H.
77. James N. King, Nat. Guards.
78. John O. Tuell, 6th Me.
79. Joseph P. Mathews, 5th N. H. and N. H. H. A.
80. †Enoch L. Clement, 5th N. H.
81. William W. Hendricks, 3d Vt.
82. James S. Brackett, 17th N. H.
83. Thomas Sullivan, 6th N. H.
84. Charles D. Kerney, 17th Vt.
85. David Legro, 15th N. H.
86. Phineas R. Hodgdon, N. H. H. A.
87. **Henry W. Loveland, 27th Mass.
88. W. J. Chamberlain, 17th N. H. and N. H. H. A.
89. Stephen Simmons, 17th Vt.
90. Frank M. Lucas, 8th Vt.
91. Charles Canfield, 15th Vt.
92. John Leonard, 2d and 11th Me.
93. Cyrus Messer, 14th Mass. and Mass. H. A.
94. William H. Tibbetts, 13th N. H.
95. Hugh Corrigan, 5th N. H.
96. Joseph Stevens, 29th Me.
97. Abner Bailey, 3d Vt.
98. William W. Pike, N. H. H. A.
99. James W. McKeen, 12th Me.
100. George B. Griffith, N. H. H. A.
101. Nahum E. Harvey, 3d Vt.
102. Samuel S. Whitney, 31st Me.
103. Napoleon B. Perkins, 5th Me. L. A.
104. Moses Benson, 14th N. H.

*Dead. †Demitted. ‡Dropped.

105. *Simon Connary, 9th N. H.
106. Alexander M. Beattie, 3d Vt.
107. Frank Bickford, 24th Me.
108. Joseph B. Cloudman, N. H. H. A.
109. Sylvanus Marshall, 1st Nevada.
110. George R. Bush, 6th Vt.
111. George R. Holmes, 14th N. H.
112. James D. Blodgett, N. H. H. A.
113. George T. Wentworth, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
114. George Hinman, 3d Vt.
115. Charles F. Presby, 8th Vt.
116. Alva B. Sleeper, 11th Vt.
117. Aaron R. Wheeler, 3d Vt.

* Dead.

118. George S. Blake, N. H. H. A.
119. Sylvanus R. Chesman, 5th N. H.
120. William Woodward, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
121. Peter Deering, 6th N. H.
122. Horace P. Moody, N. H. H. A.
123. William Dow, 10th Vt.
124. Ruel Sawin, 9th N. H.
125. Joseph Fontain, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
126. John G. Derby, 17th N. H.
127. Henry Houghton, 9th N. H.
128. D. T. Timberlake, 23d Me.
129. Nat. M. Davenport, 3d Mass.
130. William H. Veazie, 5th N. H.

ALMON B. WHITE POST, NO. 55, WHITEFIELD.

(Furnished by E. B. Cowing, Adjutant.)

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|--|--|
| 1. Charles F. Noyes, 2d Bat. U. S. V. C. | 34. Alfred B. Derby, D, 8th Vt. |
| 2. Eben W. Parker, I, 14th N. H. | 35. Ira S. M. Gove, A, 17th N. H. |
| 3. Elijah F. Marden, I, 5th N. H. | 36. Madison C. Rowe, C, 7th Me. |
| 4. Alex. M. Wentworth, C, 4th N. H., I, 20th Mass. | 37. George W. Place, I, H'y Art. |
| 5. Daniel W. Titus, I, 3d N. H. | 38. Richard Lane, Jr., L, H'y Art. |
| 6. Oliver B. Strout. | 39. Lewis L. Morse, H, 14th Me. |
| 7. Jonathan Dow, B, 5th N. H. | 40. Royal Hicks, A, 17th N. H. H'y Art. |
| 8. Henry O. Cram. | 41. W. H. Simonds, D, 13th N. H. |
| 9. Charles E. King, A, 17th N. H. | 42. Ephraim S. Miles, I, Vt. Cav. |
| 10. Joseph W. Marshall, L, 1st Cav. | 43. Horace M. Lindsey, |
| 11. Charles S. Parker. | 44. Samuel Resden, A, 26th Mass. |
| 12. Riva F. Parker, G, 11th N. H. | 45. Chauncey M. Snow, K, 8th Vt. |
| 13. Joseph L. Patten, F, 50th Mass. | 46. Ezra B. Cowing, A, 11th Vt. |
| 14. George M. Elliott, H, 1st Cav. | 47. Charles F. Marden, C, 2d N. H. |
| 15. Ambrose L. Vannah, E, 41st Mass. | 48. John O'Niel. |
| 16. Lewis D. White, L, H'y Art. | 49. Henry W. Libbey, B, 5th N. H. |
| 17. Sidney H. Elmer, H, 13th N. H. | 50. William J. Baker, A, 6th N. H. |
| 18. George Robinson, F, 2d N. H. | 51. James O. Hubbard, E, 14th N. H. |
| 19. Ezra D. Clark, I, 3d N. H. | 52. Spaulding S. Rich, E, 14th N. H. |
| 20. Azariah L. Clark, I, 3d N. H. | 53. Ben C. Garland, B, 16th N. H. |
| 21. Asa D. Hill, 3d Bat. Vt. Art. | 54. James Hagan, E, 7th R. I. |
| 22. Joseph Thompson. | 55. James H. Aldrich, 3d, 9th Vt. |
| 23. Lorenzo D. Witcher, C, 15th N. H. | 56. Charles W. Cushman, I, H'y Art. |
| 24. James H. Henselacker, C, 6th and 7th Me. | 57. William Barnett, D, 35th Mass. |
| 25. Moses Colby, E, 14th N. H. | 58. Albert I. Lindsey. |
| 26. Harlow Connor, D, 1st Cav. | 59. George W. Gage, E, 3d Vt. |
| 27. Charles M. Blood, I, 3d N. H. | 60. James P. Thorn, I, 55th Mass. |
| 28. George H. Gilidden, H, H'y Art. | 61. S. H. Barnett, H, 13th N. H. |
| 29. Moses C. Glines, E, 2d Vt. | 62. Henry McMillen, I, 3d Vt. |
| 30. Joseph T. Bemis, I, 1st Vt. Cav. | 63. Martin D. Bian, L, H'y Art. |
| 31. Jonathan M. Lang, I, H'y Art. | 64. Lewis H. Estes, H, 2d Vt. |
| 32. Joseph A. Wilkins, C, 40th Mass. | 65. Robert McCann, E, 11th Penn. Reserves. |
| 33. Albert W. Lane, L, H'y Art. | |

JOHN E. WILLIS POST, GORHAM.

(Furnished by Post Commander A. S. Twitchell, President Veterans' Union.)

(PRESENT MEMBERSHIP AND RESIDENCE.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Albert S. Twitchell, 7th Me. Light Bat., Gorham | 4. C. W. Nolen, 3d Del. Vols., Island Pond, Vt. |
| 2. Elmer L. Stevens, 10th Me. Vols., " | 5. Charles G. Hamlin, 1st N. H. H. A., Gorham |
| 3. Frank C. Stevens, 11th Me. Vols., " | 6. O. P. Howland, 2d Mass. H. A., " |

7. E. W. Forbes, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Berlin	55. Elery Wheeler, 17th N. H., 1st N. H. H. A.,	Shelburne
8. J. P. Dunham, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Norway, Me.	56. D. C. Bean, 17th N. H. Vols.,	Milan
9. S. E. Bartlett, 8th Me. Vols.,	Gorham	57. L. R. York, 12th Me. Vols.,	"
10. P. M. Morgan, 26th Me. Vols.,	"	58. H. J. Chandler, 9th N. H. Vols.,	"
11. W. Noyes, 15th Vt. Vols.,	"	59. A. J. Howard, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Gorham
12. I. W. Burbank, 5th N. H. Vols.,	"	60. C. F. Morgan, 20th Me. Vols.,	Milan
13. S. S. Chipman, Frigate Colorado,	"	61. C. W. Horn, 5th Me. Vols.,	"
14. Joseph Goodno, 1st N. H. H. A.,	"	62. S. L. Norton, 19th Me. Vols.,	Gorham
15. George W. Burbank, 8th Me. Vols.,	"	63. R. P. Noyes, 15th Vt. Vols.,	"
16. W. W. Goodridge, 25th Me. Vols.,	"	64. J. B. Lovejoy, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Dummer
17. Perrin Lombard, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan	65. W. J. Blake, 23d Me. Vols.,	Gorham
18. A. C. Gurney, 7th Me. Lt. Battery,	Gorham	66. Henry Goodno, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan
19. H. F. Wardwell, 4th N. H. Vols.,	Berlin	67. Freeman Tirrell, 6th N. H. Vols.,	Randolph
20. T. N. Wight, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Gorham	68. J. M. Newell, 2d N. H. Vols.,	Shelburne
21. R. H. Emerson, 1st N. H. H. A.,	"	69. Edgar Harriman, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Gilead, Me.
22. J. C. Evans, 14th N. H. Vols.,	"	70. A. H. Eastman, 12th N. H. Vols.,	Gorham
23. A. S. Bisbee, 13th Me. Vols.,	"	71. J. L. York, 2d N. H. Vols.,	Milan
24. A. R. Sylvester, 25th Me. Vols.,	Bethel, Me.	72. Joseph Pero, W. Gulf Squadron,	Berlin
25. Daniel Griffin, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Gorham	73. C. L. Bean, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Milan
26. Levi L. Brown, Monitor Monadnock,	"	74. W. F. Horn, 5th N. H. Vols.,	"
27. J. H. Thomas,	"	75. F. M. Lang, 5th N. H. Vols.,	"
28. Jas. W. Farrington, 3d N. H. Vols., (dead),	"	76. James Wilson, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Gorham
29. Calvin Morse, 5th N. H. Vols.,	"	77. G. W. Morrill, 14th Me. Vols.,	Berlin
30. O. B. Frank, 1st Me. Cavalry,	"	78. G. L. Vincent, 9th N. H. Vols.,	Chelsea, Mass.
31. S. A. Collins, 20th Me. Vols.,	Milan	79. Bernard McCormick, U. S. Marine Corps,	Gorham
32. J. J. Hawkins, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Gorham	80. S. P. Farewell, 5th Me. Battery,	Stark
33. W. H. Evans, 9th N. H. Vols.,	Milan	81. F. A. Edwards, 18th Me. Vols.,	Lincoln, Me.
34. I. S. Wells, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Gorham	82. Philemon Harriman, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Gilead, Me.
35. N. E. Burnett, 9th Me. Vols.,	Dummer	83. James Gorman, 16th Me. Vols.,	Randolph
36. A. J. Lary, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan	84. P. L. Goud, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Dummer
37. T. J. Lary, 14th N. H. Vols.,	"	85. George S. Goud, 14th N. H. Vols.,	"
38. Franklin Buck, 16th Me. Vols.,	Gorham	86. William H. Smith, 14th N. Y. Vols.,	Randolph
39. H. P. York, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan	87. E. R. Bennett, 12th Me. Vols.,	Gilead, Me.
40. J. McCormick, 5th N. H. Vols.,	Gorham	88. Erastus Thurlow, 29th Me. Vols.,	Berlin
41. H. V. Mason, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Berlin	89. P. B. Heath, 12th Me. Vols.,	Gilead, Me.
42. A. J. Magill, 10th Me. Vols.,	Dummer	90. David Sanborn, 25th Me. Vols.,	Gorham
43. A. J. Magill, 10th Me. Vols.,	"	91. Franklin Wheeler, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Berlin
44. C. W. Muzzey, Frigate Minnesota,	"	92. Edward Mason, 18th Mass. Vols.,	Gilead, Me.
45. D. G. Eastman, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan	93. J. N. Willey, 1st N. H. H. A.,	"
46. W. A. Willis, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Dummer	94. S. D. Green, 24th Mich. Vols.,	Berlin
47. J. W. Perkins, 2d N. H. Vols.,	Gorham	95. H. W. Rogers, 22d Me. Vols.,	Shelburne
48. I. W. Spiller, 5th Me. Battery,	Shelburne	96. Wm. Evans, 14th N. H. Vols., Cape Elizabeth, Me.	
49. C. E. Lowe, 1st N. H. H. A.,	Randolph	97. I. P. Wills, 28th Me. Vols.,	Shelburne
50. Jesse Tuttle, 17th N. H. Vols.,	Berlin	98. J. H. Trask, 30th Me. Vols.,	Gorham
51. J. W. Buzzell, 15th Vt. Vols.,	Randolph	99. H. L. Thurston, 8th N. H. Vols.,	Randolph
52. Adolph Laury, 14th N. H. Vols.,	Milan		
53. Levi Shedd, 5th Me. Vols.,	Gorham		
54. Clark Wayland, 5th Me. Vols.,	"		

CARLOS FLETCHER POST, NO. —, COLEBROOK.

(Furnished by Samuel I. Bailey, Adjutant.)

1. Elisha P. Hicks, 5th Me. Battery,	Colebrook	8. Elbridge G. Arlin, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Colebrook
2. Eben E. Noyes, N. H. H. Artillery,	Columbia	9. Thomas Smith, 13th N. H. Vols.,	"
3. James L. Loomis, 5th Me. Battery,	Colebrook	10. Levi Hicks, 13th N. H. Vols.,	"
4. Charles L. Morrison, 10th N. H. H. A.,	unknown	11. James W. Newton, 4th Vt.,	unknown
5. Hiram C. Young, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Colebrook	12. C. W. Deliver, 1st Conn.,	"
6. Robert Blakely, 2nd N. H. Vols.,	Columbia	13. C. S. Dalton, 13th N. H. Vols., W. Stewartstown	
7. John R. Little, 13th N. H. Vols., W. Stewartstown		14. H. H. Lanes, 9th N. H.,	unknown

15. *John Shallow, 3d Vt., Colebrook
16. Harry Gleason, 13th N. H. Vols., "
17. Thomas Mayo, 4th N. H. Vols., W. Stewartstown
18. Seth W. Tirrell, 5th Me. Battery, Colebrook
19. Joseph D. Little, unknown, "
20. William R. Jordan, 13th N. H. Vols., Columbia
21. Charles E. Rolfe, Heavy Art., unknown
22. Augustus Osgood, 13th N. H. Vols., Colebrook
23. †George B. Little, 3d Vt., Conn. Lake
24. William H. Cleveland, 5th Me. Battery, Columbia
25. †Daniel G. Ripley, 13th N. H. Vols., West
Stewartstown
26. †Gilbert Harriman, 3d Mass. H. A., Canaan, Vt.
27. ‡Elias Anderson, 13th N. H. Vols., unknown
28. G. S. Remick, U. S. Engineers, Colebrook
29. George H. Lang, 1st N. H. Cavalry, "
30. D. S. Stevens, U. S. Engineers, "
31. Truman D. Barnett, 13th N. H. Vols., "
32. †Hiram M. Harvey, 1st Vt. Vols., Canaan, Vt.
33. ‡William H. Graham, 13th N. H. Vols.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
34. Austin M. Jordan, 1st Reg. H. Art., Colebrook
35. Joseph Morrow, 4th Vt. Vols., unknown
36. William W. Barnett, 15th Vt. Vols., West
Stewartstown
37. Alma M. Cross, 13th N. H. Vols., Pittsburg
38. †Charles S. Holmes, 1st N. H. Art. Jefferson
39. †David P. Roby, 13th N. H. Vols., Colebrook
40. ‡John E. W. Glidon, 5th Maine, unknown
41. †Albert Harris, 13th N. H. Vols., Canaan, Vt.
42. †F. R. Luce, 2d Vt. Vols., unknown
43. Martin B. Noyes, 1st N. H. Art., Colebrook
44. William H. Shurtleff, 1st N. H. Art., Florida
45. Leonard A. Felton, 6th Mass., unknown
46. Alfred N. Alls, 1st N. H. H. A., Colebrook
47. †Gardner W. Smith, 13th N. H. Vols., unknown
48. §Malcom McAnnon, 7th Reg. N. H. V., "
49. George B. Abbott, 13th N. H. Vols., "
50. A. B. Gaskell, 2d Wisconsin, Colebrook
51. Henry Scott, 13th N. H. Vols., unknown
52. Fay Carleton, 2d N. H. Vols., "
53. †Charles Perry, 13th N. H. Vols., Pittsburg
54. †Samuel Keeble, 3d Vt. Vols., Canaan, Vt.
55. †Arnold Aldrich, unknown, Pittsburg
56. Henry Tewksbury, 1st N. H. H. A., Stewartstown
57. Whitcomb Tirrell, 1st Me. Battery, Pittsburg
58. †Isaac M. Wood, 5th Vt. Vols., unknown
59. †John Paul, 13th N. H. Vols., "
60. Nelson Haynes, unknown, "
61. †Clark Stevens, 2d N. H. Vols., North Stratford
62. Hiram B. Gould, 1st H. Art., Colebrook
63. †William W. Russ, 1st H. Art., Columbia
64. †Frank C. Roby, 1st Vt. Cavalry, North Stratford
65. James Spreadbury, 13th N. H. Vols., unknown
66. †H. T. Heath, 12th N. H. Vols., Stewartstown
67. †Philo VanDyke, 1st H. Art., "
68. †Wallace F. Severy, 3d Vt. Vols., North Stratford
69. Ira Noyes, 12th N. H. Vols., Colebrook
70. James Legro, 13th N. H. Vols., Columbia
71. †Thomas Bennett, unknown, North Stratford
72. Alonzo A. Martin, 3d Vt. Vols., Bloomfield, Vt.
73. †William McKinnon, 13th N. H. Vols., Pittsburg
74. †J. F. Burton, unknown, unknown
75. †C. A. Hutchinson, N. H. Art., Colebrook
76. †Charles R. Schoff, 16th Me. Vols., N. Stratford
77. †Simeon Merrill, 2d N. H. Vols., Pittsburg
78. Michael Tobin, 15th Me. Vols., Colebrook
79. Dexter S. French, 3d Vt. Vols., Stratford
80. Charles Heath, 13th N. H. Vols., Stewartstown
81. †Michael Lynch, 3d Vt. Vols., North Stratford
82. †Frank A. Roby, 9th Vt. Vols., Columbia
83. †Myron C. Fuller, 1st Vt. Cav., Bloomfield, Vt.
84. †A. S. Huggins, 13th N. H. Vols., Pittsburg
85. ‡Moses C. Heath, 5th N. H. Vols., Stewartstown
86. James M. Jordan, unknown, Colebrook
87. †George W. Rowell, 2d Vt., Columbia
88. †C. E. Smith, State Service, Hartford, Conn.
89. James B. Colby, 12th N. H. Vols., Columbia
90. Samuel I. Bailey, 18th N. H. Vols.,
91. †C. R. Blodgett, 13th N. H. Vols., Littleton
92. W. T. Keyes, 10th Me. Vols., Colebrook
93. John Jackson, 1st Vt. Cavalry, Bloomfield, Vt.
94. Joseph Watson, 3d Reg. Vt. Vols., N. Stratford
95. Jas. W. Clark, 4th Mass., Lincoln Plantation, Me.
96. Henry A. Keach, 13th N. H. Vols., Columbia
97. William B. Lacy, 13th N. H. Vols., died July 4, '85
98. †D. S. Chandler, 13th N. H. Vols., Colebrook
99. †John Gray, 8th Vt. Vols., Columbia
100. †E. L. Hunt, L. Art., & 3d Me. Vols., unknown
101. ‡George T. Bishop, 5th Me. Bat., Stewartstown
102. William H. Gault, 2d Vt. Vols. & 2d N. H.
Inf., Stewartstown
103. John S. Capen, 1st Mass. Cavalry, Colebrook
104. Charles D. Gamsby, 13th N. H. Vols., "
105. John H. Jordan, 1st H. Art., Lemington, Vt.
106. Edelbert Roundy, 9th Me. Inf., Colebrook
107. †N. Munn, 9th H. Art., Groveton
108. C. C. Hicks, 9th N. H. Vols., Colebrook
109. Edwin Small, 17th Me. Vols., "
110. Alvin W. Arlin, 1st H. Art., "
111. Owen F. Lombard, 5th Vols., "
112. Harvey C. Brown, 5th N. H. Vols., "
113. Hugh Hoyt, 17th U. S. I., Magalloway, Me.
114. Henry Ballantine, 11th Conn. Vols., Colebrook
115. George P. Brown, 6th N. H. Vols., "
116. Josiah Annis, 15th Vt., "

*Expelled. †Transferred. ‡Dropped. §Discharged.

MERRILL POST, NO. 65, WEST STEWARTSTOWN.

(Furnished by Sumner Rowell, Q. M.)

1. John H. Brooks, 3d Vt.,	Burlington, Vt.	24. A. M. Taylor, 12th Me.,	Pittsburg
2. Thomas H. Mayo, 4th N. H.,	W. Stewartstown	25. H. T. Owen, 15th Vt.,	Canaan
3. C. S. Dalton, 13th N. H.,	"	26. D. Chase, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Pittsburg
4. C. W. Deliber, 1st Conn. Cav.,	Berlin	27. *E. M. Danforth, 1st Vt.,	Clarksville
5. J. R. Little, 13th N. H.,	W. Stewartstown	28. S. Merrill, 2d N. H.,	Pittsburg
6. W. McKinnon, 13th N. H.,	Canada	29. *H. Sawyer, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Canada
7. D. G. Ripley, 13th N. H.,	W. Stewartstown	30. W. Derarth, 2d N. H.,	W. Stewartstown
8. G. W. Smith, 13th N. H.,	"	31. N. O. Tuttle, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	"
9. A. Hutchinson, 23d Mass.,	"	32. S. Richards, 3d Me.,	Pittsburg
10. A. Harriss, 13th N. H.,	Canaan	33. F. E. Robey, 3d Vt.,	"
11. S. Rowell, 1st N. H.,	W. Stewartstown	34. J. M. Keach, 3d Berdan's S. S.,	"
12. *O. L. Fling, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	"	35. I. J. Hartshorn, 9th Vt.,	Canaan
13. John Paul, 13th N. H.,	Pittsburg	36. S. T. Brunell, 1st Vt.,	"
14. *C. S. Holmes, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	"	37. J. C. Parish, 5th N. H.,	"
15. G. Harriman, 3d Mass. H. Art.,	Canaan	38. A. Chase,	"
16. *A. R. Aldrich, 2d N. H.,	"	39. J. Perry, 8th Vt.,	Pittsburg
17. Joseph Davis, 15th N. H.,	Pittsburg	40. M. McKinnon, 1st N. H.,	Canada
18. W. W. Scott, 13th N. H.,	"	41. J. E. Hibbard, 2d N. H.,	"
19. W. B. Huston, 1st N. H.,	Canaan	42. N. Beecher, 15th Me.,	Pittsburg
20. H. M. Harvey, 1st Vt.,	"	43. Thomas Thebault, 3d Vt. Bat.,	Canaan
21. S. Dunsmore, 9th N. H.,	Canada	45. A. Hanmah, 13th N. H.,	Canada
22. *J. C. Post, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Stewartstown	46. C. Perry, 13th N. H.,	Pittsburg
23. S. Keeble, 3d Vt.,	"	47. John Kingsley,	Canada

ROBERT R. THOMPSON POST, NO. 77, NORTH STRATFORD.

(Furnished by F. A. Roby.)

1. Clark Stevens, 2d H. Art.,	Stratford	19. Erastus Atherton, 13th Vt. Vols.,	Stratford
2. Henry B. Gilkey, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Northumberland	20. Wallace F. Sever, 3d Vt. Vols.,	"
3. M. C. Fuller, 1st Vt. Cav.,	Bloomfield, Vt.	21. W. W. Russ, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Columbia
4. W. H. Lovejoy, 2d U. S. Cav.,	Stratford	22. Abel Jordan, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Stratford
5. J. M. Wood, 5th Vt. Vols.,	Bloomfield, Vt.	23. Paul Kelley, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	"
6. Edward Beach, 9th Vt. Vols.,	Maidstone, Vt.	24. Samuel F. Brown, U. S. S. S.,	"
7. F. A. Roby, 9th Vt. Vols.,	Bloomfield, Vt.	25. Sabin Welcome, 5th Me. Vols.,	Bloomfield, Vt.
8. F. C. Roby, 1st Vt. Cav.,	"	26. Josiah W. Tebbetts, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Stratford
9. N. M. Johnson, 10th Vt. Vols.,	"	27. M. V. Reed, 9th Me. Vols.,	"
10. John Burton, 9th and 1st Me. Vet. Inf.,	Stratford	28. Calvin Fuller, 3d Vt. Vols.,	"
11. Ephraim H. Mahurin, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Columbia	29. Elisha P. Hicks, 5th Me. Battery,	Colebrook
12. W. E. Cram, 8th Vt. Vols.,	Maidstone, Vt.	30. Fred L. Kenney, unattached Inf.,	Stratford
13. Charles P. Schoff, 16th Me. Vols.,	Stratford	31. Geo. Montgomery, 9th Vt. Inf.,	Northumberland
14. Elwyn Holbrook, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Bloomfield, Vt.	32. Wellington Brown, 1st N. H. Cav.,	Stratford
15. John Jackson, 1st Vt. Cav., (died March, 1886.)	"	33. Edson Harriman, 3d Vt. Inf.,	"
16. Michael Lynch, 3d Vt. Vols.,	Stratford	34. Simeon Grover, Me. Inf.,	Columbia
17. Silas Curtis, 1st N. H. H. Art.,	Columbia	35. Gny Johnson, 13th N. H. Vols.,	Stratford
18. George Rowell, 2d Vt. Vols.,	"		

SUMMARY.

(In active membership.)

Cross Post, Lancaster.....	110
Willis Post, Gorham.....	39
Fletcher Post, Colebrook.....	72
White Post, Whitefield.....	64
Merrill Post, Stewartstown.....	41
Thompson Post, Stratford.....	35
Total.....	421

*Dropped.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages I have endeavored to present, as concisely as possible, and as accurately as the sources of information at command would allow, a record of the several organizations raised in the state, a list of the men who periled life and all its attractions to serve and save the country in its time of danger, and a summary of the forces raised, with an analysis of the loss by casualty and other causes, whereby these men are accounted for. Imperfect as this record is, and issued doubtfully, remembering the sensitive criticism that may properly follow each error of omission or commission in recording a soldier's service or valor, and remembering also the risk it runs in passing through the press, from type-setters and proof-readers unfamiliar with the writer's chirography, or the family names of the region, the best has been done that circumstances permitted, and this chapter is dedicated in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty to the good men living, and the memory of the good men dead, who illustrated their valor and their worth in responding to the call to arms.

No matter where or how their service was spent, how brief or how long their term of enlistment, the test of it all was the willingness to volunteer and the actual performance of that act. To obey orders was all that remained to them, the responsibility of events was elsewhere. Theirs was the soldierly duty of devotion and obedience, and so all are alike entitled to the respect and gratitude that should follow noble and hazardous endeavor honestly undertaken and service well performed.

It was the marvel of the time that the armies of the Union should be absorbed at the close of the war, into the body of the people without disturbance, and the transformation from the soldier to the citizen became so complete as to leave no trace. This is the crowning glory of the republic. The citizen is a soldier in time of war, and the soldier is a citizen in time of peace.

Under the guise of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man, the laborer, the soldiers of Coös who in perilous times followed the drum-beat in scenes of high endeavor, have steadily since the war been pursuing the paths of honest toil. They have been the best of citizens, because in their own persons they tried and solved the great problem of the worth of the government they defended, saved and now enjoy, and it is proper that the diminishing column that remains should receive the respect of each community wherein its members are exemplary, modest, industrious and worthy citizens.

Green be your graves, oh comrades, who have gone before! Fresh and sweet be the memories that float from the past; and hallowed be the love that bears, and shall bear you ever in tender remembrance! Dire was the conflict, but your reveries are unbroken, and ye rest well; the eternal

mountains guard your slumbers and the singing waters chant your even-song! Long and weary was the way, but ye laid down beside the path of duty, and generations yet unborn, following the beautiful custom of Memorial Day, shall, as the gloom of winter melts into the smile of spring, spread your graves with vernal tributes and perpetuate the grand idea, that the loftiest conception of patriotism, the truest test of manhood, is that which impels the citizen in the hour of its peril, to offer his life for the state.

Let us keep the nation worthy the sacrifices that preserved its life, so that they may not have been made in vain, and that the country, thus rescued, may escape the dangers of faction, and remain through the distant future, the refuge of the oppressed, the home of an enlightened and happy people.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LANCASTER—*Court Houses, Jails, etc.*—In the interval between the organization of the county and the building of the original court house, the courts were held in the hall of Col. John Willson's store, which stood at the north end of Main street, and was also occupied by North Star Lodge of Masons. At this time a room was prepared to serve for a jail, and Judge William Lovejoy was the first jailer. The first court-house was built in 1806, on the southwest corner of Main and Bridge streets. It was a square wooden building of one room, with a flat roof. The juries used Willson's hall. The house was heated by an inverted potash kettle, with a hole in the bottom, upon an arch of brick, with a flaring stove-pipe to carry away the smoke. The "Old Meeting House" being excessively cold, the funerals in winter were generally held in the court-house. After a while a bell was procured to announce the opening of court. This was suspended from a gallows of two poles, and has quite a history. It was originally brought to the county by "Guinea" Smith, and placed on a tripod of poles, near his factory at Colebrook. After the factory was burned, Francis Wilson bought the bell and brought it to Lancaster. When no longer required at the court-house, it was used at the old academy, and afterward at the machine shop of Thompson, Williams & Co.

The old jail was built in 1806, near where the present one stands, and the site for both jail and court-house was given by Artemas Wilder. This

jail was built of hewn elm logs, firmly bolted. It had an upper and lower room, with massive wooden doors. For years Coös and the "border" was a favorite resort of desperadoes and counterfeiters, with some of whom, after imprisonment, the keepers had serious struggles, and the large rings in the floor, and the heavy iron chains, used to connect them with the fetters of the prisoners, were in frequent use. This jail was burned January 9, 1858, and the present stone one erected soon after.

The old court-house became antiquated and too small, yet there was hesitation regarding the building a new one until Judge Livermore, in 1831, peremptorily ordered the erection of a new one, and specified the plan. In 1868, when this court-house was demolished, one of the workmen found in the arch of the eastern gable, securely fastened to the building, a package which contained a copy each of "The New Hampshire Patriot" and the Haverhill "Democratic Republican," and the following statement written by Richard Eastman:—

"This building was erected for holding the Courts in the County of Coös, State of New Hampshire. Commenced June 7, 1831, and will probably be completed by October 1, of the same year, expense about \$1,800. The stone and brick work was undertaken by Gen. John Willson and Lieut. Joseph Cady. The stone work cut and hammered by Eliza Cushman and William Holmes. Master workman of the brick work, Capt. Peter Merrill. Assistant workmen, William Page, Zadock Cady, Joseph C. Cady, Calvin Willard, Jonathan W. Willard. Tenders, Josiah G. Hobart, Samuel Banfield, William W. Moore, William Horn, Franklin Savage. The carpenters' work done under the superintendence of William Moody. The joiners' work done by Richard Eastman, Elijah D. Twombly, Artemas Lovejoy. The committee who superintended the whole building of said house were John W. Weeks, Thomas Carlisle and Richard Eastman."

In 1853-54 a county building was erected for the county offices on the bank of Israel's river near the grist-mill. This was shored and braced up for many years to keep it from falling into the river. Both this and the court-house required costly and extensive repairs; even with these they would not be what the progress of the county demanded, and, in 1868, it was voted "to demolish the county building, and enlarge and repair the court-house to accommodate the courts and the county offices." The foundation walls, however, were found to be unsafe, and, at last, an entirely new building was decided upon. This was brick, two stories high, 40x70 feet in size, surmounted by a cupola and bell, and completed in May, 1869. The offices of the probate judge and register of deeds and two jury rooms were on the ground floor. The second story contained a high and well-ventilated court-room of ample proportions, and the offices of the county treasurer and commissioners. Its original cost was about \$17,000, but alterations and improvements brought the whole expense of construction up to nearly \$30,000. The building was an ornament to Lancaster, and a source of pride to the people of the entire county. The county commissioners, Gen. A. J. Congdon, Seneca S. Merrill and

John C. Leighton, who had charge of its erection, well discharged their trust.

In 1885 the county delegation voted to rebuild the vaults, which were not considered safe depositories of the records. These were completed at a cost of \$3,000 in 1886. To hasten their drying stoves had been placed in them, and fires were maintained for some days. On the night of November 4, 1886, workmen were engaged until midnight in placing steam-heating apparatus into the building. After their departure M. A. Hastings, clerk of the court, J. W. Flanders, register of probate, and C. A. Cleveland, register of deeds, made an examination of the building and everything appeared safe; but between two and three in the morning the court-house was discovered in flames. The loss was complete; building, records, and everything connected therewith were destroyed, only a few half-charred leaves remaining of the immense number of records which told the history of the county for eighty-two years. Hon. W. S. Ladd had his law office in the court-house, and all his law papers and documents, together with a library valued at about \$9,000, were consumed.

A county convention met at the town hall of Lancaster December 9, 1886, and organized to consider the question of rebuilding the court-house. An effort was made to delay action so that the people might vote on the matter of removal of the county seat from Lancaster. The thriving town of Berlin offered to build a court-house equally as good as the one destroyed, by contributions of its citizens, if the county seat was removed thither. Groveton presented its claims and a liberal subscription paper, but the convention adopted this resolution by a vote of thirteen to six:

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to rebuild the court-house and county offices, on the present court-house site, in Lancaster village, and that any part of said sum not expended on the completion of said building be covered back into the county treasury."

The convention also instructed the county commissioners to immediately proceed to rebuild the court-house building. Various plans were submitted; finally one presented by a Boston architect was accepted; Mead, Mason & Co., of Concord, awarded the contract for erecting the court-house, and it is now in process of construction. It will cost over \$17,000, and will be the best public edifice in this section of the state. It is 50x70 feet, with a six foot projection on each side, making the front end sixty-six feet, three stories high, and a cupola and spire, running up nearly 100 feet from the foundation. Underneath the whole is a basement, wherein is to be located the steam boiler, water closets, coal bins, etc. The entire building is to be of brick and granite, and the design is a very handsome one. On the first floor is the registry of deeds, registry of probate, clerk's office, commissioners' room, grand jury room, and vaults, located about the same as in the old house. In the front and center is the vestibule, 16x26 feet, with two flights of stairs, and a janitor's closet. On the second floor is the court

room, 50x50, two stories high, lighted by north, south and west windows. In the front end, over the registers' offices, are the judge's room, lawyers' and consultation rooms, and janitor's room. Over these, in the third story, are two jury rooms, sheriff's room, etc. Lavatories and water closets are on every floor, and conveniently arranged. The building is to be heated by a fifteen-horse power, 100 pounds hydraulic pressure, sectional steam boiler.*

County Alms House.—The question of purchasing a county farm was presented to the county convention in 1862, but that body was not willing to assume any responsibility without instruction, and referred the matter to the people, who defeated it at the town meetings in March, 1863. A report prepared in 1861 showed at that date seventy-nine persons receiving aid from the county, and that out of an entire tax of \$6,541.72, the support of county paupers called for \$5,305.09. The subject of a farm was still agitated, and a county convention called to meet in Lancaster, January 19, 1865, to consider and act upon the matter. The question was referred again to the voters, and the final result was the purchase of the beautiful farm of Isaiah H. Pickard, located on the Connecticut river, about one-third of a mile from West Stewartstown, in the town of Stewartstown. The farm contained six hundred acres, with upland, grazing and woodland, a meadow of eighty acres, a sugar orchard of 1,300 trees, and a heavy growth of fine spruce, hemlock, and other lumber trees. There was on the farm a good two-story house, 36x26 feet in size, which was made the basis to the alms house constructed in 1867. To this farm house an addition was made of a three-story building, eighty feet long and thirty-eight feet wide. In this 150 paupers could be accommodated. The price paid for the farm was \$7,000; the building and other improvements cost \$11,000 more.

The commissioners were fortunate in obtaining Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hannaford as superintendent and matron. For twenty years they have done most faithful service. The alms house was opened in October, 1867, with nearly sixty-five inmates. Fire escapes have been placed in suitable locations to admit of prompt escape in case of need, while danger from fire is at the minimum, as the heating is done by steam. The farm and alms house are model ones, comprising every thing needed for the comfort of the unfortunate guests, of which there have been at one time as many as 121, and the average during the last ten years about 100. About one thousand dollars is now being expended for the improvement of the reservoir and sewerage.

*For Colebrook court-house, see Bench and Bar.

CHAPTER XIX.

NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

Early Representatives — Classed Representatives — Senators — County Officers.

REPRESENTATIVES *in Congress* — John W. Weeks, 1829-1833; Jared W. Williams, 1837-1841; Jacob Benton, 1867-1871; Ossian Ray, 1883-1884.

United States Commissioner and Consul-General to Hayti — Benjamin F. Whidden, 1862-1865.

Governor. — Jared W. Williams, 1847-1848.

Members of Governor's Council. — John H. White, Lancaster, June, 1839, to June, 1842; Aurin M. Chase, Whitefield, June, 1858, to June, 1859; Ethan Colby, Colebrook, June, 1862, to June, 1863; Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, 1867 to 1869; Nathan R. Perkins, Jefferson, 1873 to 1875; David M. Aldrich, Whitefield, 1884.

Members of Constitutional Conventions. — In 1775, Abijah Larned, Cockburne; 1778, none; 1781, David Page, Lancaster; 1788, Capt. John Weeks, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Dartmouth, Cockburne, Coleburne, and Piercy; 1791, William Cargill, Lancaster; 1850, G. W. M. Pitman, Bartlett; Benjamin Thompson, Berlin and Milan; Robert Tuttle, Carroll, &c.; Hazen Bedel, Colebrook; Abram Boynton, Columbia; Gideon Tirrill, Clarksville and Pittsburg; Benjamin D. Brewster, Dalton; Moses Thurstin, Errol, &c.; Joseph Perkins, Jackson; B. H. Plaisted, Jefferson; John H. White, Lancaster; William M. Smith, Stewartstown; J. B. Brown, Northumberland; John D. Burbank, Shelburne, Gorham, &c.; Moses Jackson, Stark and Dummer; Ralph Fiske, Whitefield. 1876, Horace C. Sawyer, Berlin; Josiah Young, Clarksville; Hazen Bedel, Frank Aldrich, Colebrook; S. M. Harvey, Columbia; Bert A. Taylor, Dalton; I. C. Wight, Dummer; John Akers, Errol; B. F. Howard, Gorham; N. R. Perkins, Jefferson; Jacob Benton, William Burns, Lancaster; Adams Twitchel, Milan; Robert Atkinson, Northumberland; David Blanchard, Pittsburg; George Wood, Randolph; Hiram T. Cummings, Shelburne; Joseph A. Pike, Stark; Edwin W. Drew, Stewartstown; George R. Eaton, Stratford; A. L. Brown, Moses H. Gordon, Whitefield.

Bank Commissioners. — James M. Rix, 1843-1846; 1848-1854; Henry O. Kent, 1866-1869.

EARLY REPRESENTATIVES.

Date.	Towns Classified.	Name of Representative.	Date.	Towns Classified.	Name of Representative.
	Apthorp, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford,			Littleton, Lyman, Landaff, Concord, Bath, Dalton.	
1775,	Cockburne, Colburn, Conway, Shelburne, (and towns above.	Capt. Abijah Larned.	1785,		Maj. John Young.
1776,	Same Class.	Col. Joseph Whipple.	1786,	Same Class.	Maj. John Young.
1777,	" "	Col. Joseph Whipple.	1787,	" "	Not Represented.
	Apthorp, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Cockburne, Colburn.		1788,	" "	Maj. Samuel Young.
1778,		Col. Joseph Whipple.	1789,	" "	Maj. John Young.
1779,	Same Class.	Capt. Jeremiah Eames.	1790,	" "	Maj. Samuel Young.
1780,	" "	Capt. Jeremiah Eames.	1791,	" "	Maj. John Young.
1781,	" "	Capt. Jeremiah Eames.	1792,	" "	Peter Carleton.
1782,	" "	Col. Joseph Whipple.		Littleton, Lancaster, Dartmouth, Dalton.	
1783,	" "	Col. Joseph Whipple.	1793,		Jonas Wilder, Jr.
	Apthorp, Bath, Lyman, Gunthwait, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Dartmouth, Colburn, Cockburne.		1794,	Same Class.	James Williams.
1784,		Maj. John Young.	1795,	" "	Jonathan Cram.
			1796,	" "	Col. Richard C. Everett.
			1797,	" "	Col. Richard C. Everett.
			1798,	" "	James Rankin.
			1799,	" "	Col. Richard C. Everett.
			1800.	—Col. Richard C. Everett.	
			1801.	—Col. Richard C. Everett, Maj. Nathan Barlow, Jeremiah Eames, Jr.	
			1802.	—Col. Richard C. Everett, Col. Nathan Barlow, Capt. Jeremiah Eames.	
			1803.	—Mr. William Lovjoy, Col. Nathan Barlow, Jo- seph Loomis, Esq.	
			1804.	—William Lovejoy, Nathan Barlow, Esq., Joseph Loomis, Esq.	

These early representatives were men of strong character, and it may be interesting to know their birthplace, residence, occupation, and politics, which we are enabled to give by the courtesy of Hon. A. S. Batchellor, who has furnished the above list and these particulars. Capt. Abijah Larned, of Cockburne, born in Killingly, Conn., was a carpenter. Col. Joseph Whipple, of Dartmouth, born in Kittery, Me., merchant; Democrat. Capt. Jeremiah Eames, of Northumberland, a native of Salem, Mass., farmer; Democrat. Major John Young, of Gunthwait, born in Haverhill, Mass., farmer; Democrat. Major Samuel Young, of Concord, birthplace Haverhill, Mass., farmer; Democrat. Jonas Wilder, Jr., of Lancaster, born in Templeton, Mass., merchant; Federalist. Peter Carleton, of Landaff, born in Haverhill, farmer; Democrat. James Williams, of Littleton, a native of Salem, Mass., farmer; Federalist. Jonathan Cram, of Lancaster, birthplace Poplin, N. H., farmer; Federalist. Richard C. Everett, of Lancaster, born in Attleboro, Mass., lawyer; Federalist. James Rankin, of Littleton, born in Paisley, Scotland, farmer; Federalist.

CLASSED REPRESENTATIVES FROM ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

(Compiled from N. H. Registers.)

- A. 1805.—Adams, Chatham; Locations and Gones—T. Chadbourne's, Gaffer's, M. H. Wentworth's, Roger's and Treadwell's, Martin's, Theo. Dame's, Sherburne's, et. al., Jno. Hurd's, Stephen Holland's, Arch. Stark's, Samuel Hale's, Francis Green's, Ringo and Pierce's, Vere Royce's, Wm. Stark's, Phillip Bailey's, Robert Furnass's, Samuel Gilman's, McMillan's, David Gilman's, Gridley's, Gray's, Nash and Sawyer's. } Silas Meserve.
- B. 1805.—Bretton Woods, Jefferson, Lancaster. } William Lovejoy.
- C. 1805.—Cockburne, Colebrook, Erol, Shelburne, Stewartstown. } James Hugh.
- D. 1805.—Northumberland, Piercy, Stratford. } J. M. Tillotson.
- A. 1806.—Same as A, 1805, and Bartlett, Silas Meserve.
- “ “ B. 1805, William Lovejoy.
- “ “ C. “ James Hugh.
- “ “ D. “ Abner Clark.
- A. 1807.—Same as A, 1806, save Theo. Dame's Location, } Silas Meserve.
- Same as B, 1805, William Lovejoy.
- “ “ C. “ Hez. Parsons.
- “ “ D. “ E. H. Mahurin.
- 1808.—Same as A, 1807, Silas Meserve.
- “ “ B, 1805, William Lovejoy.
- “ “ C. “ Jere. Eames.
- “ “ D. “ E. H. Mahurin.
- 1809.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.
- “ “ B, 1805, William Lovejoy.
- C. “ “ C, 1805, and Dixville and Shelburne } Addition.
- Class D, 1805, J. M. Tillotson.
- 1810.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.
- “ “ B, 1805, William Lovejoy.
- “ “ D, 1805, James Lucas.
- E. Cockburne, Colebrook, } Jere. Eames, Jr
- Dixville and Erol, }
- F. Shelburne and Addition, } Jere. Eames.
- Stewartstown, }
- 1811.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.
- “ “ B, 1805, and Millsfield, Wm. Lovejoy.
- C. “ “ C, 1809, save Dixville, Ch. Thompson.
- “ “ D, 1805, James Lucas.
- A. 1812.—Class A, 1806, save the several Locations (} David Badger.
- and Gones therein mentioned, }
- Class B, 1805, Samuel Plaisted.
- “ “ E, 1810, save Dixville, Jere. Eames.
- G. Northumberland, Piercy, and Pauls- } Joshua Marshall.
- bury, Stratford, }
- A. 1813.—Class A, 1812, save Chatham, David Badger.
- Northumberland and Stratford, } Thomas Eames.
- H. Dalton and Whitefield, Edward Reid.
- B. Class B, 1805, save Bretton Woods, A. N. Brackett.
- 1814.—Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter.
- Colebrook and Dalton, Edmund Kezer.
- Northumberland, Whitefield, Stratford, } J. Marshall.
- I. 1815.—Northumberland, Piercy, Stratford, } James Lucas.
- Stewartstown, }
- Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter.
- “ “ B, “ A. N. Brackett.
- “ “ H, “ John Wilder.
- J. Columbia and Colebrook, Jared Cone.
- 1816.—Class I, 1815, N. Baldwin.
- “ “ B, 1813, A. N. Brackett.
- “ “ H, “ P. Cushman.
- “ “ J, 1815, Jared Cone.
- “ “ A, 1812, Asa Eastman.
- 1817.—“ “ I, 1815, John M. Tillotson.
- “ “ B, 1813, A. N. Brackett.
- “ “ J, 1815, Hezekiah Parsons.
- “ “ A, 1812, J. Pendexter, Jr.
- 1818.—“ “ A, 1813, Jonathan Meserve.
- “ “ J, 1815, Hezekiah Parsons.
- I. “ “ I, 1815, save Stewartstown, J. M. Tillotson.
- 1819.—“ “ A, 1813, Jonathan Meserve.
- “ “ I, 1818, N. Baldwin.
- 1820.—“ “ A, 1813, J. Pendexter, Jr.
- “ “ H, “ David Burns.
- “ “ J, 1815, Samuel Pratt.
- “ “ I, 1818, N. Baldwin.
- 1821.—“ “ G, 1812, Joshua Marshall.
- “ “ A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ H, “ Samuel Burnham.
- J. “ “ J, 1815, and Stewartstown, Jeremiah Eames.
- 1822.—“ “ G, 1812, J. M. Tillotson.
- “ “ A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ J, 1821, Lewis Loomis.
- 1823.—“ “ G, 1812, Seth Ames.
- “ “ A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ J, 1821, Lewis Loomis.
- 1824.—Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ J, 1821, Ephraim H. Mahurin.
- G. “ “ G, 1812, and Randolph, Joshua Marshall.
- 1825.—“ “ A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ H, 1813, Eben. Rix.
- K. Bretton Woods, Kilkenny, and Jefferson, } Barker Burbank.
- J. Class J, 1815, } and Dixville } Ephraim H. Mahurin.
- and Erol, }
- D. Class D, 1805, and Milan } J. Marshall.
- and Randolph, }
- 1826.—Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter, Jr.
- “ “ H, 1813, Jno. M. Gove.
- “ “ J, 1825, Hezekiah Parsons.
- “ “ K, 1825, William Chamberlain.
- “ “ D, 1825, J. Marshall.
- 1827.—“ “ A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
- “ “ H, 1813, Eben. Rix.
- “ “ J, 1825, Hezekiah Parsons.
- “ “ K, 1825, B. Burbank.
- “ “ D, 1825, Thomas Eames.

- 1828.—Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
 " H, 1813, J. M. Gove.
 " J, 1815, Abraham Boynton.
- L. Dixville, Errol,
 Millsfield, and } Jeremiah Lovering.
 Stewartstown.
- M. Maynesborough, Success, } B. Burbank.
 and Shelburne.
- K. Class K, 1825, }
 and Randolph, } William Chamberlain.
 and Nash and }
 Sawyer's Loc- }
 cation.
- D. 1828.—Class D, 1825, except } Thomas Peverly.
 Randolph.
- 1829.—Class J, 1815, Roswell Hobart.
 " D, 1828, Samuel Porter.
 " H, 1813, Asa Taylor.
 " K, 1828, George P. Plaisted.
 " L, 1828, Jeremiah Lovering.
 " M, 1828, save
- M. Maynesborough and Berlin, } B. Burbank.
- 1830.—Class D, 1828, Caleb Smith.
 " H, 1813, Simon Warner.
 " J, 1815, William Holkins.
 " K, 1828, W. Chamberlain.
 " L, 1828, Benjamin Drew.
 " M, 1829, Robert Ingalls.
- D. 1831. — " D, 1828, save Stratford, Ransom
 Twitchell.
 " J, 1815, William Holkins.
 " K, 1828, Clovis Lowe.
 " L, 1828, Benjamin Drew.
 " M, 1829, B. Burbank.
- N. Jackson and Bartlett, George P. Meserve.
 1832.—Class N, 1831, George P. Meserve.
 " M, 1829, Robert Ingalls.
- O. Carroll, Jefferson, Kilkenny, } Clovis Lowe,
 ny, and Randolph, }
 Class J, 1815, A. Boynton.
 " L, 1828, B. Brainard.
 " D, 1831, Francis Lang.
- 1833.—Class J, 1815, Jonas Mills.
- L. " L, 1828 and Clarksville, B. Brainard.
 Dalton and Stark, Thomas Smith.
 Jefferson and Kilkenny, Clovis Lowe.
 Northumberland and Stratford, T. L.
 Marshall.
 Milan and Stark, R. Twitchell.
- 1834.—Colebrook and Columbia, Abr. Boynton.
 Class L, 1833, and Berlin, Benjamin
 Thompson.
 Dalton and Carroll, Asa Taylor,
 Jefferson and Kilkenny, David Pinkham.
 Northumberland and Stratford, T. L.
 Marshall.
 Milan and Stark, Aaron Potter
- 1835.—Class L, 1834, B. Thompson.
 Colebrook and Columbia, Heze. Parsons.
 Dalton and Carroll, Benjamin Brooks, Jr.
 Jefferson and Kilkenny, D. Pinkham.
 Northumberland and Stratford, S. T.
 Brown.
- Milan and Stark, R. Twitchell.
- 1836.—Colebrook and Columbia, R. Hobart.
 Dalton and Carroll, Asa Taylor.
 Jefferson and Kilkenny, Robert Tuttle.
 Northumberland and Stratford, S. F.
 Brown.
- Milan and Stark, Aaron Potter.
- 1837.—Class L, 1834, William Chase.
 Dalton and Carroll, William Denison.
 Jefferson and Kilkenny, David Legro.
- Northumberland and Stratford, H. Lucas.
 Milan and Stark, Th. Wheeler.
- 1838.—Dalton and Carroll, James B. Sumner.
 Jefferson and Randolph, David Legro.
 Milan, Stark and Dummer, Aaron J. Smith.
 Northumberland and Stratford, Hiram
 Lucas.
 Shelburne and Gorham, Oliver B. Howe.
 Class L, 1834, Jeremiah Young.
- 1839.—Dalton and Carroll, J. B. Sumner.
 Jefferson and Randolph, Robert Tuttle.
 Milan Stark, and Dummer, Peter Wheeler.
 Northumberland and Stratford, Abijah S.
 French.
 Shelburne and Gorham, Robert Ingalls.
 Class L, 1834, Jeremiah Young.
- 1840.—Berlin, &c.,* Daniel Green.
 Carroll, &c., Thomas Smith.
 Clarksville, &c., Josiah A. Young.
 Dalton, &c., Aaron Babin.
 Jefferson and Randolph, Robert Tuttle.
 Milan and Stark, Aaron J. Smith.
 Northumberland and Stratford, A. S.
 French.
- 1841.—Carroll, &c., Eben. Glines,
 Jackson, &c., J. P. Emery.
 Jefferson, &c., Justus Lowe.
 Milan, &c., Peter Wheeler.
 Shelburne, &c., Daniel Green.
 Stratford, &c., Nahum D. Day.
- 1842.—Milan, &c., Harwood Pike.
 Stratford, &c., N. D. Day.
- 1843.—No classified towns.
- 1844.—" " "
- 1845.—Berlin, Gorham, Shelburne, D. Wheeler.
 Carroll, Nash and Sawyer, }
 Location, Hart's Location } R. Tuttle.
 and Crawford's Purchase, }
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, J. F.
 Gerrish.
 Jefferson and Randolph, Jas. G. Summers.
 Northumberland and Stratford, J. B.
 Brown.
 Milan, Stark and Dummer, Joshua Parker.
- Q. Pittsburg, Clarksville, }
 Dixville, Millsfield, } N. Perkins.
 Errol.
- 1846.—Berlin, Gorham and Shelburne,
 D. Wheeler.
 Class P; 1845, Abel Crawford.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, J. F.
 Gerrish.
 Jefferson and Randolph, Edward Parsons.
 Northland and Stratford, J. B. Brown.
 Milan, Stark and Dummer, A. J. Smith.
 Class Q, 1845, William Dunn.
- 1847.—Berlin, Gorham, Shelburne, Thomas J.
 Hubbard.
 Class P, 1845, Abel Crawford.
 " Q, " R. J. Blanchard.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, N. P.
 Meserve.
 Jefferson and Randolph, Edward Parsons.
 Milan, Stark, Dummer, Amos Green.
 Northland and Stratford, R. Gamsby.
- 1848.—Berlin, Gorham, Shelburne, Thomas J.
 Hubbard.
 Class P, 1845, Samuel Worthley.
 " Q, " R. J. Blanchard.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, N. P.
 Meserve.
 Jefferson and Randolph, B. H. Plaisted.
 Milan, Stark, Dummer, Harwood Pike.
 Northland and Stratford, R. Gamsby.

*" &c." is rather indefinite, but I copy as given in "Register."

- 1849.—Class P, 1845, Samuel Worthley.
 " Q, " save Clarksville, Sam'l Akers.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, N. P. Meserve.
 Milan, Stark, Dummer, P. Wheeler.
 Northland and Stratford, C. Bellows.
- 1850.—Berlin and Milan, Joshua Parker.
 Gorham, Shelburne and Randolph,
 J. D. Burbank.
 Class P, 1845, Samuel Holmes.
 " Q, 1849, Samuel Akers.
 Jackson, Pinkham's Grant, G. H. Pinkham.
 Stark and Dummer, Moses Jackson.
 Northland and Stratford, J. B. Brown.
- 1851.—Berlin, Gorham, Shelburne, S. Chipman.
 Class P, 1845, S. Holmes.
 Dixville, Errol, Millsfield, M. Thurston.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, John T. Amy.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant,
 G. H. Pinkham.
 Jefferson and Randolph, B. H. Plaisted.
 Stark and Dummer, J. R. Briggs.
 Stratford and Northumberland,
 R. S. Marshall.
- 1852.—Randolph, Gorham and Shelburne,
 James C. Seates.
 Class P, 1845, Joseph L. Gibbs.
 Dixville, Errol, Millsfield, Elliot Harper.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, John T. Amy.
 Jackson and Pinkham's Grant,
 Samuel Hazelton.
 Milan and Berlin, H. T. Ellingwood.
 Stark and Dummer, Moses Jackson.
 Stratford and Northland, R. S. Marshall.
- 1853.—Randolph, Gorham and Shelburne,
 T. J. Hubbard.
 Class P, 1845, Joseph L. Gibbs.
 Dixville, Errol, Millsfield, etc., E. Harper.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, A. F. Abbott.
 Milan and Berlin, R. H. Wheeler.
 Stark and Dummer, E. Horn.
- 1854.—Carroll and Hart's Location, Wm. J. Hobbs.
 Dummer and Stark, Levi Rowell.
 Errol, Cambridge and Millsfield,
 George R. Randall.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Samuel Comstock.
- 1855.—Carroll and Hart's Location, W. J. Hobbs.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Samuel Comstock.
 Randolph, Shelburne and Gorham,
 John D. Burbank.
 Dummer and Stark, John R. Briggs.
 Errol, Cambridge,
 Dixville, Millsfield and Wentworth's } Ziba F. Durkee.
 Location.
- 1856.—Berlin and Randolph, Merrill C. Forist.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, John Hunt.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, S. Comstock.
 Dummer and Stark, Levi Rowell.
 Errol, Cambridge, Dixville, Millsfield, Wentworth's Location, } Z. F. Durkee.
- 1857.—Berlin and Randolph, Daniel Green.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Charles S. Leavitt.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Moody B. Quimby.
 Dummer and Stark, Elijah Griffin.
 Errol, Cambridge, Dixville, Millsfield and Wentworth's Loca. } Wm. W. Bragg.
- Gorham and Stratford, John T. Peaslee).
 1858.—Berlin and Randolph, Geo. P. Hodgman,
 Carroll and Hart's Location, David Emery.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Moody B. Quimby).
 Dummer and Stark, Solomon Cole.
 Errol, Cambridge, Dixville, Wentworth's Location, David H. Thompson).
- 1859.—Berlin and Randolph, Geo. P. Hodgman.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, David Emery.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, David Johnson.
 Stark and Dummer, F. Leighton).
- 1860.—Berlin and Randolph, Fletcher J. Bean.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Charles S. Leavitt.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, David Johnson.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., Moses F. Coolidge.
 Stark and Dummer, Solomon Cole.
- 1861.—Berlin and Randolph, Fletcher J. Bean.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, P. Rosebrook.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, G. Washburne.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., M. F. Coolidge.
 Shelburne and Green's Location, J. M. Thompson.
 Stark and Dummer, Gilman Twitchell.
- 1862.—Berlin and Randolph, John F. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Phineas Rosebrook.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Jno. Keysar.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., Samuel Akers.
 Stark and Dummer, Sylvester Cole).
- 1863.—Berlin and Randolph, Jno. C. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Geo. W. Tufts.
 Clarksville and Pittsburg, Jno. Keysar.
 Stark and Dummer, G. Twitchell).
- 1864.—Berlin and Randolph, Cyrus Wheeler.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Geo. W. Tufts.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., David W. Wright.
- 1865.—Berlin and Randolph, William A. Wilson.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, L. C. Ashbrook.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., David W. Wright.
 Stark and Dummer, John M. Bickford.
- 1866.—Berlin and Randolph, Robert I. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Samuel Worthley.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., Albert J. Peaslee.
 Stark and Dummer, Luke Cole).
- 1867.—Berlin and Randolph, Robert I. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Samuel Worthley.
 Errol & Cambridge, &c., Albert J. Peaslee.
 Stark and Dummer, John M. Bickford.
- 1868.—Berlin and Randolph, Daniel Green.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, Charles S. Leavitt.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., C. L. Heywood.
 Stark and Dummer, Luke Cole).
- 1869.—Berlin and Randolph, Daniel Green.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, C. S. Leavitt.
 Errol, Cambridge, &c., C. L. Heywood.
 Stark and Dummer, C. E. Bickford.
- 1870.—Berlin and Randolph, J. E. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, M. P. Rosebrook.
 Errol, Cambridge, D. H. Thurston.
 Stark and Dummer, J. A. Pike).
- 1871.—Berlin and Randolph, J. E. Leighton.
 Carroll and Hart's Location, M. P. Rosebrook.
 Stark and Dummer, C. E. Bickford.
- 1872.—No Classified Towns.
 1873. " " "
 1874. " " "

1875.—No Classified Towns.	Shelburne and Randolph, Emblyn W.
1876.—" " "	Evans.
1877.—" " "	1885-86.—Clarksville and Pittsburg, Jas. W. Baldwin.
1878.—" " "	Dummer, Errol, Dix- ville, Millsfield, Cam- bridge, and Went- worth's Location. } E. D. Thurston.
1879-80.—" " "	Shelburne and Randolph, Chas. E. Lowe.
1881-82.—Berlin and Randolph, Laban M. Watson. Clarksville and Pittsburg, Moody B. Haines.	1887-88.—Clarksville and Pittsburg, Berkley Keysar. Randolph and Shelburne, Trustam H. Minard.
1883-84.—Clarksville and Pittsburg, Herbert M. Smith.	
Dummer, Errol, Mills- field, Wentworth's } C. N. Bickford. Location, }	

Senators.—New Hampshire was divided into twelve senatorial districts, December 14, 1792. No. 12 contained the county of Grafton, excepting Burton. The Coös senators from this district were John W. Weeks, Lancaster, from June, 1826, to June, 1829; Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, from June, 1832, to June, 1835. July 3, 1841, No. 12 was changed to embrace the county of Coös and all towns in Grafton and Carroll not included in any other district. The members from Coös were Simeon Warner, Whitefield, from June, 1843, to June, 1844; Ephraim Cross, Lancaster, from June, 1844, to June, 1846; James M. Rix, Lancaster, June, 1852, to June, 1854. The senatorial districts were re-arranged July 13, 1855, but No. 12 remained the same. William Burns, Lancaster, was senator from June, 1856, to June, 1858; Amos W. Drew, Stewartstown, June, 1862, to June, 1864; John W. Barney, Lancaster, 1868 to 1870; Wayne Cobleigh, Northumberland, 1875 to 1877. In 1877 the state was divided into twenty-four senatorial districts; Coös county constituting district No. 1. The senators from this district have been Sherburn R. Merrill, Colebrook, 1879 to 1883; Irving W. Drew, Lancaster, 1883 to 1885; Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, 1885 to 1887; Samuel E. Paine, Berlin, 1887 to 1889.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

[This list, compiled from the New Hampshire Registers, is as accurate a one as is attainable since the burning of the county records.]

Justices of Court of Common Pleas.—Joshua Marshall, Stratford, appointed January 8, 1833, in office until 1850; John Pendexter, Jr., Bartlett, from 1833 to 1842; Richard Eastman, Lancaster, from 1841 to 1848; Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, from 1848 to 1855; Nahum D. Day, Stratford, from 1850 to 1855.

Clerks of Court of Common Pleas.—William Farrar, Lancaster, from 1837 to 1839; James M. Rix, Lancaster, from 1839 to 1857; Daniel C. Pinkham, Lancaster, from 1857 to 1869.

County Justices—Court of Common Pleas.—Richard C. Everett, C. J., Lancaster, 1805; Obed Hall, Bartlett, 1805; Joseph Loomis, Colebrook, 1805; Silas Meserve, Bartlett, 1811.

Circuit Court.—Silas Meserve, Bartlett, 1816; William Lovejoy, Lancaster, 1816; John Pendergast, Bartlett, 1820.

Court of Sessions.—John Pendexter, C. J., 1820; Samuel Plaisted, Jefferson, Ass., 1820; N. Baldwin, Stratford, Jus., 1821.

County Justices.—Joshua Morrill, Stratford, 1833.

Clerks of Superior Court.—Jonas Baker, Lancaster; Adino N. Brackett, Lancaster, from 1837 to 1847; James M. Rix,* Lancaster, 1847 to 1856.

Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court.—James M. Rix, Lancaster, from 1856 to 1857; Daniel C. Pinkham, Lancaster, from 1857 to 1869; Chester B. Jordan, Lancaster, from 1869 to 1875; Moses A. Hastings, Lancaster, from 1875.

Judges of Probate.—Francis Wilson, Northumberland, January, 1805; Ebenezer L. Hall, Bartlett, January, 1811; Benjamin Hunking, Lancaster, appointed in July, 1829, in office until 1852; Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, from 1852 to 1854; James W. Weeks, Lancaster, from 1854 to 1855; Turner Stephenson, Lancaster, from 1855 to 1869; Benjamin F. Whidden, Lancaster, from 1869 to 1875; Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, from 1875 to 1877; William D. Weeks, Lancaster, from 1877 to 1885; Everett Fletcher, from 1885.

Registers of Probate.—John M. Tillotson, Northumberland, January, 1805; Thomas Peverly, Jr., Northumberland, November, 1822; William Lovejoy, Lancaster, 1829; Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, from 1829 to 1838; George A. Cossitt, Whitefield, from 1838 to 1852; John W. Barney, from 1852 to 1855; Albro L. Robinson, Lancaster, from 1855 to 1860; John M. Whipple, Lancaster, from 1860 to 1875; George H. Emerson, Lancaster, from 1875 to 1877; Charles B. Allen, Lancaster, from 1877 to 1880; George H. Emerson, Lancaster, from 1880 to 1886; Joseph W. Flanders, Lancaster, from 1886.

County Solicitors.—Abraham Hinds, Lancaster, June, 1807; William Farrar, Lancaster, February 12, 1807; Obed Hall, 2d, Bartlett; William Farrar, Lancaster, 1821; Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, from 1821 to 1838; John S. Wells, Lancaster, from 1838 to 1847; Saunders W. Cooper, Lancaster, from 1847 to 1849; William Burns, Lancaster, from 1849 to 1853; George C. Williams, Lancaster, from 1853 to 1856; Benjamin F. Whidden, Lancaster, from 1856 to 1863; Ossian Ray, Lancaster, from 1863 to 1873; Edgar Aldrich, Colebrook, from 1873 to 1875; Henry Heywood, Lancaster, from 1875 to 1877; Edgar Aldrich, Colebrook, from 1877 to 1879; William S. Ladd, Lancaster, from 1879 to 1880; J. H. Dudley, Colebrook, from 1880.

Treasurers.—Joseph Peverly, Northumberland, 1805; John W. Weeks, Lancaster; Richard Eastman, Lancaster, 1820; Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, 1831; Lyman Lombard, Lancaster, 1835; John M. Gove, Whitefield, from 1836 to 1839; George P. Meserve, Jackson, from 1839 to 1840; John P. Pit-

*John Willson is also given as "Clerk of Court" with date of service prior to James M. Rix.

man, Bartlett, from 1840 to 1842; William Ewen, Dalton, from 1842 to 1843; John P. Pitman, Bartlett, from 1843 to 1844; William Ewen, Dalton, from 1844 to 1846; Abraham Boynton, Columbia, from 1846 to 1847; Oliver B. Howe, Shelburne, from 1847 to 1849; Hezekiah Parsons, Colebrook, from 1849 to 1851; Edward Parsons, Jefferson, from 1851 to 1853; Amos W. Drew, Stewartstown, from 1853 to 1855; James B. Brown, Northumberland, from 1855 to 1857; Harwood Pike, Stark, from 1857 to 1859; Morris Clark, Whitefield, from 1859 to 1861; Nahum D. Day, Stratford, from 1861 to 1863; Orren Tubbs, Gorham, from 1863 to 1865; George A. Cossitt, Lancaster, from 1865 to 1867; Wayne Cobleigh, Northumberland, from 1867 to 1869; Edwin W. Drew, Stewartstown, from 1869 to 1871; Jabez P. Evans, Gorham, from 1871 to 1873; A. J. Smith, Stark, from 1873 to 1875; Sidney B. Whittemore, Colebrook, from 1875 to 1877; J. M. Lang, Dalton, from 1877 to 1879; James M. Rowell, Lancaster, from 1879 to 1883; John C. Pattee, Stratford, from 1883 to 1886; George R. Eaton, Lancaster, from 1886.

Registers of Deeds.—John M. Tillotson, Northumberland, 1805; Abraham Hinds, Lancaster; Asa W. Burnap, Lancaster; William Farrar, Lancaster; John M. Dennison, Lancaster, 1817; Reuben Stephenson, Lancaster, from 1830 to 1839; John W. Lovejoy, Lancaster, from 1839 to 1849; John S. Roby, Lancaster, from 1849 to 1855; Ira S. M. Gove, Lancaster, from 1855 to 1861; Hezekiah B. Parsons, Lancaster, from 1861 to 1866; Benjamin F. Hunking, Lancaster, from 1866 to 1871; Charles W. Smith, Lancaster, from 1871 to 1876; Joseph W. Flanders, Lancaster, from 1876 to 1882; Charles A. Cleveland, Lancaster, from 1882 to 1887; James M. Rowell, Lancaster, 1887.

Sheriffs.—Levi Willard, Lancaster, January, 1805; Obed Hall, Bartlett, December, 1812; Lemuel Adams, December, 1816; John W. Weeks, June, 1820; Ephraim H. Mahurin, June, 1825; John H. White, Lancaster, from 1830 to 1839; George P. Meserve, Jackson, from 1839 to 1844; Charles Bellows, Northumberland, from 1844 to 1849; Reuben Stephenson, Lancaster, from 1849 to 1855; Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., Colebrook, from 1855 to 1857; Enoch L. Colby, Lancaster, from 1857 to 1867; Benjamin H. Corning, Northumberland, from 1867 to 1872; Samuel H. LeGro, Lancaster, from 1872 to 1873; E. G. Rogers, Colebrook, from 1873 to 1875; Samuel H. LeGro, Lancaster, from 1875 to 1877; E. George Rogers, Colebrook, from 1877 to 1879; William T. Pike, Stark, from 1879 to 1883; Samuel I. Bailey, Columbia, from 1883 to 1887; George M. Stevens, Lancaster, from 1887.

County Commissioners.—Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, from 1856 to 1858; Samuel Worthley, Carroll, from 1856 to 1860; Elliot Harper, Errol, from 1856 to 1859; Daniel Green, Berlin, from 1857 to 1861; Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, from 1859 to 1862; Moses H. Rix, Dalton, from 1860 to 1863; Hazen

Evans, Gorham, from 1861 to 1864; Edwin W. Drew, Stewartstown, from 1862 to 1865; Benjamin H. Plaisted, Jefferson, from 1863 to 1866; Gilman Twitchell, Dummer, from 1864 to 1866; Samuel L. Bailey, Columbia, from 1865 to 1868; Simon Cole, Milan, from 1866 to 1867; David M. Aldrich, Whitfield, from 1866 to 1869; Andrew J. Congdon, Lancaster, from 1867 to 1870; Seneca S. Merrill, Colebrook, from 1868 to 1871; John C. Leighton, Randolph, from 1869 to 1872; Sprague Carleton, Whitfield, from 1870 to 1873; Isaiah H. Pickard, Stewartstown, from 1871 to 1873; Samuel Brown, Stratford, from 1872 to 1875; Amos W. Drew, Stewartstown, from 1873 to 1877; James W. Weeks, Lancaster, from 1873 to 1876; James H. Curtis, Northumberland, from 1875 to 1878; A. N. Twitchell, Gorham, from 1876 to 1879; L. G. Piper, Colebrook, from 1877 to 1879; N. R. Perkins, Jefferson, from 1878 to 1882; J. P. Evans, Gorham, from 1879 to 1882; George R. Eaton, Stratford, from 1879 to 1883; Bert A. Taylor, Dalton, from 1882 to 1886; Jonathan Gilmore, Columbia, from 1882 to 1886; Eugene W. Scribner, Berlin, from 1883 to 1887; W. E. Drew, Colebrook, from 1886; Harley E. Jenness, Carroll, from 1886; Levi Shedd, Gorham, from 1887.

CHAPTER XX.

BENCH AND BAR.

History of the Courts—Bench and Bar—Northern Judicial District

HISTORY of the Courts.—Previous to 1770 the whole of New Hampshire, for all financial and judicial purposes, was a single court. All business of a public nature was transacted at Portsmouth, Exeter and Dover; and the bulk of it at Portsmouth, which had a population of over 4,000, was the residence of the royal executive officers, and was, practically, the provincial capital. As the province increased in population, other and smaller political divisions, with suitable courts, were demanded by the people. John Wentworth, the second of that name, was appointed governor in 1767, and one of his first measures considered the formation of various counties in the province, and the creation of a judicial system of adequate proportions. The matter was debated in several sessions of the Assembly, favored by the governor as calculated to develop the province, (an object to which he devoted all his energies,) and opposed by the residents of the three principal towns and contiguous country, with the

plea that it would increase the provincial expenses without corresponding advantages. The affair was finally settled by a division of the province into five counties, with an ample judiciary system. The act constituting these took effect in the spring of 1771, and was entitled "An Act for dividing the Province into Counties, and for the more easy administration of Justice." This act created three courts of justice—the Superior Court of Judicature, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of General Sessions.

The Superior Court of Judicature had cognizance of all questions of law and divorce, and, finally, was clothed with equity powers, and was intended as the supreme tribunal of the province. It existed until 1813, when the Federalists, then in power in the state, to get rid of politically obnoxious judges, abolished it, and erected the Superior Judicial Court, which was overturned in 1816 by the Democratic Republicans, and the Superior Court of Judicature re-erected. No attempt was made to interfere with this court of last resort until 1855, when, under the brief term of power of the "Know-Nothing" party, it was again abolished and the Supreme Judicial Court re-created. This was superseded in 1874 by the Superior Court of Judicature, which continued in being until 1876, when it was succeeded by the present Supreme Court. It would appear that the legislature could, constitutionally, get rid of obnoxious judges by changing the name and some of the minor functions of a court; and the great height to which partisanship has been carried has almost caused this court to be a mere shuttlecock in the hands of the legislature.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas was the court for the disposition and settlement of all ordinary controversies. It continued in existence under the name first given it, and the Court of Common Pleas, from 1771 until 1859, except for five years, from 1820 to 1825, when it was discontinued. In 1859 it was abolished, and its business transferred to the Supreme Judicial Court. It was again revived in 1874, and, after two years' existence, its business was handed over to the Supreme Court.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace had for its judges all the justices in commission of the county. It had a limited jurisdiction in criminal complaints, and was accompanied by a grand and petit jury. It had the entire control of the financial affairs of the county. The number of justices composing the court depended on the number in commission, sometimes more, sometimes less, and the law did not require the justice to reside in the county for which he was commissioned, and it was a matter of choice with the justices as to how many should sit at any particular term. It was a cumbersome and unwieldy institution, and, in 1794, its functions were given to the Court of Common Pleas: some of the judges of the last court, called side judges, attending to financial affairs and special committees formed to lay out highways. In 1855 a board of

county commissioners was created to act with the court in conducting the financial matters of the county and in laying out highways. By the organization of this board the services of side judges were dispensed with.

The sessions docket, now a branch of the business of the general term of the Supreme Court, but formerly of the Common Pleas, is all that now remains of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and treats only of entries for the laying out of highways.

Probate Court.—This has jurisdiction of the probate of wills, of granting administrations, and of all matters and things of probate jurisdiction, relating to the sale, settlement, and final distribution of the estates of deceased persons. It has original jurisdiction in relation to the adoption of children, assignments of dower and homesteads in estate of deceased persons; in the appointment and removal of guardians of minors, insane persons, spendthrifts, together with other powers unnecessary to mention. It has been also a court of insolvency for some years.

From the organization of the county the office of judge of probate has been held by men of ability, not always lawyers, but their rulings and decisions have been of such a character that very few appeals have been made.

*Bench and Bar.**—In its *personnel* and practice, the bar of Coös county has always stood in the front rank. Among its members have been some of the strongest legal minds in the state. Beginning with the organization of the county and continuing to the present time, there have been leaders at its courts whose character and attainments have placed them among the first in the profession, and whose influence has been so pervading and salutary that the whole bar has caught something of their spirit. The county is represented in this profession to-day by men of force, ability and integrity, who worthily stand as equals of the lawyers of any county of the state, and whose practice extends not only to all sections of New Hampshire, but a much wider area.

"The Grafton and Coös Counties Bar Association was put in active operation in November, 1882, and has since enjoyed a useful and vigorous existence. They have already effected valuable improvements within the sphere of their professional labors, and will not weary in well doing."

RICHARD CLAIR EVERETT, the first resident lawyer of Lancaster, was a native of Attleboro, Mass., born March 28, 1764. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, where General Washington, who was favorably impressed with his appearance, retained him as a body servant. After a service of two years he was discharged, emigrated to Lancaster and engaged in the hard duties of the pioneer. The inherited traits of the

*Compiled under the supervision of Hon. William Heywood, president of Grafton and Coös Bar Association.

Everett family were dominant in the young man, and his aspiration and desire for an education could no longer be held in bounds, and he went to Hanover to prepare for college, although with but small means. Fortune favors the brave, and he soon came into the possession of quite a sum of money from the sale of several lots of land in Providence, which had belonged to his father. He finished his preparatory studies; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1790; studied law; in 1793 returned to Lancaster, and married, December 17, of that year, Persis, daughter of Major Jonas Wilder. He built the house now standing (1887) at the corner of Main and High streets, where he resided until his death, March 22, 1815, at the age of fifty one. His children, all daughters, were Drusilla S., married Dr. Benjamin Hunking; Persis F., married Major John W. Weeks; Almira J., married Thomas Peverly, Esq.; Abigail C., married Ephraim Cross; Elizabeth A., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Everett was a handsome man, tall, of commanding presence, and an able speaker; as a lawyer he displayed much ability, was shrewd, practical, successful, and, in 1805, became judge of the Court of the Common Pleas, and held the office at the time of his death. His descendants are among the most intelligent people of the county. He represented Lancaster in the legislature several years, and it was through his efforts that many important bills were passed. He held the military commission of colonel.

THOMAS PEVERLY, JR., was the second register of probate, which position he filled until 1829, when his death occurred. Mr. Peverly was educated at Dartmouth, studied law, and was in practice at Northumberland. He was elected to the state legislature, and took an active part in the business proceedings of the House. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death. He married Almira, the third daughter of Hon. Richard C. Everett. They had two children, a son, Richard Everett Peverly, who was an engineer of construction, and a daughter, Helen, who married Antipas Marshall, an engineer of New York city.

ABRAHAM HINDS was here early. He practiced in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court, and was register of deeds for some time. He was appointed postmaster of Lancaster in 1807.

Hon. B. F. Whidden gives us the following:—

“The history of the Coös Bar of early days would be incomplete without the mention of some, long since departed, whose names are almost unknown to the present generation.

“SAMUEL A. PEARSON had an extensive practice. He was a gentleman of fine address, and one of the first a stranger would be likely to notice on coming into town. He was postmaster of Lancaster for many years, and as such was deservedly popular. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college in the year 1803. He died September 2, 1840, aged fifty-six.

"WILLIAM FARRAR was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for many years, and a lawyer doing an extensive business. His justice docket was larger than any other in the county, except that of Jonas Baker. His most distinguishing gift was music. His was the soul of music. He supported the choir in the Orthodox church for many years with his bass-viol, and his bow has raised many a flagging soul on the wings of devotion. He was a man of great probity, and universally respected. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college in the year 1801, and a class mate of Daniel Webster. He died March 3, 1850, aged sixty-nine.

"CHARLES J. STUART was a lawyer of fine ability, highly educated, but, on account of his intemperate habits, never succeeded in business. He was a gentleman of fine address, a genial companion, a fine singer, and his presence was indispensable on the convivial occasions of those early days. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1809, and a class-mate of Levi Woodbury. On his tomb stone in the 'Old Cemetery' in Lancaster, is inscribed 'Charles J. Stuart, Counselor at Law, died May 17, 1837, aged 46.'

"LEVI BARNARD was a lawyer doing business at Lancaster many years. He was a very precise man, whose manners, habits, and dress, were all of the olden time. He died October 12, 1832, aged 60.

"JOHN L. SHEAFE practiced law early at Lancaster, when he was a young man. He was highly educated, and a successful practitioner, and took high rank at the bar. He removed to New Orleans, and became a judge in their courts. Late in life he returned to Portsmouth, his early home, where he died in old age.

"When I was a school-boy, my way to school led me past the court-house, where twice a year the court was in session in all the dignity of the times. Boyish curiosity induced me to enter the Temple of Justice and watch the trial and disposal of cases. My earliest memories are of the days of Richardson and Livermore, who ruled upon the bench in distinguished severity.

"In early days the lawyers of the Coös Bar did not argue their own cases, but merely put in the evidence, and employed the professional speakers, Bell, Bartlett, Cushman, and Wilson, who rode the circuit, to argue the causes. Trials were generally short, and the court house was the arena of intellectual encounter; argument and eloquence often had more to do in winning a verdict than evidence or preparation. The court-house was always full during the session, and here many a young man has had stirred within him the first fires of ambition.

"BARTLETT was a facile, easy, witty speaker, and always ready at repartee. He was a very successful advocate before the jury.

"BELL was not a graceful orator, but gave the sledge-hammer knocks that often won for him the victory.

"CUSHMAN was a courtly, graceful gentleman, of polished manners and

fine oratory. He was clear, methodical, and masterful in the management of a case. His magnetic temperament often overcame all opposition.

"WILSON was a man of the people. He was always admired, and drew a crowd. He had a fine voice, was forceful, and, rising with the occasion, was apt to carry his case by storm.

"Such was the Coös Bar as it comes down to us in memory from former years, made up of our fellow citizens of Coös and the *élite* of the state. These semi-annual courts not only settled our disputes, but educated and gave strength to the people."

HON. JARED WARNER WILLIAMS was born in West Woodstock, Conn., in 1796. He was graduated at Brown university in 1818; read law at the Litchfield (Conn.) Law school, and came to Lancaster in 1822, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and was a resident until his death in September, 1864. In 1824 he married Sarah Hawes Bacon, of Woodstock, Conn. She died in 1857, leaving two sons, George Canning and Jared Irving.

Mr. Williams was elected representative of Lancaster in 1830-31; was register of probate from 1832 to 1837; in 1833 he was chosen to the state Senate; in 1834 and '35 he was president of that body; in 1837 he entered Congress from the "Sixth district" and served four years. He was governor of the state in 1847-48; in 1852 was made judge of probate; in 1853 he filled the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. C. G. Atherton; in 1864 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention. In addition to these political distinctions, Gov. Williams received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth college in 1825; and that of LL. D. from Brown university in 1852. He died September 29, 1864, aged sixty eight. He was a gentleman of the highest type of character, winning social qualities, and rare abilities. His various honors sat easy upon him, and vanity did not manifest itself.

TURNER STEPHENSON was born in Lyme, N. H., and came with his father to Lancaster in early boyhood. He was educated at Dartmouth college, studied law, and was a member of the Coös Bar in good standing. He was a safe man in his business, and much trusted. He acquired a considerable property. He was judge of probate from 1855 to 1868. Judge Stephenson was twice married, first, to Miss Eluthera Porter, of Charlestown; second, to Miss Phebe Oakes, a most excellent lady, who survives him. He died January 26, 1872, leaving no children. Nathaniel Wilson writes thus of him: "He was one of the purest and best men I ever knew."

JOHN SULLIVAN WELLS,* born in Durham, N. H., in 1804, died in 1860. I knew him well in the early part of his professional life. He studied law at Danville, Vt., with Hon. William Mattocks. He was admitted to the

*By William Heywood, Esq.

bar, and located at Guildhall, Vt., in 1828, remained there in practice till 1835, when he went to Bangor, Me., for a year, then came to Lancaster, where he was a successful practitioner for ten years. While in Lancaster he built the house now owned by Mrs. John H. Hopkinson. The walls are of granite, being the only building in the county constructed of that material. From Lancaster Mr. Wells removed to Exeter, N. H.

While at Guildhall and Lancaster he gained the deserved reputation of an able lawyer and advocate. He was very industrious in the preparation and trial of his causes. He was on one side or the other of all important cases in Coös and Essex counties while he remained here, and his clients always gave him their full confidence. He was elected representative from Lancaster, was speaker of the House, and for several years solicitor for the county. He had much ambition for political life, but, as far as success there was concerned, I think that he would have done better to have remained in Coös county. He gained prominence after he went to Exeter, but I know from his own words, said to me when I saw him last not long before his death, that his experience in pursuit of office was a bitter disappointment. Perhaps it may be well for young lawyers to remember this incident in the life of Mr. Wells. He was a man of brilliant parts, and any one who knew him would have supposed that he could have filled any position that the state or its citizens could give him, but inferior men passed him in the race. If he had devoted himself solely to his profession he would have gained greater eminence, and he truly deserved the honor of taking rank as one of the distinguished lawyers in New Hampshire.

During his residence in Exeter he was appointed attorney-general January 17, 1848; resigned it the following August; was chosen senator 1851 and 1852, and both years chosen president of the Senate; was nominee for governor in 1856 and 1857; appointed U. S. senator January 15, 1855, for the unexpired term of Hon. Moses Norris. Mr. Wells was considered an eloquent orator. He was a self-made man, getting the means to pay his expenses of education by industry in cabinet-making which he learned in early life.

EDMUND BURKE, born in Westminster, Vt., in 1809, afterward so prominent in state and national politics, and as U. S. commissioner of patents, came to Colebrook in 1830 to commence the practice of law. Not finding matters as he expected, he located at Whitefield for a few years, when he removed to Claremont, in 1833, to become an editor, and afterwards to Newport. He gained a high reputation as a writer, and as a lawyer in later life had few equals in New England. He was one of the coterie which controlled the politics of the Democracy of the state, numbering as his friends and co-workers Franklin Pierce, Charles G. Atherton, etc. His opinion of Coös people is consequently worth transcribing. Coming here with the impression that there was less cultivation and intellectual force in this

county than in the lower counties of the state, he soon changed his opinion, and would often say that he never spent time more profitably than during his residence here. To use his language, "I never met a community of men generally more intelligent, more imbued with strong common sense, or more patriotic in sentiment. Among them I laid in a large store of practical knowledge." He died January 25, 1852.

HON. WILLIAM HEYWOOD,* the venerated president of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association from its organization, was born at Lunenburg, Vt., October 6, 1804, and his early life was spent amid influences calculated to cultivate in his young mind the sternest virtues and the utmost simplicity of manners, and out of which came a plain, strong mind, filled with the broadest common sense. In those days the Concord (Vt.) academy was the leading and most available institution of learning in the vicinity, and in it Mr. Heywood acquired such academical education as an usual course afforded. But he utilized all there was of it, and assimilated it to his own practical ideas as he went along, so that he came from the school with more than the strength that is usually born of education. He went to the study of law not moved by accidental circumstances, but seemingly as a matter of course, reading at first with Judge Charles Davis, at Waterford and Danville, and later with Judge William A. Fletcher, in Detroit, Michigan. Returning to Vermont he was admitted to the bar at Guildhall, at the September term of 1831, where he commenced a business which neither in amount nor length of duration has ever been equalled in the county. So entirely did he become absorbed in the practice of his profession that he became the most exclusive lawyer I ever met. I do not mean to say that he was oblivious to the current events of the day, for he was thoroughly posted on matters in general, especially in politics, in which he always was and is an intense Democrat. But his mind was so occupied in professional labors that he even lost sight of a just compensation for them, and came through his immense labors gleanings for himself just what his necessities compelled him to. He moved from Guildhall in 1851, and from thence to Lancaster, N. H., in March, 1856, whither business followed and crowded upon him. In cases he was felt rather than known. The bluster and arrogance of identifying himself with the success of a case was unknown to him, and if it had not been, his modesty would have despised any enjoyment in them. I might illustrate some of Mr. Heywood's work by enumerating a long line of cases, including the murder case of State vs. Allen, but it would add nothing to the importance of a work so extensive. He is undemonstrative in manner, but his language is of that grave and peculiarly suggestive style that it attracts attention and is quite impressive. It has the force of brevity and directness, and his ideas are

*By Hon. George S. Dale.



Mr. Heywood

winged with words so well selected that he seldom inappropriately burdens an idea with a word, or a word with an idea it is not adapted to convey. He is quite hasty in temper, but no temper was ever exhibited in human nature with so little malice in it. Whenever it comes to him it comes like a flash of lightning. But any spirit of anger is dismissed as quickly as it appears, and so quickly does the effect of its presence pass away as to be a sharp rebuke to its coming, and make such passion look absurd and ridiculous. His is the skill born of native strength. His logic is born of his mental impulses, and has more the strength of nature than the force of art.

In his marital relations he was peculiarly fortunate, having married Miss Susan Hubbard, a daughter of the late Hon. David Hubbard, of Concord, Vermont, a lady remarkably modest, yet possessing great strength of character and kindness of heart. By her he had three sons (the second son, Edward, died at the age of seven months,) and a daughter, Isabel. The oldest son is now associated with him in business. The younger went into the late war and did not survive it. The daughter is still living. Mr. Heywood was a member of the second and third sessions of the Vermont state Senate in 1837 and 1838, and was state's attorney for Essex county for fifteen years. He was a member of the convention of 1850, which made many and radical changes in the constitution of Vermont. His name appears first as an attorney connected with the Vermont courts in 1836, in the eighth volume of Vermont Reports, and is seen annually in these volumes for fifty-one consecutive years, and is first found in the thirteenth volume in New Hampshire Reports, and continues to appear down to the sixty-third, the latest one published.

In physical appearance Mr. Heywood is of medium height and size, prominent features—a very imposing countenance—grave in appearance, even to solemnity or sadness, but through which flashes of humor occasionally burst as unexpectedly as lightning from a cloudless sky. His is the exterior of a man molded in an iron age, beneath which beats a heart as tender as a woman's. He was not only *among* the founders of the Vermont state government, but he was *of* them. He is a devoted and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in his private character his morals are above suspicion. He still lives, at the age of more than eighty-three years, a fit type of the simple grandeur of those olden times, with mental faculties clear, vigorous and strong. May he long remain a fit emblem and reminder of those days and associations we so much revere.

HIRAM ADAMS FLETCHER, second child of Ebenezer and Paddy (Smith) Fletcher, was born at Springfield, Vt., December 14, 1806. When Hiram was but a small boy, his father moved his family from Charlestown to Pittsburg, then "Indian Stream Territory." Mr. Fletcher was one of the

first settlers there, took with him considerable means, built mills, made a comfortable home, and cleared up a large farm. Hiram labored on the farm and in the mills until the age of seventeen, when he entered Kimball Union academy (Meriden), where he was a scholar for several terms, and laid the foundation for that love of learning and studious habits which he exhibited in after life. About nineteen, he began the study of law with Gen. Seth Cushman, at Guildhall, Vt. He afterwards read successively with John L. Sheafe, Gov. J. W. Williams, of Lancaster, and Gov. Hubbard, of Charlestown, where Chief Justice Gilchrist was a fellow student with him. They were admitted to the bar together, at Newport, in 1830. He first opened an office, and practiced a year, in Springfield, Vt. In 1833 he went to Colebrook, where he was in practice sixteen years. For the place and business he was very successful. He had one side of all the litigation in that part of the county, and the business of making collections was a help to the rather meagre income of a lawyer in those days. He practiced in Essex county, Vt., as well as in Coös county; at that time this was accompanied with many hardships. The roads were not good; in summer they were rough, and in winter deep with snow, but no obstruction was sufficient to prevent Mr. Fletcher from doing whatever he undertook. He was a man of slight physique, but every muscle was like steel, and he had, till late in life, great activity and great powers of endurance. He seemed to have had the make-up for a long life, but he was not careful of his health. In early and middle life he appeared insensible to hardship, and to know nothing of fatigue. In 1849 he moved to Lancaster, and was an acknowledged leader at the bar for long years. He died of consumption, January 30, 1879, aged seventy-two years, and although a great sufferer for the last three years, he retained his mental powers unimpaired to the end.

In 1834, May 25th, Mr. Fletcher married Persis E., daughter of Dr. Benjamin Hunking, of Lancaster. Mrs. Fletcher was a lady, intelligent and amiable, a devoted mother and Christian. Of their six children, one died in infancy; Emily E. died in 1857, aged nineteen; Almira (Mrs. W. S. Ladd), Richard and Everett reside in Lancaster; Nellie (Mrs. W. A. Holman), is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Fletcher died July 9, 1878.

Mr. Fletcher was a close legal student, well read in cases, for which his memory was wonderfully retentive, and he knew all about law books and authors. He gradually collected many books. His law library was large for a country practitioner. He possessed artistic tastes, had much admiration for a rare and a well-made book, and for any beautiful thing. He was a man of kindly feeling. He had a great fund of humor, and no one was likely to get the better of him in an encounter of wit.

In the course of his practice Mr. Fletcher was associated several years with William Heywood, some years with William Burns, and four years

with his son, Everett. He was honorable and fair as a practitioner, always governed by a sense of justice, and strictly honest. He dealt liberally with his clients, and if the case resulted unfavorably, he would consider the client very favorably in the settlement. He was never afraid to take hold of cases of importance alone, even though opposed by an array of able lawyers, and old members of the bar tell of the skill, tact, and ability with which he would bring them to successful conclusion. "He was a man of great resources, and an untiring worker. The order and regularity with which he kept his papers was remarkable. So well arranged was his business that he could go to his files and get his papers as well years after cases were ended, as while they were pending."

GEORGE A. COSSITT was register of probate from 1837 to 1852. Mr. Cossitt was born in Claremont and commenced the practice of the law about 1835, in Whitefield, and soon after moved to Lancaster. He was an excellent judge of probate law, and consequently has been much engaged in probate business. He was for many years cashier of the old Lancaster bank.

HON. JACOB BENTON,* son of Samuel Slade and Esther (Prouty) Benton, was born at Waterford, Vt., August 19, 1814. He attended the academies at Lyndon, Peacham, and Newbury, and completed his education by graduating from the seminary at Manchester, Vt. In the spring of 1840 he commenced to study law in the office of Heaton & Reed, at Montpelier, and in the autumn of that year became the principal of the academy at Concord Corner, Vt. Mr. Benton was connected with this school for four years. While in Concord he studied law in the office of Judge Henry A. Bellows. In 1843 he came to Lancaster, where he has since resided, and entered the office of Gen. Ira Young, where he completed his preliminary studies, and with whom he formed a partnership after his admission to the bar in July of that year. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Gen. Young in 1845. During the period from 1855 until 1887, he had three law partners: Ossian Ray, ten years (1855-1865); J. H. Benton, Jr., four years (1867-1871); H. I. Goss, two years (1885-1887). In 1860 he married Louisa Dwight, a daughter of Gen. Neal Dow, of Portland, Me.

Mr. Benton belongs to a family of men strong mentally and physically. He is more than six feet tall, and well built. Though reared on a farm, most of his brothers as well as himself became connected with the learned professions. The family came to Vermont from Connecticut and was prominent there. His grandfather owned a part of the site of the city of Hartford.

He was first a Whig in politics; but, upon the breaking up of that party, he became a Republican, to which party he has always since ad-

*By H. I. Goss.

hered, and the principles of which he has, when occasion offered, advocated and supported with much force and effect.

In 1854 he was elected to represent Lancaster in the legislature, where he took an active part in bringing about the defeat of the election of Democratic senators to the United States Congress. Being re-elected in 1855, he saw his efforts of the former year crowned with success in the election of John P. Hale and James Bell. He was again elected in 1856. Later he was made a brigadier-general of the militia. In 1867 he was elected from the Third New Hampshire district a representative to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected in 1869.

In the halls of legislation and at the bar Mr. Benton has been noted for his strong and fearless advocacy of the cause he espoused. His language, abounding in startling and original metaphor, is pointed and forceful. While in Congress he made several speeches which attracted attention; and one, (made February 25, 1868, before the House of Representatives acting as a committee of the whole, and having under consideration President Johnson's annual message, in which he severely criticised the policy of the administration,) was extensively circulated throughout the country as a campaign document.

As a lawyer he early had a large and lucrative practice. He was endowed by nature with much inherent shrewdness and practical common sense. He never relies upon trivialities or technicalities; but his mind seizes at once upon the principal points in the case, and these he urges with much force and persistence. He sees with equal quickness the weaknesses of his opponent's cause, and these he holds up to view, often with much good humored wit, always with tact, and strong argument.

HON. WILLIAM BURNS, born at Hebron, N. H., April 25, 1821, was son of Robert Burns, a distinguished physician and prominent public man. Mr. Burns was educated at academies in Plymouth and New Hampton, and was a graduate in the class of 1841, from Dartmouth college. He began to read law with Hon. Leonard Wilcox, of Orford; attended Harvard Law school, where he was graduated in 1843, and the next year (1844) married Clementine E. Hayes, of Orford, a lady whose sunny temperament especially fitted her to make a happy home for a public man. He was admitted to the Grafton county bar in 1844, and commenced practice at Littleton, where he remained two years, then removed to Lancaster, having purchased the legal business of Hon. John S. Wells.

At once Mr. Burns obtained a high reputation for legal soundness, clear judgment, and sterling integrity. It was, however, as an advocate that his great natural ability was most conspicuously shown. Always would his impassioned appeals impress a jury, and make him master of the situation. For eighteen years he was in partnership with Hiram A. Fletcher. As attorneys for the Grand Trunk Railway, and in connection



Mr. Burns

with their other business they built up a very large practice. In 1839 Mr. Burns entered into partnership with Henry Heywood, and remained with him until 1876, when it was dissolved on account of Mr. Burns's ill health.

It can be truly said of Mr. Burns, that he was one of that old school of counselors for which New Hampshire has been famous, whose professional lives have both honored and elevated the business of the law. He was unflinching in his devotion to the interests of the Democratic party, and was long regarded as one of the most eloquent and convincing stump orators in New Hampshire. He certainly richly deserved political position, and would have had it had his politics been in accord with the Republican party then dominant in the state. The Democrats always recognized the sterling worth of a man so earnest, faithful, and unswerving in his adherence to Democracy, and regarded him as one of the most fearless and untiring of party standard-bearers. At state conventions and gatherings of state committees no man was listened to with keener interest in the discussion of the issues of the day or measures of party policy. He was twice elected to the state Senate, in 1856 and 1857. In 1859 he received the Democratic nomination for member of Congress in the Third district, and made a remarkably brilliant canvass, repeating the same in 1861 and 1863, and, at the election in 1863, came within two hundred votes of defeating Hon. James W. Patterson, the Republican candidate. Mr. Burns was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1860, and a prominent member of the state Constitutional convention of 1876. In religious belief Mr. Burns was a Unitarian. He was a member of North Star Lodge, F. A. M., of Lancaster.

Mr. Burns died after a long and trying illness at Plymouth, April 2, 1885, and is buried in the old Livermore church-yard at Holderness, among his kindred and boyhood friends. Hon. George N. Dale gives this fine analysis of his character:—

“I see coming through nearly thirty years another in this picture. Through all that time shines the luster of a gifted and noble manhood. The space he filled presents nothing but pleasant recollections of William Burns. As I see him he was kind, courteous, and exceedingly pleasant, but he was not tame by any means. His sarcasm and invective were as keen as any blade that ever glistened in our little circle. As a public speaker, especially in discussing political subjects, in his palmiest days, I thought him without a superior in this section of the country. As a lawyer he excelled. He was apt in the technology of law, not remarkably proficient alone in specialties, and wanting in other respects, but he had a general variety and well selected stock of information, to which was added a broad, practical common sense, which made him an efficient and useful man. He excelled, of course, as an advocate. His style was elegant, simple and sublime (for sublimity is almost always simple in literature).

almost as Dickens, and resembled the purity of an Addison. He often indulged in ironical language, but it was such pure irony, and was so completely manufactured out of materials of his case as to seldom subject him to just criticism, or leave any lasting sting behind. As a practitioner he was a model. He was a gallant man. He had not the keen scintillating wit of a Fletcher, nor the strong, comprehensive, though unadorned style of a Heywood, nor even yet the dashing, overwhelming and torrent-like style of a Bartlett, but he had such a blending and pleasantly-arranged parts of them all as to constitute a most consistent man. Many years since (as we count them in the life of a man), Mr. Burns was severely injured by a collision of railway trains, yet he was still very graceful, and so managed his lameness that I used to think it added to, rather than took from, the effect of his most brilliant efforts. The influence of his charity and kind consideration for others I shall feel as long as I live. His life was and is constantly saying to us:—

“ ‘Let us no more contend or blame
Each other, blamed enough elsewhere,
but strive
In offices of love how we may lighten
Each other's burdens in our share of woe.’ ”

“ ‘The battle of our life is brief,
The alarm, the struggle, the relief;
Then sleep we side by side.’ ”

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHIDDEN is a native of Greenland, N. H. When a lad he removed to Lancaster with his father. His early years in Greenland and Lancaster were passed on a farm. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the trade of cabinet-making, and served four years, attending school winters. His preparatory education was acquired at Lancaster and Kimball Union academies. He entered Dartmouth college in 1836, and was graduated in 1840. (He worked at his trade, and taught, to defray the greater portion of his expenses.) He then went to Hanover county, Virginia, as a teacher in languages and mathematics, and remained until 1845; passing his vacations in Washington, where he had the use of libraries, and the opportunity to hear the foremost men of that day—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Adams, Marshall, Wright, Choate, McDuffie, Preston and Crittenden. This he highly prized as a most valuable part of his education, and that epoch is full of choice memories. He returned to Lancaster in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was appointed school commissioner for Coös county in 1850 and 1851; he represented Lancaster in the state legislature in 1849, 1850, and 1867. His election in 1849 was under circumstances which show the confidence reposed in him. The two parties in town were so nearly equal in strength that neither could elect—Mr. Whidden being the nominee of the Free-soil

party, then largely in the minority. He was elected not on party issues, but upon his honesty, integrity, and ability as a man. He advocated and secured the passage of the Homestead Law. He was county solicitor from 1856 to 1862; he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States commissioner and consul-general to Hayti, on the recognition of that government by the United States in 1862, with plenipotentiary power to conclude a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the extradition of fugitive criminals. The treaty was made in 1864, and immediately confirmed by the governments. Mr. Whidden did efficient service for the Union in this capacity, discharged its duties with gentlemanly courtesy, and was highly complimented by Secretary Seward. He resigned his post in 1865, on account of ill health, and returned to Lancaster. He was judge of probate in 1868 and held the office until 1874; presidential elector in 1872, and delegate in 1876 to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati. He travelled in Europe in the summer and fall of 1874. After his return he resumed the practice of law at Lancaster.

In 1851 Mr. Whidden married Eliza Turner Spaulding, of Lancaster. She was a most estimable lady, and beloved by all who knew her. She died in 1868. (Their son John W. is a physician in Portland, Me.) In 1874, he married Kate J. Brooks, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was a lady of rare mental and personal attractions, and much respected by those who had the honor of her acquaintance. She died in 1879.

Mr. Whidden is especially noted for his exactness, honesty, and integrity, and his devotedness to all interests intrusted to his care. He has an admiration for the classics of, not only the modern, but the ancient languages, which are as familiar to him now as on his graduation day. Fine literary tastes and scholastic culture, a broad liberality combined with a keen sense of justice, a practical intelligence broadened by extensive travel, and a genial, kindly spirit, all unite in this true gentleman and scholar.

GEORGE CANNING WILLIAMS, eldest son of Hon. Jared W. Williams, born at Lancaster, August 7, 1827, died, unmarried, at Lancaster, December 10, 1865. He fitted for college at Lancaster academy, was graduated from Dartmouth (a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society) in the class of 1844, studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1848. He was a lawyer of fine ability for his age, and no one had more brilliant prospects, but his last years were saddened by the vice of intemperance. He was county solicitor for several years, was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate, representative from Lancaster in 1859 and 1860, and commissioner of state lands in 1858. He was a trustee of Lancaster academy, grand master of the I. O. O. F. of New Hampshire, and representative to the Grand Lodge of that body, and a prominent and active Freemason.

JARED IRVING WILLIAMS, youngest son of Hon. Jared W. Williams, was born at Lancaster August 19, 1832. He fitted for college at Lancaster and

Killingly (Conn.) academies, graduated from Brown university in the class of 1854, studied law with his father, and Carpenter & Thurston, of Providence, R. I., was admitted to practice at Lancaster in 1856, and at once became associated with his father and brother. He was editor of the *Coös County Democrat* from the death of J. M. Rix in 1854 until the election of Lincoln in 1860; was town representative in 1879 and 1880; has been superintending school committee and president of the board of education of Lancaster since 1876; is a trustee of Lancaster academy. He married, in 1857, Mary Hamilton Morse. Mr. Williams did service in the Rebellion, and attained the rank of captain; is a prominent and valued member of the G. A. R. and various Masonic bodies; possesses decided mathematical and mechanical tastes, and is a civil engineer of no mean ability. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a delightful social companion.

OSSIAN RAY* was born December 13, 1835, in Hinesburg, Vt. He is the oldest son of George and Hannah (Greene) Ray, who were married in Waterbury, Vt., October 2, 1834. They lived in Hinesburg until about March, 1836, removing then to Waterbury, and remaining there until the fall of that year, when they went to reside on a farm which they had purchased in Irasburg. The mother died at Irasburg in 1847; the father remained on the same farm until about 1855, when he removed to Hinesburg, where he is still living at the age of eighty three years. George Ray was the son of William and Abigail (Wyman) Ray, and was born in Hinesburg, the eighth of ten children. William Ray came from Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., to Hinesburg, about 1800, and married to Abigail Wyman, his second wife, after coming to Vermont. Hannah (Greene) Ray, born September 1, 1809, died July 2, 1847, was the fourth child of Capt. James Greene, who was born in Claremont, N. H., and afterwards moved to Waterbury, Vt., serving in the War of 1812, being appointed captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry, July 25, 1814. He was severely wounded in a skirmish with the British troops at a place called "Stone Mills," (or "Cole Mills") near Plattsburg, N. Y., suffering amputation of a leg, and dying from the effects of his wound February 17, 1817. He was married in Waterbury about 1802, to Mercy, daughter of Moses Nelson, of Croydon, N. H. The subject of this sketch has one brother, Orman P., of Burlington, Vt., and three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bridges and Mrs. Amelia C. Corrigan, of Ogden, Utah, and Mrs. Hannah E. Baker, of Waterbury, Vt.

Ossian Ray's boyhood and youth were passed in Irasburg, where he built up a vigorous constitution by healthy out-door work during the brief summers, and disciplined his mind during the long New England winters at the little district school-house, intent upon solving the riddle of life, and acquiring the knowledge and experience of others by studying the printed

* By John N. McClintock, A. M.



Faithfully Yours
Ossian Ray

page. His formative education and character at the district school were under the direction of several able and enthusiastic teachers, among whom may be named the late Henry H. Frost, Esq., of Coventry, the late Timothy Mansfield, of Barton, the late Miss Olive H. Webster, of Irasburg, and Miss Harriet Webster, now of Boston. Young Ray also attended several terms at the Irasburg academy, two of which were taught by Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., now of Rochester, N. Y., and widely known as one of the foremost educators in the country. While at the academy his evenings and odd hours were devoted to the study of history, rhetoric, and public speaking. The country around was interested in these schools, and the progress of the scholars, and flocked to the public exercises from the neighboring towns. Triumphs won in that forum were never forgotten; applause from rustic friends stimulated to renewed efforts. The closing exercises were often held in the court-house, and the day was great in the lives of many students. Ossian Ray finished his academical studies at Derby, Vt., where among his fellow students were the late Hon. Benjamin H. Steele, judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Rev. George I. Bard, of Orford, N. H.; David M. Camp, editor of the *Newport (Vt.) Express*, and Rev. Dr. W. W. Niles, now Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he gave promise of more than ordinary ability, and attracted the attention of Jesse Cooper, Esq., a lawyer of Irasburg. The youth was fitted for college in all save Greek and mathematics at that age, and strongly desired to complete his education by a college course, but lack of means forbade. Irasburg was the county seat, where the courts were holden, and where lawyers were held in high esteem. At the Orleans county bar were then practicing Jesse Cooper and John H. Prentiss, of Irasburg; William M. Dickerman, of Coventry; John L. Edwards, of Derby; John H. Kimball and Samuel A. Willard, of Barton; Samuel Sumner and Norman Boardman, of Troy; Benjamin H. Smalley and Chief Justice Homer E. Royce, of Franklin county; Judge Luke P. Poland, of Lamoille county; Judge Timothy P. Redfield and Stoddard B. Colby, of Montpelier; Thomas Bartlett and George C. Cahoon, of Caledonia county, and others, whose scholarly minds and rhetorical abilities, as displayed in many a hard fought legal battle, deeply impressed the youth, and stimulated his ambition to become a leader of men in the forensic arena.

By the advice of Mr. Cooper, and with the assent of his father, young Ray relinquished his college aspirations, entered immediately upon the study of his chosen profession in the office of Mr. Cooper, and became a member of his family. His patron was of great assistance to young Ray, guiding his legal studies, allowing him to try justice causes, encouraging him to manage cases in which he was sometimes the opposing counsel, and largely leaving to him the preparation of his briefs. Two of these early

efforts may be found in the cases of Webster vs. Dennison, Vermont Reports, Vol. 25, pp. 495, 496, and Cooper vs. Parker, p. 504. From early friends who then formed life-long attachments, one learns that Ossian Ray was a good scholar, with a natural aptitude for public speaking, popular with his schoolmates, and evincing a strong character.

In March, 1854, he came to Lancaster, N. H., at the request of the late Saunders W. Cooper, Esq., a brother of Mr. Cooper, of Irasburg, to assist in closing up his law business, his health having failed. Until the following December he remained in Lancaster, attending to Mr. Cooper's affairs, forming acquaintances, and becoming attached to the people. That winter he taught school in Canaan, Vt., bought law books, pursued his studies evenings, and on Saturdays, when school did not keep, and during the holidays, engaged in the trial of justice cases, to the improvement of his legal experience and the condition of his finances. Thus, by teaching and practicing, he maintained himself and pursued his studies until September 1, 1856, when he returned to Lancaster. January 1, 1857, at the age of twenty-one years, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, and during the same month was admitted to the bar at Guildhall, Essex Co., Vt., at a term of the court over which the late Chief Justice Luke P. Poland presided, and soon after he was admitted to the Coös county bar, at Lancaster. He has since been admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States January 25, 1872.

Mr. Ray's success at the bar was assured from the first. He brought to the profession an active mind, carefully cultured, great natural abilities balanced by good judgment, indomitable perseverance and love for his profession, and a strong and unflinching character inherited from his ancestors. As a lawyer he has built his fame on an enduring foundation. His preparation of cases has employed his best efforts, his management of them has absorbed him. From the minutest detail to the great law points involved he has been ready; and, ever on the aggressive, his opponents have never found him sleeping. In 1867 Mr. Benton was elected to Congress, and withdrew from the firm. In September Mr. Ray formed a partnership with Hon. William S. Ladd, of Colebrook, which continued until Mr. Ladd was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in October, 1870. January 1, 1872, Mr. Ray took into partnership Hon. Irving W. Drew, who had pursued his legal studies in Mr. Ray's office. From 1873 to 1876 Hon. William Heywood was a member of the firm, when he was succeeded by Hon. Chester B. Jordan, a student in the office of the firm. January 1, 1882, Philip Carpenter, of Bath, was admitted, and the law firm of Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter was established, from which Mr. Ray withdrew January 1, 1883, and, with the exception of one year from July 1, 1885,

when Mr. George W. Patterson, of Hanover, was associated with him, he has since had no partner in the practice of his profession.

Since 1860 Mr. Ray has been retained in nearly every important lawsuit in Coös and Essex counties, his practice extending into other counties and to the Federal courts of New Hampshire and Vermont, and to cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. From 1869 to the death of the late John E. Lyon, president of the Boston, Concord & Montreal and White Mountains Railroad, he was counsel for him and for that corporation. Before 1872 he was employed in suits in New Hampshire and Vermont against the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Since that date he has always been retained by that company. His work before the full bench of the New Hampshire Supreme Court may be traced in nearly every volume of the reports, from the 36th, containing cases heard in July, 1857, to the 64th, now in press. Mr. Ray was a representative from Lancaster in the state legislature in 1868 and 1869, the former year serving as chairman of the committee on elections, and in the latter as chairman of the committee on judiciary; was solicitor of Coös county from 1862 to 1872; was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in June, 1872; was United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire, by appointment of President Hayes, from February 22, 1879, to December 23, 1880, when he resigned, upon his nomination as a candidate for Congress. At the death of Hon. Evarts W. Farr, November 30, 1880, Mr. Ray was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and to succeed himself from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1883, as a Republican representative from the Third congressional district of New Hampshire, by over 5,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1882 as representative from the Second congressional district, the state having been re-districted during his term of office. In the House of Representatives Mr. Ray served on the committees of invalid pensions and claims, the duties of which are always onerous and exacting. His services on the former committee will long be remembered by many a veteran, and soldier's widow or children, for no appeal in their behalf ever went unheard, no just cause unespoused. During his brief service in the 46th Congress he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of an act removing the terms of the United States Courts, formerly held at Exeter, to Concord, thereby convening the northern and western portions of the state. In the 47th Congress he aided in securing an appropriation of \$200,000 for a United States court-house and postoffice building at Concord, an elegant structure now practically completed. In the 48th Congress, it is safe to say that had it not been for his persistent work and personal influence among his fellow members, an appropriation of \$200,000 for a similar building at Manchester would have failed. He was a strong advocate of the abolition of the duty on sugar, although in favor of a protective tariff when necessary for the benefit of

American manufacturers and producers. He also earnestly favored legislation authorizing the government to establish and operate telegraph lines in connection with the postal service of the country.

Mr. Ray has been eminently the architect of his own fortunes. He possesses wonderful energy, industry, perseverance, enthusiasm and zeal. His great vital force renders him unconscious of obstacles and difficulties; he has confidence in himself and in his case, and is a formidable opponent. His language is clear, incisive, forcible, effective and often eloquent. He is especially powerful on law points before the full bench of the Supreme Court: he is always quick to think and quick to act. Mr. Ray is not infallible; his impulse sometimes leads him astray; but his reason quickly sets him right. Once having seriously decided upon a course of action he is hard to swerve from his purpose. Mr. Ray has always been an assiduous reader, student, and lover of books. His private library is very rich and extensive, books being gathered in nearly every room in his house. Returning from a journey he has generally a new lot to add to his collection. These books on history, logic, philosophy, statistics, science, poetry, travel, biography, and art—on every subject of interest and value to the human family—he eagerly devours. His law library is one of the most extensive in the state. He is a man of wonderful memory. Facts and incidents once in his mind are always accessible and available, and he will readily take from his shelves a volume and refer to the page bearing upon or illustrating any fact or theory he has ever read. In this respect he constantly displays to his friends capability and resource unexpected and extraordinary. In the most trying situations he has control of his temper; he is entirely without envy or jealousy, and rejoices heartily in the success of his friends and acquaintances; he is considerate towards young attorneys. All his friends, and they are many, are tenacious in their attachment to him.

In private life Mr. Ray is affable, genial, sincere and warm-hearted. Since his residence in Lancaster he has done much to improve the appearance of the village, entering heartily into every project for the betterment of the place. He is public spirited, charitable, liberal, and always to be depended upon for his share in the public burdens. He attends the Congregational church, but gives with a generous hand to the support of all denominations in the town. His means and labor are freely given to render neat and attractive the appearance of his buildings, land, and the adjoining highways. Physically he is robust and possessed of an iron constitution. His face is lighted up with intelligence, will and good nature.

Mr. Ray has been very fortunate in his marital relations. His first wife, whom he married March 2, 1856, was Alice A. Fling, daughter of Henry Fling, at that time a citizen of West Stewartstown and afterwards of Portland, Maine. She was a woman of lovely character, wonderfully



W. S. Ladd

kind-hearted, caring for those in need, devoted to her husband and family. She bore him two children, and died April 15, 1871. He married, second, October 16, 1872, Mrs. Sallie Emery (Small) Burnside, a lady of rare qualities of mind and great strength of character, possessing fine judgment, an amiable disposition, genial and affable manners, and entering quietly but heartily into Mr. Ray's plans and aspirations, guiding with her counsel and strengthening with her love.

His children are: Edward, born October 18, 1858, married, lives in Jefferson; Alice, born April 4, 1866; Helen, born November 17, 1873; Ossian, Jr., born January 4, 1878.

WILLIAM SPENCER LADD, LL. D., son of Hiram and Aurelia (Palmer) Ladd, was born in Dalton, September 5, 1830. On both paternal and maternal sides he descends from families of position in New England from early colonial days. [Daniel Ladd, probably the ancestor of all the Ladds of New England, came, according to "Burke's Landed Gentry," from an ancient family, landed proprietors in Kent, England, before 1500. He sailed from London, March 24, 1633, in the "Mary and John," settled at Ipswich, and, in 1640, was one of the twelve founders of Haverhill, Mass. He held prominent offices, and lived respected and honored to a good old age. Many of his descendants are graduates of Harvard, Dartmouth and Amherst. The Palmer family is an old Connecticut one, coming down, with sterling representatives in each generation, from Walter Palmer, the pioneer settler of Stonington.]

Judge Ladd passed his early life in Dalton, and, after preparatory education at district and high schools and the N. H. Conference seminary at Sanbornton Bridge, entered the class of 1855 at Dartmouth college, where he was duly graduated. [Besides Judge Ladd, this class has given as judges of the highest courts of their respective states, Judge W. H. H. Allen, of this state, Judge Greenleaf Clark, of Minnesota, and Judge Walbridge A. Field, of Massachusetts; also Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., ex-governor of Maine, now representative in Congress from that state.] He had made his way through college, principally by teaching, and, after graduation, taught one year in South Danvers, Mass. He then entered the office of Hon. A. A. Abbott, of Salem, Mass., as a student of law, where he remained until the death of his mother called him back to Dalton in 1858. Entering the office of Burns & Fletcher he diligently availed himself of the teachings of these able counselors, and was admitted to practice at Lancaster in 1859.

Colebrook offered a good field, and Mr. Ladd at once opened an office there, and soon acquired a busy and profitable practice. This rapidly outgrew the limits of the "Northern district," and, in 1867, he removed to Lancaster, and formed a partnership with Ossian Ray. The firm won a high reputation, and continued until the fall of 1870, when Mr. Ladd was

unexpectedly appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. As he was the first Democrat appointed to this position by a Republican governor, the honor conferred was all the more significant and complimentary. Judge Ladd remained on the bench of this court until 1874, when it was legislated out of existence, and he was at once appointed to the second place on the Superior Court of Judicature, which he held until 1876, when the Republicans came into power and abolished the court. In 1877 he formed a law partnership with Everett Fletcher, which still exists. In this later practice in state and national courts, many cases of great importance have been successfully entrusted to him, and he has been referee in numerous causes of magnitude. He is regarded as authority in all matters of railroad law, excels as a business counselor, and is an extremely busy man. He possesses that rare combination of nature's almost essentially opposite,—strong logical reason and quick sensibilities, and he seizes accurately upon the salient points of an involved controversy, and by an inward debate clears away the immaterial and confusing, and brings to the service of his client careful preparation, learned research, accurate application of law, and good "fighting" qualities. Dartmouth college recognized this and made him Doctor of Laws in 1887. He was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court in 1883, and every case decided since his appointment has been in print within 120 days, while the accumulations of the five years previous are nearly all published.

Placed upon the bench when but forty years old, Judge Ladd immediately gave evidence of his fitness for the position. His first opinion defined the *status* of insanity in New Hampshire law, and attracted attention from American and English jurists, and writers upon the Medical Jurisprudence of insanity. He was the embodiment of a high professional morality, and preserved his ermine unsullied. Every case presented to his court was carefully weighed with judgment singularly dispassionate, and decided on its merits in law, and few exceptions to his rulings were sustained. It is through his opinions and as a jurist that Judge Ladd is best known outside the state. In their breadth, scope of argument, clearness of statement and elegance of diction they rank among the ablest. Judge Barrett, of Vermont, once said that it was a pity Judge Ladd had not been re-appointed, as the lawyers of the country had come to look for his decisions as they did for those of Chief Justice Shepley. "They were luminous with good sense."

Judge Ladd married, July 5, 1860, Almira B., daughter of Hiram A. and Persis (Hunking) Fletcher, and great-granddaughter of Judge Everett. Their surviving children are Fletcher (D. C. 1884), now a student of law in Germany, William P., and Mary E. Judge Ladd's early youth was passed in a home atmosphere which stimulated his desire for learning, and he has ever been a diligent student. He is intellectual, cultured, and

well read, loves a good and a rare book, has a valuable private library, and is a discriminating critic in literature, music, and art. He is liberal to all worthy objects, an Episcopalian in religion, a courteous gentleman and enjoyable companion, while in the circle of his charming home he is the soul of kindness.

HENRY HEYWOOD has been in the practice of law in Coös county for seventeen years. He was born in Guildhall, Vt., December 6, 1835. He attended district schools, and several terms at Lancaster academy. In 1852, he entered the Scientific Department of Dartmouth college and graduated in 1855. He immediately went to Wisconsin, and was employed as a civil engineer till 1857. He then came to Lancaster whither his father, William Heywood, had removed, began the study of law in his office, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1860. He then practiced about a year in Tamworth, N. H., then removed to Guildhall, Vt., and remained until 1869, and was state's attorney for Essex county two years from December 1, 1862. In June, 1866, Mr. Heywood married Catherine R. Hubbard, of Springfield, Vt. They have one son, William H., born February 25, 1868, now a student of law. In 1869 Mr. Heywood located in Lancaster, and was associated with William Burns until 1876, when Mr. Burns retired, and Mr. Heywood went into partnership with his father, which connection still continues. He was appointed solicitor of Coös county in July, 1874, and was removed "by address" from the office in July, 1876, with three other county officers (for political reasons, in fact, though it is not so expressed in the resolution.) Mr. Heywood has kept up his practice in Essex county, Vt., as well as here, and practiced some in the United States courts, and has twice been to Washington, and argued cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. He is a well-read and competent lawyer, one of the best informed in the county, and is particularly versed in laws concerning real estate, to which he has paid much attention.

GEN. ALBERT S. TWITCHELL, son of Joseph A. and Orinda L. Twitchell, was born in Bethel, Me., September 16, 1840. He was prepared for college at Gould's academy, at Bethel, before he was sixteen, under the instruction of that celebrated educator, Dr. N. T. True. He then engaged in teaching, and for four years was an extremely popular and successful instructor. Choosing the law as his life business, he became a student in the office of S. F. Gibson, at Bethel. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed enrolling officer of those subject to draft in the district containing Bethel; and, after concluding the duties of that office, enlisted, in December, 1863, in the Seventh Maine Light Battery. When the battery was organized he was made quartermaster's sergeant, and held this position until detailed, in February, 1865, by Gen. Grant for duty at West Point, Va., where he remained until mustered out of service at the close of the war.

He returned to Maine and his law studies, was admitted to practice in

the courts of Maine in December, 1865, and the next year, in November, was admitted to practice at the New Hampshire bar, removed to Gorham, opened an office, and has since been actively engaged in practice. He is an energetic, busy, honorable lawyer, his standard of professional morality is high, and he has a large clientage. He has been much in official positions. In 1872, when but thirty-two, he was elected by the Republicans railroad commissioner of New Hampshire, and held the office three years. In 1875 and 1876 he was a colonel on the staff of Gov. P. C. Cheney. In September, 1877, he was appointed postmaster of Gorham, and held the office nearly nine years, resigning it in July, 1886. He has taken great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, has served two years as judge-advocate of the New Hampshire department of this organization, two years upon the council of administration, and was a delegate to the National Encampment at Denver, Colorado, in 1885. He was elected president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association at their annual reunion in August, 1886, and unanimously re-elected in August, 1887. In June, 1887, he was elected commissary-general of the state by the New Hampshire legislature, and, as such, holds the rank of general on Gov. Sawyer's staff. Gen. Twitchell has always taken a high position in favor of everything tending to the elevation and betterment of mankind, and has been a zealous temperance worker. He was a delegate from the N. H. Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world which met at Saratoga in May, 1887.

He has enthusiastically aided in the development of the material interests of Gorham. He erected the fine block that bears his name, in many ways has labored to build up the financial and moral prosperity of the town, and, perhaps, more than any other citizen of the place is interested in the educational, brotherhood, and literary interests of the community. He is generous to a fault, and responds liberally to all appeals for help. He married, April 7, 1869, Emma A., daughter of Parker Howland. Their only child, Harold P., died young.

MOSES A. HASTINGS was born at Bethel, Me., December 31, 1848, and received his education at the celebrated Gould's academy, in Bethel, where he was fitted for college. He read law in the office of Hon. David Hammons, at Bethel, from the fall of 1864 to August, 1867. He then attended the Albany (N. Y.) Law school, and was admitted to the bar of Oxford county (Me.) in the spring of 1868. He removed to Gorham, N. H., in October, and was admitted to the Coös county bar at the November term, and at once commenced practice at Gorham, as a partner of A. S. Twitchell. This partnership lasted four years, from which time Mr. Hastings continued alone in practice until 1874, when he was appointed clerk of courts for Coös county, and removed to Lancaster. He was re-appointed in 1876,

and still holds office, discharging the duties with urbanity and ability, and winning many friends.

JUDGE EVERETT FLETCHER, son of Hiram A. and Persis (Hunking) Fletcher, was born at Colebrook, December 23, 1848. He received education at Lancaster schools and Ann Arbor (Mich.) university; studied law with Fletcher & Heywood, with whom he had most excellent advantages for becoming thoroughly grounded in knowledge of law and methods of practice, which were not neglected. He was admitted to the bar November 18, 1870, and ever since has been in extremely busy practice. He established himself as a lawyer in Lancaster, and June 11, 1873, entered into partnership with his father, as Fletcher & Fletcher. This connection lasted four years, when the firm of Ladd & Fletcher was formed, which still continues. He was appointed judge advocate-general, with rank of brigadier-general by Gov. S. W. Hale, in June, 1883, and held that office two years. He was appointed judge of probate of Coös county, by Gov. Moody Currier, and took the office April 1, 1885. He is a strong Republican, and a member of Coös lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Judge Fletcher draws legal papers strongly; is an honest and careful counselor in business matters, entering with all his heart, as well as mind, into the interests of his clients; and is especially adapted to win success as a lawyer. He is particularly calculated for the important functions of a judge of probate. He is studious, systematic, an original thinker, and inherits much of the quickness of apprehension, literary tastes, and ready wit of his father. Few men of his years in the state stand higher in ability or industry, or are more agreeable or pleasant social companions.

HON. IRVING WEBSTER DREW.—Among the progressive men engaged in business, or the professions in Coös county, few are better or more favorably known than Irving W. Drew. He inherited an iron constitution and strong intellectual powers from his ancestry, who were of the New England stock. The eldest surviving son of Amos W. Drew, he was born at Colebrook, January 8, 1845. His early experience at rugged farm labor was little varied but by attendance at the district school and a neighboring academy. He was fitted for college at Meriden, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1870. The same year he entered the law office of Ray & Ladd, at Lancaster, N. H. He never really knew the life of the traditional law student. His preceptors, driven with business, threw him into the skirmish line at the outset. With a well disciplined mind, sound judgment, and a thorough understanding of the opinions and character of the people among whom he moved, he learned the law more in its relation to actual facts than as an abstract science. In November, 1871, he was regularly admitted to the bar, only a year and a half after his graduation. Early in the following January he succeeded Judge Ladd, who had been appointed to the bench, as a member of the firm. In the spring of 1873

Hon. William Heywood became a member of the partnership, which was, for the next three years, Ray, Drew & Heywood. Mr. Jordan, who then succeeded Mr. Heywood, the retiring member, has ever since been a partner with Mr. Drew. Gen. Philip Carpenter, now of New York, was in the firm from the winter of 1882 till the summer of 1885. Mr. Ray, having some time previously been elected to Congress, retired from the partnership at the first of the year 1884. However the firm has been constituted, Mr. Drew has all the time been a conspicuously useful member. Neither has he avoided the social and political duties, which the reliable members of the legal profession are constantly called to assume. A Democrat of decided convictions, with broad and liberal views on all questions of public polity, he has a well-earned reputation, both as an efficient organizer and convincing exponent of party principles on the platform. He was delegate to the Cincinnati Democratic National convention of 1880, and a state senator in 1883. He made a record there as a judicious legislator, a skillful parliamentarian, a superior debator, a dignified and incorruptible senator. He is interested in educational work, and does his part to sustain the leading social organizations; to build up the church; to give the public the benefit of libraries, improved public buildings and first class hotels; to extend railroad lines in directions which shall develop the resources of the county.

He is known as Major Drew. This came of his service in the Third Regt., N. H. National Guards, for some three or four years. Tradition has it that Major Drew's father was an accomplished militia officer. The maxim "Like father, like son" is further exemplified by both having been members of the Senate and both pleasing vocalists. The Major is everywhere admired for his social qualities, and in song he is *facile princeps*. But the attachment of his friends is not to be attributed to those accomplishments of song, speech and manner, which might commend him equally to life-long or casual associates. It comes from his sincerity, his helpfulness and sympathy in their adversity, and his unfeigned satisfaction in the knowledge of their prosperity.

Mr. Drew's home since he first entered upon the study and practice of the law with Mr. Ray, has been at Lancaster. Miss Carrie H. Merrill, daughter of S. R. Merrill, of Colebrook, became his wife, November 4, 1869. Of their children three survive—two sons and a daughter. Except his family and his home, nothing is so near his heart, nothing so commands his powers as does his profession. All the diversions of business and society, and the zeal of political contention are temporary with him. He makes his client's cause his own. He prepares for trial with care, with fidelity, and with determination to have the verdict. He takes responsibility, and, if necessary, makes bold hazards for success. He is skillful in the examination of witnesses, and stands among the leading advocates of



Irving W. Drew

the courts in which he appears. To enumerate the causes of the past decade in which he has had prominent part would be the naming of the important matters of litigation in Northern New Hampshire and Eastern Vermont. A tireless worker with a large clientage and profitable business, he is a good financier and has earned a sound foundation for his reputation, both as an able lawyer and a successful man of affairs.

He is in the fullness of his powers. His character is established. It is the manifestation of his own sturdy manhood; and his friends may look with confidence to what the future may hold in store for him.

ALFRED R. EVANS is a son of Otis Evans, of Shelburne, and Martha Pinkham, daughter of Daniel Pinkham, who is well remembered as the man who built the first carriage road from Jackson to Randolph, through the Pinkham Notch, and lived where the Glen House now stands. Mr. Evans was born in Shelburne, March 21, 1849. He fitted for college at Lancaster academy, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1872, read law at Gorham, and was a member of the state legislature from Shelburne in 1874-75, in the latter year being chairman of the committee on insurance, a subject to which he has paid considerable attention. He was admitted to Coös county bar in April, 1875, and since that time has been in the practice of his profession in Gorham. He was also returned to the legislature in 1878. He is justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state, and notary public in New Hampshire. He was married, June 1, 1881, to Mrs. Dora J. Briggs, daughter of Charles W. Bean, of Gorham. Mr. Evans is a straightforward man, attends faithfully to the duties of his profession, is an able, energetic lawyer of strict integrity, and a close and painstaking student. He has many elements of popularity, and possesses a most genial disposition and a large circle of friends.

HON. CHESTER BRADLEY JORDAN, born in Colebrook, N. H., October 15, 1839, was youngest son of Johnson and Minerva (Buel) Jordan.

The name Jordan is of French origin, the original orthography being Jourdain. One branch of the family crossed the English Channel with William the Conqueror, and became domiciled in England. Others of the name emigrated to New England direct from France at an early period. We do not know, nor does it matter, from which particular line of foreign descent Mr. Jordan takes his origin; sufficient for us it is that for several generations his ancestors on both sides have been Americans, true and loyal to the country and its institutions. His grandfather, Benjamin Jordan, was born in the old town of Rehoboth, Mass., served four years in the Continental army during the Revolution, and was one of the daring little band that effected the historic capture of Gen. Prescott. His maternal grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Buel, came to Colebrook from Connecticut (where he was born, August 20, 1767,) in 1803. He was a scholarly man of excellent character and refined tastes, an elegant penman, and,

for many winters, a highly prized teacher in Colebrook. He died March 24, 1829. His wife, Violetta Sessions, was also born in Connecticut. She was a woman of aristocratic culture and bearing, and had quite a competency in her own right. She died in her native state, in 1855, aged seventy-seven. Johnson Jordan, born in Plainfield, N. H., April 8, 1798, came to Colebrook in 1818, and, in 1822, married Minerva Buel, (born July 19, 1801, at Hebron, Conn., died in Colebrook, March 13, 1853.) They had ten children, of whom six attained maturity. From the birth of Chester B. until her death, fourteen years, Mrs. Jordan was an invalid. She was, however, more than an ordinary woman, and her teachings, influence, and character had a strong and beneficial effect upon her children. The testimony of her intimates is that she was a noble Christian woman of sterling worth, unflinching in duty, sensitive, modest and lovable, tender and considerate, and keenly alive to the wants of others. Loyal to her convictions of right and duty, she never hesitated, even if others faltered, and, for many years, was a valued member of the Congregational church. Johnson Jordan was a strong man physically, of fair judgment and sense, but passed many years of his active life in the hard and unprofitable labors of a pioneer and clearer of lands. He died August 16, 1873.

The early years of Chester B. Jordan were passed in hard labor with long days of toil, scant advantages of education, and but little to encourage him. Nothing but bare essentials, not the slightest approach to luxury, found a place in the frugal household. Strict economy was compulsory in the home life, and the scarcity of money caused home made clothing to be the wearing apparel for many years. The cheerless tasks were faithfully done, and the privations uncomplainingly endured, but the lad hungered for knowledge. There were no books at home except the Bible and well-thumbed school books, and the small Sunday-school library was eagerly devoured. There is one compensation possessed by a life environed by such adverse circumstances, in that there is early developed a keenness of thought and capacity of self-reliance beyond its years, and so we find that Chester at an early age gathered and sold berries to pay for a subscription to the *Independent Democrat*, and, later on, to the *New York Tribune*, and began to be conversant with the affairs of the world and the politics of the country at an age when many lads were only thinking of their toys. He was interested at nine years of age in the campaign which placed Gen. Taylor in the presidential chair, and much more in that of 1852, when he purchased a campaign life of General Scott and committed it nearly to memory, and thought himself equipped to demonstrate to the Democratic boys of his circle the wisdom of electing Gen. Scott instead of Gen. Pierce. He remained with his father until 1860, when his increased desire for education caused him to enter Colebrook academy for the first half of the term. From this time he attended Colebrook and Meriden academies, until he was



C. B. Jordan
July 22, 1887.

graduated at the latter institution in 1866. He became a popular teacher of public and select schools, was principal of Colebrook academy several terms, and taught in all eighteen terms. He was town superintendent of Colebrook in 1865-66-67, and selectman for 1867.

He heartily espoused the Republican cause and was chosen to preside at all the meetings of that party held in Colebrook in the spirited campaign which resulted in the re-election of Lincoln. He made many friends, did thoroughly and without bluster all duties coming to his hand, and in 1868, was appointed clerk of the court, and removed to Lancaster, which has since been his residence. He discharged the duties of this office with efficiency, and his retention was asked by nearly every attorney in the county, but he was too strongly Republican to be retained under a Democratic administration, and was removed October 23, 1874. He had decided literary tastes and ability, could clearly and forcibly express his opinions in writing, and, in 1879, had purchased the *Cobb's Republican* and become its editor. Under his administration it was a candid but determined supporter of Grant, and ranked high among the newspapers of the state. For many years Mr. Jordan contributed articles to the *Boston Journal*, *Concord Monitor*, the *Statesman* and campaign papers, and also to the *Lancaster Gazette* in the presidential campaign of 1884. His political articles are marked for their clear comprehensiveness of affairs, their straightforward, matter-of-fact way of presentation, their candor, and their logical and conclusive reasoning. In a quiet and unpretentious manner they reach the understandings of all in a manner which tells. By voice and by his gifted pen he has ever advocated liberal appropriations for all educational, charitable and patriotic objects.

Mr. Jordan began the study of law while clerk, continued it in the office of Judge Ladd, and, afterward, in that of Ray, Drew & Heywood, and was admitted to practice in the state courts in November, 1875. He remained with Ray, Drew & Heywood until May 26, 1876, when Mr. Heywood retired, and the firm became Ray, Drew & Jordan. This firm was succeeded January 16, 1882, by Drew, Jordan & Carpenter, and, later, by Drew & Jordan. (In May, 1881, Mr. Jordan was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States.) As a lawyer Mr. Jordan has chiefly given attention to the drafting of legal papers (in which he excels) and other office business. Connected as he has been with two such noted advocates as Ray and Drew, and being somewhat modest as to his abilities, he has not ventured often into this field, but when he has done so he has acquitted himself ably, and, in the opinion of some of his legal brethren, if he were compelled to present all of his cases to the courts and juries, he would soon equal, if not surpass, any advocate in this section.

From his sixteenth year Mr. Jordan has been a hard worker in politics. In Colebrook he was among the chief workers in carrying that close town,

He was a good organizer, a close canvasser, and men would follow his lead. For several years he was pitted against Hon. Hazen Bedel (the strongest man of the Democracy, and one of the best men in the county,) for the moderator vote, which was considered the test of the day, and was never defeated, although the plurality was sometimes but one. In Lancaster he was put up in the same manner against the popular Col. Henry O. Kent, and is the only candidate nominated by the Republicans who has ever beaten the Colonel for moderator. In 1886 in a hot, close fight, Mr. Jordan had one majority for first representative in a vote of nearly seven hundred, making a gain of over one hundred votes for his party. He was chosen speaker of the House by a very complimentary vote, and although new to the duties of this difficult office, he proved himself a most admirable presiding officer, prompt, impartial, easy and rapid in transacting the work of the position, and his efficiency and courtesy won him many and valuable friends. The *Manchester Union*, the leading Democratic paper of the state, thus voiced the general sentiment at the close of the session: "For Speaker Jordan there is but one encomium, and that fell from the lips of all, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'" Mr. Jordan was chairman of the Republican state convention held in Concord in September, 1882. There was a bitter contest concerning the nomination for governor raging between the friends of Moody Currier and S. W. Hale. Factional feeling ran high, but, under the tact and guidance of the presiding officer, harmony was secured, and the work of the convention successfully accomplished. Mr. Jordan has much influence in public matters, and prominent men have owed their elevation to important positions to his counsel and assistance. In 1886 he was unanimously nominated for state senator in the Coös district, and made a strong fight in spite of the overwhelming odds against him, running three hundred ahead of his ticket. In 1876 he was appointed one of a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the State Normal school, and wrote the report to the legislature, which was ordered printed in pamphlet form. In 1881 Dartmouth college gave him the degree of A. B.; in 1882 he was chosen honorary member of the Third Regiment, N. H. National Guards; in 1883 elected member of Webster Historical Society of Boston; in 1884 chosen honorary member of the Seventh N. H. Veteran's Association. He has long been a member of Evening Star lodge of Masons at Colebrook, and of the Chapter at Lancaster, and was a director in the Lancaster National bank during the first two years of its existence.

Mr. Jordan married, July 19, 1879, Ida R. Nutter, daughter of Oliver and Roxannah C. (Wentworth) Nutter. She is descended from old New Hampshire families of repute, and is a lady whom it is always a pleasure to meet. They have had two children, Roxannah Minerva, born January 19, 1882, and Hugo, born May 26, 1884, died May 2, 1886.



R. N. Chamberlin

Mr. Jordan's abilities have received recognition in business and social, as well as in public and professional life. He is a wise and safe counselor in business matters, has conceded executive ability, and is the guardian of many private trusts. He has a keen appreciation of humor, tells a good story well, can give a quick and telling repartee with point and wit devoid of any sting, and is popular because he deserves to be. His judgments of men and measures are singularly clear and impartial. His conclusions are formed from a broad comprehension of all the facts. His sense of justice is strong, and his intellectual qualities are admirably balanced. With all this, he has the warmest of hearts, the quickest of sympathies, great kindness of manner and utmost geniality of spirit.

FRANK D. HUTCHINS, born in Putney, Vt., in 1850, was a graduate of Kimball Union academy and Dartmouth college. He taught school in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and proved himself a thorough, impartial, scholarly, and highly competent instructor. In 1874 he began the study of law with N. B. Felton, of Haverhill, but completed his studies for admission to the bar with Ray, Drew & Heywood, of Lancaster, and practiced law there from 1876 to 1881. He then became cashier of the Lancaster National bank, which position he now holds.

WILLARD N. ARMINGTON, born in Waterford, Vt., November 10, 1850, graduated from University of Vermont in 1874; studied law with Belden & Ide, St. Johnsbury; admitted to the bar of Vermont at St. Johnsbury in 1876; located at Whitefield, September 15, 1876, where he has since been in practice.

PHILIP CARPENTER, son of Judge A. P. Carpenter, born in Bath, N. H., March 9, 1856, was educated at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) academy and Dartmouth college. He graduated in 1877, read law with his father, and was admitted to practice at Concord in September, 1880. Forming an immediate partnership with his father, he began practice at Bath. This firm did business one year when the father was appointed judge. Philip continued at Bath until the next January (1882) when he entered the firm of Ray, Drew & Jordan at Lancaster. He was in practice here until June, 1885, when he removed to New York city, where he has acquired an extensive and profitable business.

ROBERT NELSON CHAMBERLIN, son of Antoine and Electa B. (Sears) Chamberlin, was born in Bangor, N. Y., July 24, 1856. His grandfather, François Chamberlin, was born in or near Paris, France, when young emigrated to Canada, and was a marine in the British service during the War of 1812. He attained the great age of ninety-nine years, dying at the home of his son in West Stewartstown. Antoine Chamberlin was a native of Nicollet, P. Q. When fourteen he went to Sherbrooke, worked eight years at shoemaking, married his wife at Hinesburg, Vt., her native place, and made his home in Franklin county, N. Y., residing in Malone and

Bangor until 1859, when he came to West Stewartstown where he now resides.

Robert was but three years old when his father came to Stewartstown, and, as he was one of a large family of children, and robust, he early became familiar with labor, and for years had the most meager educational advantages; from eight years of age until he was sixteen obtaining as a respite from continuous toil only a few weeks attendance at the small village school. At the latter age he had the physical power of a well-matured man, and commanded more than the usual wages as a farm hand; but the thoughtful youth was not content to excel in this sphere. A laudable ambition prompted him to attain a higher position and a broader field of usefulness, and, as a stepping stone to this, he applied himself to the acquisition of learning. It required more than an ordinary will to force himself out from and above his associations and surroundings, and to fix his attention on an intellectual career, but his active and vigorous mind carried him on; he worked summers and devoted his winters to learning, attending the academies at Colebrook and Derby (Vt.), acquiring a good foundation for the study of law, in which he saw much to attract him, and for which he seemed well adapted.

In the winter of 1877-78 he commenced his legal education in the office of G. W. Hartshorn, at Canaan, Vt., was admitted to the bar at Guildhall in March, 1881, and formed a partnership with Mr. Hartshorn. Attracted by the life and activity of the growing town of Berlin, Mr. Chamberlin, in July of the same year, established a law office there, thus becoming the first lawyer in the place. Finding that the rules of the New Hampshire bar barred him from practice in its courts, he applied for admission, passed the rigid examination creditably, and was admitted at Concord, March 15, 1883.

He married, November 2, 1882, Maria H., daughter of Ira and Ann J. (Howard) Mason, a native of Berlin, a lady of strong New England practicality and sterling worth, in whom he has a helpmate, counselor, companion and friend. They have one child, Lafayette Ray.

Mr. Chamberlin has made rapid progress for a young lawyer, has acquired a good clientage, and is popular with the older members of the legal profession, and is entitled to much credit for what he has accomplished. He has a clear conception of the strong and the weak points of a case, is earnest and industrious in the preparation and trial of causes entrusted to him, but prefers to keep his clients out of law-suits rather than involve them in protracted litigation. He always advises a fair and honorable adjustment of difference between parties, rather than the certain expense and the uncertain results at the hands of courts and juries. The same quiet, thoughtful determination which led him to obtain, unaided, a legal education, makes the first impulse of his mind in investigating any

question to search for principles rather than expedients; this inclination will tend to make him particularly strong as a counselor, and in the domain of equity practice. His briefs, pleas, and other documents are drafted to cover every point, and one of the older members of the bar says: "They may appear awkward and clumsy, and easy to be torn to pieces, but on examination we find every point covered, and every nail clinched." Of fine physique, commanding presence, and clear voice, he has the qualities of a good advocate, and is rapidly winning his way in that difficult field. His presentation of the claims of Berlin for the establishment of the county seat, at the late county convention, won much praise from leading men, and particularly his brother lawyers.

As a citizen he heartily supports all local improvements and public enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the town and the welfare of the community; he has served as superintendent of schools, on the board of education, and is one of the selectmen of 1887. He is a member of the Congregational church, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order. Yet a young man, having scarcely attained the fullness of his physical and mental powers, Mr. Chamberlin may look forward to a long life of usefulness in his chosen profession.

HERBERT IRVIN GOSS, son of Abel B. and Lucy G. (Ross) Goss, and nephew of Judge Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, was born in Waterford, Vt., December 4, 1857. Attended common schools, and was graduated from St. Johnsbury academy in June, 1880. He taught school the following autumn, and in 1881 commenced the study of law, a profession for which he always had a preference, in the office of Elisha May, at St. Johnsbury. Mr. May soon after formed a partnership with Henry C. Bates, and Mr. Goss remained in their office until June, 1883, when he was admitted, upon examination, to the bar of Caledonia county. In October, 1883, he formed a business connection with F. B. Wright for the practice of law in Minneapolis, Minn. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1884. Mr. Goss remained in Minnesota until October, 1884. Returning east, January 21, 1885, he opened a law office in Guildhall, Vt., and, April 1, 1885, he went to Lancaster, N. H., and entered into a two years' partnership with Hon. Jacob Benton. July 30, 1885, he was admitted to the New Hampshire courts. He is a good student and well versed in law.

CARL ABBOTT, son of Prof. George N. and Mary (Ladd) Abbott, was born in Newbury, Vt., April 19, 1859. The Abbott family is an old and prominent one in New England, showing strong and marked traits of character in every generation. The line of Carl's descent from George Abbott, the emigrant, one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., in 1643, is George¹, William², James³, Bancroft⁴, James⁵, George N.⁶, Carl⁷. Carl attended school for some years in Burlington, Vt., and the preparatory school at Mercersburg, Penn., and was, for two years, at Mercersburg col-

lege. He returned to Newbury in 1877, and, in 1880, entered the law office of Ladd & Fletcher, and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in the spring of 1884. He was employed in the office of his instructors until the fall of 1885, when he went to Gorham and took charge of the business of Alfred R. Evans until the spring of 1886. He then formed a partnership with A. S. Twitchell, as Twitchell & Abbott, which still continues.

Mr. Abbott is a close and diligent student, well versed in his profession, and, with good powers of logic, and a strongly marked individuality, has elements of more than an ordinary success. He possesses many of the intellectual traits of the Bancroft family, of which he is also a descendant.

DANIEL JAMES DALEY was born in Lancaster, January 27, 1859, acquired a good physique and health while passing his youth on the farm, was fitted for college at Lancaster academy, but, finding his taste and mental qualities in harmony with the practice of law, he entered the office of W. & H. Heywood, April 9, 1881, and for nearly four years received the exceptionally good advantages afforded him under the venerable senior of the firm. He was an apt student, and was admitted to the bar at Concord, March 13, 1885. After a few months' stay in Lancaster, he removed, November 9, 1885, to Berlin, where he has formed many friends, and is building up a good practice. He is devoted to his profession, is active, energetic, and "pushing"; takes the cause of his client as his own, and with his thoroughness and ability deserves success.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

(By James I. Parsons, Esq.)

The Northern Judicial District was formed by act that took effect September 1, 1867. Cambridge, Millsfield, Odell, and Columbia, with the towns north of them, constitute the Northern District; while the towns south of those named constitute the Southern District. Before the legislature granted the petitions of the people of the upper towns for a separate court, the petitioners had to get the consent of representatives, and, to do so, promised to furnish a lot and court house complete for occupancy, which was done by voluntary subscription. After the time elapsed during which the representatives had agreed to furnish a house free, the county purchased the building for about three-fourths of the original cost, and the contributors lost a considerable portion of the principal, as well as the interest, and their trouble and labor, which, with some of them, was the most important item.

The first term was held the first Tuesday of February, 1868. At this term all northern actions pending or returnable at Lancaster, and all indictments for the county were transferred to this district. On the printed

docket there were forty-six state and ninety-four civil cases. At the term seventy-three new entries were made to the civil, two to the sessions, and two or three to the criminal dockets, but no indictments were found. There were three cases tried by jury before the solicitor was ready to proceed to the criminal business. The trial of Joseph Chase, indicted for rape of his daughter, was then commenced. He had a few years before finished a ten years' sentence for arson, was a desperate and dangerous man, had escaped from the county jail after his arrest for this offense, and been kidnapped in Canada, where he remained near the boundary, making frequent night excursions into Colebrook and Stewartstown. The public were much relieved by his capture, and anxious for his conviction. Ossian Ray, afterwards member of Congress, was the solicitor, and W. S. Ladd and G. A. Bingham, both afterwards Justices of the Supreme Court, were for the defense. The court-house was crowded during the trial, and so packed at the close that every window and corner was crowded with people, who stood for hours listening to the arguments, and, sitting on the steps and floor, they crowded close to the chair of the presiding justice. A very small boy, too young to be in any assembly alone, especially in that place, was on his knees beside the judge, and, during an intermission, got up and asked him several very pointed questions as to what he believed as to the disputed facts, and wound up by pointing to his docket and asking, "What will you take for your little primer, Judge?"

There was intense, but in the main suppressed, excitement during the arguments. Mr. Bingham, after a review of one part of the uncontroverted facts, asked in his most impressive manner, "Does not the dumb beast fight for her young, the stricken fawn cry out, the frightened rabbit flee?" "No!" responded the deep voice of a minister who stood with others in one of the windows looking down over the heads of the standing crowd. The exclamation was so evidently involuntary that he escaped punishment, but the quiet remarks of the judge has thus far prevented a repetition of the offense in this court. Judge Doe, in commenting upon the trial of the case in his charge, with evident emotion said, "It shows that the ancient glory of the New Hampshire Bar has not departed from it." Chase was sentenced for thirty years. He was fifty-five, and died in prison. Four more cases were tried by jury at this term—making a total of eight; and over twenty the next three terms. The "referee law" of 1874, and the subsequent amendments of the statutes and constitution, have to a great degree done away with the desire as well as the necessity of trying cases by jury.

At the August term, 1869, the case of Freeman Tirrell vs. Abram Bedel was tried. The defendant had procured the plaintiff to execute a release of debt for an inadequate consideration. The question was whether he possessed sufficient natural capacity to be bound by the instrument.

Among the witnesses were some boys who testified that they were accustomed to get him provoked, when one of them would advise him to chew various disgusting substances to spit in the faces of his tormentors. The grave manner in which William Heywood, then, as now, the nestor of the Coös bar, introduced and commented upon the evidence of "his pursuit of his companions around the barns and over the high beams" was so effective that the listeners were convulsed, and the presiding justice, again Judge Doe, laughed until the tears ran down his face. Judge Smith held his last term here, in August, 1870. It became necessary to wait for further testimony in some case. After a long and sleepy delay the judge suddenly looked up and said, "This reminds me of a story," and went on to tell it to the members of the bar and officers of the court, who composed nearly the whole audience, and then said to the undisputed leader of the bar on such an occasion, "Come, Shurtleff, now you tell one." Chairs were drawn close to the bench, and story followed story for an hour or more. It was uncertain who would prove the better raconteur, when the parties appeared, and the old judge, on the eve of his seventieth birthday, gravely resumed his duties.

Jeremiah Smith, Foster, Sargent, and Hibbard, who held the courts to 1874, were also self-poised, gentlemanly judges, controlling the litigants, counsel and spectators without effort or friction from the first. As though the gentle ways of Chief Justice Bellows permeated the court, the judges were models in their deportment in court and at chambers, and the influence upon the bar was very marked.

A year or two later, during a term held by Judge Rand, several prominent attorneys, who perhaps felt competent to discuss a matter of practice with the presiding justice, and who had not heard Judge Ladd dispose of *post-mortem* discussion with "It seems to me that you will find it superfluous to discuss the matter after the court has passed upon it," did not heed the "Stop this, gentlemen!" and the judge, with his heavy bass voice, roared out "Sit down, all of you." They all went down, but an associate arose, and, apparently, was waiting to explain, remonstrate, or apologize, when they began to rise again. The court called upon the sheriff, who came around beside the attorneys and drew in his breath in a helpless kind of way, as they stood there flushed and silent, when, "*sit down!*" SIT DOWN!!!" thundered the judge, turning from one to another, who fell in turn until only Ray was left. He said "May it pl—" "SIT DOWN!!!" Ray fell like a stone and rebounded like a ball. "Please your honor," and went on with the discussion, in which the others soon joined.

Allen filled Rand's place the next winter. Isaac W. Smith succeeded Jeremiah Smith. Judge Carpenter, Judge Blodgett, and Judge Bingham came here to hold later terms, in place of justices who have resigned or deceased. Their characteristics can not be yet considered matters of history,

though they are all entrenched in the good will and respect of this district, and receive most hearty welcome. It is certain that none of them will ever be "old ——" in the common conversation of the people. New Hampshire does not have judges, nor often attorneys, thus unconsciously branded with the appellation of ripening incapacity.

B. H. Corning, of Lancaster, now sheriff of Grafton county, was sheriff at the time of the organization of this district. Lucius Hartshorn, of Stratford, Samuel M. Harvey, of Columbia, and Joseph W. Cooper, of Colebrook, were the deputies ordinarily in attendance at court, and served the papers for our attorneys. Mr. Harvey, especially, did a great amount of work for many years all over Northern Coös. He had an unusual reputation as an accurate, efficient, and accommodating officer. Later, E. George Rogers and Samuel I. Bailey, both of Columbia, have been sheriffs; the latter by election. Albert S. Eustis, Henry N. Leavitt, Ira Quimby, John S. Capen, Walter Drew, Wesley Wentworth, William T. Keyes and George Hilliard, all of Colebrook, have been our deputies. Quimby, Leavitt, Capen and Drew have served for long and busy terms, been the best known as officers, have acquired a high reputation for courage and activity, and gained the good will of those with whom they had official business.

The best known and remembered of the early sheriffs were Ephraim H. Mahurin, of South Columbia, who was a deputy for about thirty years, being appointed as early as 1812; Hezekiah Parsons, of Colebrook, who was appointed in or before 1815, held the office continuously until 1833, when he was succeeded by Milton Harvey, for a short time; Horace Loomis, first an officer about 1830, later did about all the business for a few years, until he left the country; Timothy Tirrell, of Stewartstown, did a large business for about ten years; Enoch L. Colby acted as deputy here for a short time, then went to Lancaster, where he was first deputy, and afterwards sheriff during his active life; Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., was a deputy for a few years, then sheriff until his Republican deputy, Colby, succeeded him in 1856, when he declined a deputy's appointment. (Appointments have since been political.) Archelaus Cummings then held the position for several years. Others held an appointment for a short time, not long enough to gain that extended experience, and lasting reputation for efficiency, that makes the early officers an important part of our legal history.

Since Ray, Henry Heywood, Edgar Aldrich, and, from 1879, J. H. Dudley (the first by election), have been solicitors. The present clerk, M. A. Hastings, succeeded C. B. Jordan in 1874. An incident in our court house, when the court was attending to naturalizations, will not be soon forgotten. One of the row, when Jordan arose and commenced to administer the oath, with a not wholly inexcusable distrust, snatched down his hand, paused, shook his finger at the clerk, and said, "Now swear me in a *Dimmercat*, Chester." His seriousness and Jordan's reluctance were

amusing. Hastings would be more accommodating under similar circumstances—about the only difference observable between two unusually satisfactory clerks.

The lawyers who always came here to attend court in our early terms, were:—

WILLIAM HEYWOOD, often affectionately called “Uncle Heywood,” with a large benign face, kind, prepared, venerable, excessively fair, full of real and equity jurisprudence.

HIRAM A. FLETCHER, with small features, slight, alert black eyes, wearing a wig, and carrying a green bag full of exactly-drawn, methodically-arranged papers, overflowing with cases, precedents, and preparation; technical, with a mania for old law books, muskets, antlers and curiosities. He seemed a survival of a past generation of old English common-law attorneys.

OSSIAN RAY, full of activity, argument, resources and combativeness, never unoccupied with actual litigation, thoroughly experienced in practice, and, in some way, always finding leisure to become thoroughly familiar with the cases applicable to the case at bar.

WILLIAM S. LADD, scholarly, thorough, accurate, quick with pen and books, more moderate in court. With a thorough contempt for (never retorting to in kind, and some times disconcerted by.) rude and offensive practice: he was a business and corporation counselor rather than a ready orator.

GEORGE A. BINGHAM, tall, untiring, working all night and keeping awake all day, an “all-round” lawyer, learned, eloquent, and at his best in the preparation of cases and examination of witnesses. He was seldom surprised, and never at a loss what to do.

GEORGE W. HARTSHORN, bottled up in the little town of Canaan, short, bald, round, and talkative, was a surprisingly ready speaker; and, after a long trial, would often make an exhaustive, and, in parts, very eloquent argument. A serious and painful illness, and the medicines used, some ten years ago, destroyed his capacity at the bar.

HENRY HEYWOOD, very deliberate, with a deep, heavy, unvarying voice, reflects as he speaks, and is accurate. His forte is the accumulation and introduction of evidence where accuracy as to the law, and the proper arrangement and non-omission of numerous facts and details, are essential requirements.

IRVING W. DREW commenced practice about 1871. His ambition to succeed as a speaker was soon gratified. He has made as many arguments to the jury as any attorney who attends our courts, with as great influence upon the verdict as any one whom this generation recollects, except William Burns, and, unlike Mr. Burns, he is active in the management of the case in other respects, and so, perhaps, succeeds as well.

EVERETT FLETCHER is also a young man, who came to our court about the same time. He bears a marked resemblance to his father, the late Hiram A. Fletcher, in every respect, except that he is taller. He lacks somewhat of the confidence and readiness of his father, and has not taken an active part in the trials here. Industrious and witty, he is among the best read and most genial of the lawyers of his age.

CHESTER B. JORDAN was admitted later, and is engaged in all important cases of this district. He does not "figure" in the trials, but in the outside preparation; attentive to details, he is often felt and feared, but seldom seen in the case, and is quite convinced that nothing succeeds like success.

Many others have attended our courts too infrequently to need mention. The lawyers who have resided in this district since its formation, and the early resident attorneys of this part of the county, may not be accurately enumerated from lack of a prior history, and the loss of court records, which have been burned twice, once in 1886, and once about forty years earlier.

WILLIAM FARRAR was the first settled lawyer. He came here in or before 1806, boarded with "Judge" Joseph Loomis, where James L. Loomis now lives, had his office in the small house south of there (where David Heath lived) before it was occupied as a store by Elisha Bundy. He was not a robust man, well educated, of excellent habits, diffident, with a slight voice, and had a moderate practice. He moved to Lancaster in 1811, and continued in practice there until his death. In 1812 he married Margaret, daughter of Gains Kibbee, who lived on the W. R. Silver farm, in Bloomfield, then Minehead, Vt. They were married by Judge DeForest, and shortly after were much mortified to learn that he was not, at the time, qualified to perform the ceremony. The Judge qualified, went to Lancaster, took them into Vermont, and re-married them. Mr. Farrar was a fine tenor singer, was accustomed to read the sermons at "deacons' meetings" held at various places, and led the choir, after a minister was settled here, at the school-house where F. B. Crawford's barn is now. Mr. Farrar's wife soon died without issue, and he re-married.

For many years there was no attorney here after Mr. Farrar left, and JUDGE LOOMIS, who had been appointed in January, 1805, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Coös county, did much of the work attorneys usually do.

GEN. IRA YOUNG came next. He was born at Lisbon, N. H., in 1794, and was son of Colonel Samuel Young, a Revolutionary officer. He studied law with James I. Swan, of Bath, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and came to Colebrook soon after. He had his office in the Cargill store, where Mrs. Julia A. Gamsby's block stands. He was tall, large, with light auburn hair, a very fine looking man, gentlemanly, and an excellent

speaker. He was also a fine singer, and one of the choir at the church, usually singing tenor. In 1820 Mr. Swan died, bequeathing Gen. Young his extensive library, and he removed to Bath and succeeded to Mr. Swan's business. A few years later his office with the contents was burned, and he returned to Colebrook in 1824, or early in 1825, and resumed practice at the same place. (John L. Sheafe came here about the time he left, and removed to Lancaster about the time he returned.) Gen. Young remained here until 1839, when he, too, went to Lancaster. In the winter of 1836-37 he married Mrs. Sarah D. F. Smith, widow of John A. Smith, of Cuba, and daughter of Mills DeForest, of Lemington, Vt., and lived in the house then lately vacated by Dr. White, and after Mr. Young's removal occupied by Dr. Augustus Harris. Mary, his eldest child, was born in Colebrook. His other children, Harry D. F., captain of Co. F, 2d N. H. Infantry, and Richard O., corporal in the same company (killed at Fair Oaks in 1862), were born at Lancaster. He took an active part in military affairs, was appointed captain of the company of cavalry in the Twenty-fourth regiment in 1829, major of the regiment in 1832, colonel in 1833, brigadier-general of the Sixth brigade in 1836, and major-general of the Second division in 1837. Gen. Young was an old-time gentleman, of great suavity, very popular as an attorney and a citizen, and was one of the foremost lawyers of Northern New Hampshire. His health failed in 1844. He gave up practice, went to Cuba, and died there November 15, 1845. The brethren of the bar erected a tombstone in his memory, both for his courtesy "and ability as a lawyer, and his high character for honor and integrity as a man."

CHARLES J. STUART was one of the first lawyers to settle in Colebrook after Mr. Farrar left. He boarded at Edmund Chamberlain's and had his office in the Cargill store. He was married, but had no children. In less than a year he returned to Lancaster.

JOHN LANE SHEAFE, son of Jacob Sheafe, of Portsmouth, was born November 28, 1791, and admitted to the bar April 7, 1820. He came to Colebrook before Gen. Young left. He also removed to Lancaster, where he remained from about 1825 until about 1832 (perhaps returning to Colebrook for a portion of these years). Then he removed to Portsmouth, and later to New Orleans, where he was prominent at the bar, as a Whig politician, and during the war as a Union man. He died there February 5, 1864. Mr. Sheafe was very small and effeminate in appearance when here, though stout in 1852, when last in Colebrook. He was very near-sighted, used a silver-bowed eye-glass, was quite diffident, and, at first, a butt for jokes. His education and unusually fine ability soon corrected this. When he first came here he took charge of Sabbath meetings, read the Episcopal service, and the people quite generally provided themselves with Episcopal prayer-books, etc. His services were held in the school-house near

Pleasant street bridge, and in the Cargill hall, in the building where he had his office. He also organized and took charge of the first Sabbath school here,—a greater novelty in 1820 than in later years. He never married, but boarded at Edmund Chamberlain's, and was active in the Masonic lodge which then met in Chamberlain's hall.

SANDERS WELCH COOPER came to Colebrook about 1822, boarded at various places in the vicinity and attended to collections, but opened no office. He later practiced many years in Lancaster, was a man of ability, could argue a case well, and was for a time county solicitor. He was a brother of J. W. Cooper, of Colebrook, and Jesse Cooper, late of Frisburg, Vt., and was born March 4, 1791.

HIRAM ADAMS FLETCHER, son of Ebenezer and Peddy (Smith) Fletcher, was born December 14, 1806, studied law with Gen. Seth Cushman, of Guildhall, Vt., and later in New York; was admitted in 1830, and began practice in Springfield, Vt., and settled in Colebrook in 1833. He married Persis Hunking, of Lancaster, and lived where Walter Drew now lives, built an office which was afterwards moved and became the old Eames Stevens house. His father built the Mohawk House for a dwelling, and, at his death, it became the property and home of Hiram, who had his office in the present hotel office until his removal to Lancaster in 1849. The five oldest of his six children were born in Colebrook, Nelly (Mrs. William A. Holman), of Pittsburg, Pa., being born in Lancaster. The other surviving children, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Richard, and Everett, are residents of Lancaster. Mr. Fletcher had a very large and profitable business while in Colebrook, and accumulated what was considered a considerable fortune.

LYMAN THOMAS FLINT was born in Williamstown, Vt., September 29, 1817, educated in the academies at Randolph and Williamstown, Vt., and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1842. He married Hannah W. Willard, of Lyndon, Vt., March 3, 1844. He taught for several years, the last at Plymouth academy, where he studied law with William C. Thompson. He then came to Colebrook, completed his studies with Hiram A. Fletcher, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1847. He remained in Colebrook until 1854, when he removed to Concord, where he died, April 14, 1876. He had a considerable practice and reputation when he left Colebrook, gained to a great extent by the peculiar thoroughness with which he prepared his cases and his energy in securing all attainable evidence. He was city solicitor, county solicitor, and representative during his residence at Concord.

CHARLES W. BURT, oldest son of Willard and Martha (Wood) Burt, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., November 6, 1820. He attended, supplementary to his course at district schools, Mount Caesar and Lebanon academies, and two years at Norwich (Vt.) university. He was a thor-

ough student, stood high in his classes, and was a popular teacher of district schools for some years. He studied law with Hon. Levi Chamberlain, was admitted to the bar at Keene, and practiced his profession at Colebrook from 1848 to 1854. He married, January, 1854, Julia, daughter of Horace Loomis, of Colebrook, soon removed to Detroit, Mich., and engaged in practice. In 1855 he formed a partnership with A. B. Maynard, Esq., of that city, which continued until the untimely death of Mr. Burt, April 11, 1859. Mr. Maynard says of him: "During our entire partnership our relations were of the pleasantest character. He was a gentleman of decided ability, and no young lawyer in the city had a better reputation, both for legal learning and ability and for the purity and uprightness of his character. In his habits he was simple and unassuming, and remarkable for his industry. Had his life been spared, he would, in my judgment, have stood at the very head of the bar of Michigan as a learned, able and conscientious lawyer." Mr. Burt was a large, fine looking young man, gentlemanly, well educated, an excellent and impressive speaker. Mrs. Burt died in Detroit.

DANIEL ALLEN ROGERS, son of Rev. Daniel and Phœbe (Tibbetts) Rogers, was born in Columbia, September 11, 1828, and educated in the local schools, taught several winters in the adjoining towns, and studied law with Lyman T. Flint. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, bought of Archelaus Cummings the house where Michael Monahan now lives and built the office south of it, which he used at first for his postoffice, then for his law office. (Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Shurtleff afterwards had it as an office, and it is now used by Mr. Barker.) He married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel B. and Amanda (Bicknel) Cooper, of Beloit, Wis., November 22, 1855. He removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1858, and to Wells River, in 1860, where he died, July 11, 1881. Mr. Rogers was of medium height, dark complexion, inclined to corpulency, social, and popular. He had a moderate business in Colebrook, and displayed average capacity and energy in the various branches of the profession. He gained an unquestioned reputation as a reliable business attorney, but retained his deliberate way of doing business to the last, and enjoyed a fair income which he used in the support and education of his family.

ALBERT BARKER was born at Waterford, Me., December 20, 1820. He was educated in the local schools, and at Bridgton academy, where he led his class. He fitted for college, but was unable to enter upon the course by reason of ill health and lack of funds. He taught school several winters, and, in 1841, entered the office of Hon. Elbridge Gerry, at Waterford, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1844. He practiced for a time at Rumford, Me., and afterwards at Waterford, in partnership with Mr. Gerry, then in Congress. In 1852 he removed to Milan, and commenced practice in New Hampshire. The same year he married Nancy

A., daughter of Hon. Stephen Irish, of Stowe, Me. She died in 1862. They had four children, of whom the eldest, Lilla, lived until 1884. She was an invalid, and devoted herself to reading, writing, and considerably to editorial work upon the *Sentinel*, while her father owned it, and was quite his equal in natural ability and judgment. In 1854 he moved to Colebrook, where he succeeded Mr. Flint, and has since remained. He at once attained a very considerable practice, and met with excellent success in his cases. In 1870 he married Mrs. Lucinda E., daughter of Rev. Beniah Bean, and widow of Wilbur F. Dinsmore. He purchased the *Northern Sentinel*, in 1872, and continued to edit and publish it until 1884. During these years, he, to a considerable extent, neglected the practice of law. In 1885 Mr. Barker re-opened the office which Mr. Shurtleff had recently vacated, and has since been attending exclusively to the practice of his profession. He became an Odd Fellow before he came to New Hampshire; has been a prominent Mason for many years, and a pronounced Democrat all his life. Mr. Barker, as a lawyer, has shown a very determined spirit; and being about equally good in the preparation, presentation, and argument of cases in the lower, and discussion of the law in the higher courts, has never been known to let a case fail by his default in any of its stages, and has finally come out ahead in more than the ordinary percentage. As is his characteristic in all his enterprises, he has preferred rather to compel than entreat results.

IRA ALLEN RAMSAY, a son of Robert Ramsay, was born August 14, 1827, in Wheelock, Vt. He had only the school privileges that his neighborhood afforded, worked at various occupations until he was some twenty-three years of age, then commenced the study of law in the office of Jesse Cooper, at Irasburg, Vt.; was later in an office in Boston for a time; was admitted to the bar in 1853, and commenced the practice of law at Guildhall, Vt. In 1855 he moved to Colebrook, where he continued in active business until 1867, when he moved to St. Paul, Minn., and opened an office. The next year his health failed, he gave up business, and was an invalid until his death, November 7, 1871.

Mr. Ramsay was a man of great energy and confidence, whose business was largely confined to the adjoining towns, and to matters in the County Court, before municipal officers, justice juries, and similar hearings in Coös and Essex counties. He impressed his views of the law and facts with force and readiness upon the tribunals, and won all the decisions he ought to, and some besides. The last years he collected a large number of soldiers' claims from states and the United States. He was engaged in various enterprises outside his profession, and carried away, probably, the largest fortune that an attorney has taken from Colebrook; but it was lost in the West, where he became poor, and after his death his investments were swept away by his debts.

WILLIAM S. LADD located in Colebrook, in 1857, and commenced practice under the name of Fletcher & Ladd, opening an office over the old Cutler (Merrill) store, and boarded with Mr. Cummings, across the street, until his marriage, and then rented a house of Hezekiah Parsons, where James I. Parsons now lives, and an office over the store on the corner where Drew & Churchill are now located. He removed to Lancaster in 1867. At first he did considerable field work as a surveyor; while he sang, played the violin, and handled trout flies, of an afternoon, as "to the manner born"; but his increasing business in a few years, drove him into the jading treadmill of the busy lawyer, and he became, as he has remained, one of the busiest of the leading attorneys at the bar.

ORMAN P. RAY, who had been for a short time a partner of his brother, Ossian Ray, at Lancaster, came to Colebrook in 1867, and remained until 1872, when he removed to Winooski, Vt. He built up a prosperous practice at once, but, at the last, it was much reduced. He was a very diligent student of the books, and attentive to his business. He lived in the house E. George Rogers afterwards occupied, and had his office over the Bracket store, where the Dudley block now stands.

WILLIAM HENRY SHURTLEFF, son of Otis and Eliza Shurtleff, was born at Compton, P. Q., July 11, 1840. His father being a native of Vermont, he was a foreign-born citizen of the United States, and left Canada in his early youth. He taught school in New Jersey for four years, then came to Lancaster, and, in 1862, commenced the study of law in the office of Benton & Ray. In 1864 he enlisted, and was commissioned lieutenant of Company I of the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery. After the war closed he resumed his studies, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1866. June 1, 1867, he opened an office in Colebrook, in the store of George W. Bracket. In 1869, after his marriage, he purchased and occupied the house and office before occupied by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ramsey. He was appointed deputy inspector of customs at Colebrook, in 1871, and held the office for several years. He was elected representative in 1878, and one of the trustees of Colebrook academy in 1880. In November, 1884, he removed to Orange county, Florida, where he is still located, devoting his time principally to real estate business.

Mr. Shurtleff is a large, broad, genial, hopeful man, as full of story, song, and merriment, as a Florida orange is of juice; an universal favorite with bench and bar, and all the world besides. As a lawyer, Mr. Shurtleff, in court, usually confined himself to openings and the introduction of evidence, for which he had a happy tact. He was diffident in argument. He was quick and correct in the ordinary routine of office business, of which he had a large amount, and was a business lawyer. His strong, practical common sense and lack of excitability, made him an excellent busi-



James I. Parsons

ness adviser in important transactions, and a large portion of his practice came from men engaged in them.

JAMES INGALLS PARSONS,* son of Hezekiah and Sarah M. (Bragg) Parsons, was born in Colebrook, N. H., February 14, 1814. He was educated at Colebrook academy and Kimball Union academy, Meriden (Plainfield) N. H., and had the reputation of being a quick, bright scholar. He taught for a time in local schools in Vermont and New Hampshire, and Danville (Vt.) academy. Deciding upon the legal profession as the one most suited to his tastes, he entered the office of W. S. Ladd as a student in 1863, and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster in November, 1867. He at once began the practice of law in Colebrook, succeeding to the business of Mr. Ladd, who had removed to Lancaster. The young man was fortunate; an extensive and lucrative practice was immediately his; and, finding that he had more to do than he could personally attend to, he invited J. H. Dudley to come to Colebrook as his partner, and the firm of "Dudley & Parsons" was formed in December, 1867. This partnership continued until November, 1869, when Mr. Parsons disposed of his interest to Mr. Dudley, and went to Lebanon, where he remained the following year. From there he went to Port Huron, Michigan, and formed a partnership with the Atkinson Bros. (who desired a young man to attend to the details of their extensive business), under the firm name of "Atkinson & Parsons," attorneys, solicitors and proctors, where the work and climate seriously impaired his health and he was compelled, in the winter of 1873-74, to give up practice temporarily, and for nearly eighteen months thereafter passed his time in travelling through the New England and Southern states, including also the Pacific coast in his tour. In June, 1875, he returned to Colebrook, engaged again in his profession with Edgar Aldrich as "Aldrich & Parsons." Since then, though he never recovered strong health, he has been in constant practice, his last partnership being "Parsons & Johnson," from April, 1881, to March, 1884.

Mr. Parsons has been connected with various branches of business outside of his profession, the most important being his interest in a furniture store (the Stevens shop), either as owner or partner, from 1878 to 1886. In 1875 he took charge of his father's extensive real estate and has since conducted it. He takes an active part in the development and improvement of Colebrook and the Upper Connecticut country, and was one of the largest contributors to the fund for the various railroad projects and surveys for the past fifteen years, and that for securing the standard gauge railroad in 1887, and furnished means for the establishment of the Odd Fellows' lodge, the Colebrook band, and several of the business enterprises in Colebrook and vicinity. Mr. Parsons has aided in starting many busi-

* Except the biographies of J. I. Parsons and J. H. Dudley, the sketches for the Northern District were contributed by Mr. Parsons.

ness enterprises in Northern Coös by furnishing funds, wholly or in part, and has been an important assistant to many young men in various lines of business in both counsel and financial aid. Of Democratic antecedents and training, he cast in his lot with the Republican party some fifteen years since, and now may be classed with the progressive element of the day. Mr. Parsons is a member of Port Huron Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., Port Huron, Mich., which he joined in 1873; Ammonoosuc Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 29, Groveton; and has been a Knight of Pythias since 1874; when he joined Charter Lodge, No. 18, Port Huron, Mich.

Mr. Parsons married, September 6, 1876, Ada A., daughter of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, a native of Hardwick, Vt. She died December 28, 1881. They had one child, Cushman Hezekiah, born June 16, 1879, a lad of brilliant promise. January 6, 1883, Mr. Parsons married Addie S., eldest child of John C. Marshall, of Colebrook, who died February 16, 1885.

Inheriting mental vigor from a long line of strong ancestors, there is in the "make up" of Mr. Parsons much of originality, ability, and force. He has a keen insight into the motives of men, and a discriminating and almost intuitive judgment, and many look to him as a valuable counselor in exigencies of life and business. He possesses qualities necessary to legal distinction. He is shrewd, adroit, technical, familiar with human nature, prepares his cases with care, presents his arguments ably and often brilliantly, is a good fighter, and slow to acknowledge defeat. He is a successful lawyer and has a busy and lucrative practice. He is intellectual and well read; and had he chosen the lecture-field or literature as his profession would have won success. With a manner sometimes preoccupied, cool, cynical, and *brusque*, he is, nevertheless, sensitive, refined, and sympathetic, a strong friend, a good citizen, and, when at leisure, a delightful companion to those who know him well.

JASON H. DUDLEY.--Genealogical history is necessary in England to show the titles to honor and estate; in this country, where wealth and distinction depend mostly upon one's own exertions and merits, it is satisfactory to trace our ancestry to brave and honorable men. The Dudley family is a prominent one in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other states, and in England it ranks high among the nobility. The Dudleys descend from an ancestor by the name of Sutton. The surname Dudley was taken from the Castle of Dudley, in Staffordshire, (built by Dudo, an English Saxon, about the year 700,) and assumed, according to ancient custom in England, by the younger children of the Barons of that place. The first of the name in America was Thomas, who came to Massachusetts in 1630. He was the son of Capt. Roger Dudley, who was "slain in the wars" in England about 1586. He became governor of the Massachusetts Colony,



J. A. Hardy -

and died July 31, 1653, at Roxbury, Mass. His son Joseph was a popular governor of New Hampshire.

Jason Henry Dudley, son of Jonathan and Minerva (Armstrong) Dudley, was born at Hanover, N. H., November 24, 1842. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Gov. Dudley, the line being Gov. Thomas ¹, Samuel ², Stephen ³, Stephen ⁴, Samuel P. ⁵, Jacob ⁶, Jonathan ⁷, Jason H. ⁸. He is also connected with the Allen family, so noted in Vermont annals; a maternal grandmother bearing that name was a cousin of Ethan and Ira Allen. Jonathan Dudley was a native of Andover, N. H.; he died February 5, 1872, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. Dudley has resided in Colebrook since 1873.

Jason H. Dudley's early education was acquired at Hanover common schools; this was supplemented by private tutors. In the fall of 1858 he entered Chandler Scientific school, and, in 1859, became a member of the freshman class at Dartmouth college and was graduated in the class of 1862. During his collegiate course, he taught a select school at Cornish Flats in the fall of 1861. After graduation, he came to Colebrook as principal of Colebrook academy, which he did not find in a very prosperous condition. For three years he threw into the development of this school all the forces of his energetic nature, and brought up the attendance from forty to nearly one hundred pupils, by his fidelity, enthusiasm, and thorough fitness for his work. During this time he became a student of law under Hon. William S. Ladd. In the fall of 1865 he went to Danville, Vt., and had charge of Phillips academy for a year, continuing his legal studies with Hon. Bliss N. Davis. In the fall of 1866 he conducted the academy at West Randolph, Vt., pursuing the study of law with Hon. Edmund Weston while there. In December, 1867, he was admitted to the bar at Chelsea, Vt. He then came to Colebrook, and entered into partnership with James I. Parsons in the practice of law under the firm name of "Dudley & Parsons," taking the business of Judge Ladd, who had removed to Lancaster. This partnership continued two years, when Mr. Parsons disposed of his interest to Mr. Dudley. Since then he has practiced alone, successfully, with the exception of four years, from April, 1878, to May, 1882, when D. C. Remich was associated with him as "Dudley & Remich." Mr. Dudley was superintendent of schools in Colebrook for several years; has been a member of the board of trustees of Colebrook academy since 1872, and its chairman for many years; has served as town clerk three years; he was elected county solicitor in 1878, re-elected in 1880-82-84-86, holding this important office longer than any man in the state under the elective system. He is a member of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association, and of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, and belongs to Excelsior Lodge, No. 73, I. O. of O. F., Colebrook. Believing fully in the principles of the Democratic party, he has been and is

energetic, fearless, and zealous in maintaining its integrity and influence, stands in the front rank of its active workers in the "Northern District," and is a prominent factor in the politics of "Upper Coös."

He married, September 22, 1869, Lucy A., daughter of Dr. Austin and Aurelia (Bissell) Bradford, of Vergennes, Vt. [Mrs. Dudley also descends from a colonial governor, William Bradford, the able governor of Plymouth Colony for more than thirty years. He joined the church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby (England) when seventeen years of age. While in Holland he not only became master of the language of the country, but added a knowledge of French, Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew, which he studied, as he said, "that he might see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in all their native beauty." This youth displayed qualities of mind and heart, which, when fully matured, were, for many years in later life, the staff and support of the Plymouth Colony. The line of descent is Gov. William Bradford¹, William, Jr.², John³, William⁴, John⁵, (of Kingston, Mass.,) John, Jr.⁶, Dr. Austin⁷, (of Vergennes, Vt.,) Lucy A.⁸] They have had two children, Allen B., born June 18, 1871, and William H., born April 13, 1873, died July 2, 1876.

Mr. Dudley's success as a lawyer is due not only to his natural and acquired ability, but to his vigorous and efficient action in the understanding of his causes. He is a peace-maker, instead of a promoter of strife, and believes that a suit is best won when justice is attained and every person has his rights firmly secured to him. He is generous to take his full share of all necessary burdens, and public spirited in that he does everything in his power to advance all public improvements. His official life has tended to strengthen his naturally fine intellectual powers, and his standing is assured among the members of the Coös county bar. In every work committed to his hands in public or private life, Mr. Dudley has labored with diligence, perseverance and efficiency, and wholesome practical results testify to the value of his services.

EDGAR ALDRICH was the son of Ephraim C. and Adaline B. (Haynes) Aldrich, of Pittsburg, N. H., where he was born February 5, 1848. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Colebrook academy. At about fourteen years of age he started from home to make a place for himself in the world. He commenced as a farmer, but soon went into other occupations, particularly positions in some of the summer resorts of the White Mountains and the stores of Colebrook; meanwhile he attended school at Colebrook academy, as he had cash and opportunity. Finally, in 1866, he commenced the study of law with Ira A. Ramsay, at Colebrook. When Mr. Ramsay left, in January, 1867, Mr. Aldrich took his business and kept it (alone as far as was possible). He was graduated from the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in March, 1868, and was admitted to the bar at the next term. He opened an office at once in Colebrook. In 1870

he formed a partnership with W. H. Shurtleff, as Aldrich & Shurtleff. This continued for five years. On the return of J. I. Parsons to Colebrook immediately after the expiration of this partnership, he formed a partnership with him as Aldrich & Parsons. After the dissolution of this partnership in 1879, he was alone until he entered the firm of Bingham & Aldrich at Littleton in January, 1881, where he is still in practice. He married Louise M., daughter of the late Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, October 5, 1872. He has two children—Florence M., born July 1, 1874, and Fred, born June 9, 1878, in Colebrook. He was solicitor of Coös county from 1872 to 1875, and again, when the Republicans carried the state, from 1876 to 1879. Since he went to Littleton he was elected a member and then the speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives that met in June, 1885. "Mr. Aldrich did not in his school days contemplate a professional career, and his training, in school and out, was intended rather to fit him for a mercantile business; but he soon supplied the omissions, while his infallible good judgment, force, and determination brought him early success at the bar." He soon came into the front rank of the young lawyers, speakers and writers of the state, as well on general occasions, as at the bar. He is now recognized as among the best advocates and trial lawyers of the New Hampshire bar, and seems to be still improving. He succeeds by force and persistence rather than by persuasion.

THOMAS FRANKLIN JOHNSON was born July 3, 1848, at Pittsburg, N. H. His parents were unfortunately located for the education of children of mental temperament and considerable ambition, but were able to partly make good at home the lack of school privileges.

Mr. Johnson in early youth developed a very exceptional ability and ambition as a student; was soon fitted for a teacher in district schools, and earned means to attend Colebrook academy, where he fitted for college, and acquired reputation as a man of unusual promise. A protracted illness at this time, which threatened permanently to impair his health, prevented his commencing a college course. He was elected representative from Pittsburg in March, 1871, but in June was prostrated with one of the long and dangerous illnesses with which he was afflicted in early manhood; and, as his vote would change the complexion of the legislature, he was for some days the center of interest of politicians and the reporters. After considerable excitement on account of the dilatory motions of the Republicans, it was learned that he had been for days unconscious, and unable to vote, even if brought to Concord, and his party allowed the organization of the House to be secured by the Democrats, and James A. Weston was elected Governor, and the state went into Democratic control.

The next spring, 1872, Mr. Johnson went to Iowa, and was for several years engaged in teaching and reading law. He read law in the office of Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, was admitted to the bar of that

state in 1875, and for a time practiced at Postville. He married Miss Abbie Loverin, oldest child of Alfred Loverin, of Colebrook, in March, 1877, and was persuaded to establish himself there. He immediately built up a very promising practice, and identified himself with the interests of the locality. March, 1880, he entered into a partnership for three years with James I. Parsons, as Parsons & Johnson. After the termination of this partnership he resumed business alone, and has been in active and successful practice since, attending also to insurance and western mortgage loan business.

Mr. Johnson is a man of scholarly tastes, a student rather than an orator; a man of pen and books by preference, instead of a man of affairs. Few lawyers are as diligent students of legal works, and few professional men as extensive readers of historical and general literature.

DANIEL CLARK REMICH, son of Samuel K. Remick, was born at Hardwick, Vt., September 15, 1852. He attended common and high schools and Colebrook academy. He studied law at Colebrook, commencing in 1875, in the office of Aldrich & Parsons, and then going into that of J. H. Dudley. He graduated at the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in March, and was admitted to the bar of this county in April, 1878, and formed a partnership with Mr. Dudley, as Dudley & Remich, in Colebrook, and remained there until he moved to Littleton, in May, 1882.

In February, 1879, he married Belle, daughter of Alfred Loverin, of Colebrook, who died in 1885. In May, 1886, he married Mrs. Lizzie M. Jackson, daughter of Benjamin W. Kilburn, of Littleton.

Mr. Remich, while in his "teens," went to Lawrence, Mass., where he remained four or five years at work before he commenced his professional studies. He has paid little attention to general reading, has been a diligent student of the law, and has become a well read, exact (rather technical) case lawyer, who enjoys and is brilliant in the examination of the law of a case, and its presentation to the court.

Mr. Remich has always, unless recently, devoted his time, thought and unusual mental powers to his law books and law business, exclusively, and his profession (said to be a "jealous mistress") has had no occasion for complaint.

JAMES WALDRON REMICK, also a son of Samuel K. Remick, was born at Hardwick, Vt., October 30, 1860. He was educated in the schools and academy of Colebrook, and early showed considerable ability and taste as a writer and public speaker. He commenced the study of law with Mr. Parsons, in Colebrook, in 1879, was in the office of B. F. Chapman, Clockville, N. Y., for a time, and, later, with Bingham & Aldrich, at Littleton. He graduated from the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in March, 1882, soon after was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and opened an office in Mrs. Gamsby's block, in Colebrook. In November, 1885, he removed to

Littleton, and soon formed a partnership and opened an office there. He is a successful office lawyer, modest and well prepared in court, and is rapidly winning a reputation by the thoroughness and ability with which he presents his cases to the full bench. He is a fine speaker, but has proven it by occasional lectures and orations, and considerable speaking in political campaigns, rather than at the bar in the trial of litigated cases.

GEORGE W. HARTSHORN, son of Colburn and Elizabeth (Fay) Hartshorn, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., September 5, 1827, (being the tenth of their twelve sons), educated at the Guildhall and Lancaster academies, studied law with Amos Bateman, of Camden, N. J., where he was connected with a newspaper, was admitted to the bar in September, 1849, and removed to Irasburg, Vt., in 1850, where he was county clerk, and edited the *Orleans County Gazette*. He removed to Canaan, Vt., in 1857, from which town Ossian Ray had shortly before removed to Lancaster, and has since been well-known in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont as an attorney, and was, until 1873, collector of customs for the upper section of both states. He had a considerable practice in New Hampshire until about 1880, when he became substantially incapacitated for work. Before that time he held some of the most prominent of the public offices of his section continuously.

HENRY WILLARD LUND, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Shores) Lund, was born at Granby, Vt., October 11, 1854, educated at the St. Johnsbury, Vt., academy, studied law with Henry C. Bates, of St. Johnsbury, was admitted to the bar in March, 1881, and settled at Canaan, Vt. He has since practiced in Canaan and Stewartstown, doing most of the local business of that section, and is one of the regular practitioners of this district, though a non-resident.

COÖS COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORY OF TOWNS.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY,--LOWER DIVISION.

LANCASTER, JEFFERSON, KILKENNY, CARROLL,
WHITEFIELD, DALTON, NORTHUMBER-
LAND, STARK.

LANCASTER.

CHAPTER XXI.

Origin of Name—Charter—Names of Grantees—Situation—Scenery, Etc.—Climate: Reason of Its Pleasantness—Change of Boundaries and Location.

ORIGIN of Name.*—Before gathering the deeds, recounting the exploits, reciting the sufferings and hardships of the early and later settlers which go to make up the history of this town, let us look at its name, and see from whence it is derived, what it means, how it happened, and the various changes it has undergone.

In tracing it to its derivation, we find it of Roman origin, and as old as Julius Cæsar and Julius Agricola. The Romans were an ambitious, aggressive, cruel, and conquering people. Their great object was aggrandizement, wealth, and empire. They carried war into the East, they carried war into Africa, and at length Julius Cæsar with an immense army under his command marched west, bringing nations and people under tribute to Rome. At length he was the conqueror of Gaul. He had an immense army. They must have something to do. England lay just across the channel, and from Calais to Dover, the narrowest part of the channel (twenty-nine miles), the chalk-hills could be seen in clear weather. Hence this country was called Albion—meaning white. Western England was distinguished for metal called tin. The merchants of the Mediterranean, from a period not exactly known, had trafficked with the Britons for this article. Cæsar had learned the value of trade with the Britons from the mariners, and resolved to cross the channel with his army and reduce this country to Roman sway. This was fifty-five years before Christ. From Julius Cæsar to Julius Agricola the contest went on. At length Roman discipline prevailed. Soon the Roman Legions left Gaul, sailed around “Land’s End,” up St. George’s Channel on the west side of Briton, and up the

* By Hon. B. F. Whidden.

River Luna in Northwestern England. On the southerly side of this river they landed and pitched their tents or camps. At this landing, being one of the most important in this part of Britannia, a town was founded, and called after the river and the camps pitched upon its southern bank—*Lune Castra*. *Lune*, the name of a river, and *Castra*, the Latin for camp or tent. In process of time this name has changed with the conquering tongues of the country. When the Normans came over into England, they changed this name, adapting it to the genius of their tongue, from *Lune Castra* to *Lou Caestre*. When the Saxons came with their all conquering tongue, they made still other changes in the spelling, and contracted it into one word. They changed the *Lou* into *Lan*, and the final *tre* into *ter*; thus the name became Lancaster, and is of Roman origin, having undergone the several changes in the languages through which it has come. It was imported by the early settlers to Massachusetts, and given to this township by the grantees.

Charter of Lancaster. —

“ PROVINCE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.

“ GEORGE, the Third:

“ By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King
Defender of the Faith, &c.

“ To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, that WE of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within our said Province by & with the advise of our trusty & well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq^r, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province of Newhampshire, in New England, and of our council of the said Province, have upon the conditions & reservations herein after made, given & granted, & by these presents, for us, our heirs & successors do give and grant in equal shares, unto our loving subjects. Inhabitants of our said province of Newhampshire, and our other Governments and to their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Seventy six equal shares, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying & being within our said Province of Newhampshire, containing by admeasurement, Twenty three thousand & forty acres, which tract is to contain six miles square & no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for highways & unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains, & rivers one thousand & forty acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof, made by our said Governors order, and returned into the Secretary's office, and hereunto annexed, butted & bounded as follows, viz, beginning at a stake and stones, standing on the Bank of the Easterly side of Connecticut river, which is the South Westerly corner bounds of Stonington, thence running south fifty five degrees east, seven miles by Stonington to the south-easterly corner thereof then turning off & running south sixty nine degrees west ten miles, then turning off again & running north twenty six degrees West to Connecticut River, thence up the river as that tends to the Stake & stones first above mentioned the bounds begin at. And that the same be & hereby is incorporated into a Township by the name of LANCASTER, And the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be enfranchised with & entitled to all & every the privileges & immunities that other towns within our Province by law exercise & enjoy. And further that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident & settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the and the other on the annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the

respective following the said And that as soon as the said town shall consist of fifty families, a market may be opened & kept one or more days in each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said province shall be held on the first tuesday in August next, which said meeting shall be notified by David Page who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to notify & govern agreeable to the laws & customs of our said Province And that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said town, shall be on the SECOND TUESDAY of March annually. To Have & to Hold the said tract of land as above expressed, together with all privileges & appurtenances, to them & their respective heirs & assigns forever, upon the following conditions, VIZ.

"1. That every Grantee, his heirs or assigns, shall plant & cultivate five acres of land, within the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said Township, & continue to improve & Settle the same by additional cultivations, on penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or share in the said Township, & of its reverting to us our heirs & successors, to be by us, or them regranted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle & cultivate the same.

"2. That all white and other pine trees within the said Township, fit for masting our Royal navy, be carefully preserved for that use, & none to be cut or felled without our special licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs & assigns, to us, our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.

"3. That before any division of the land be made to & among the Grantees, a tract of land as near the centre of the said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved & marked out for Town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one acre.

"4. Yielding & paying therefor to us, our heirs & successors for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only on the 25th day of December annually, if lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1763.

"5. Every Proprietor, settler or inhabitant, shall yield & pay unto us, our heirs & successors yearly, & every year forever, from & after the expiration of ten years from the above said 25th day of December namely, on the 25th day of December which will be in the year of our Lord 1773, one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles, or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land; which money shall be paid by the respective persons above said, their heirs or assigns, in Our Concil Chamber in Portsmouth to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, & this to be in lieu of all other rents & services whatsoever.

"In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness

"Benning Wentworth Esq, our Governor & Commander in Chief of our said Province, the fifth day of July in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, and in the third year of our reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

"By His Excellency's Command,
with advice of Council.

"T. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

"Province of Newhampshire, July 6th, 1763. Recorded according to the original under the province seal.

"Pr. T. ATKINSON, JUN'R, Sec'y."

"Names of the Grantees.—David Page, David Page, Jun'r, Abraham Byam, Ruben Stone, John Grout, John Grout, Jun'r, Jonathan Grout, Solomon Willson, Joseph Stowell, Joseph Page, William Page, Nath'l Page, John Warden, Silas Bennit, Thomas Shattock, Ephraim Shattock, Silas Shattock, Benj'a Mann, Daniel Miles, Thomas Rogers, John Duncan, Nath'l Smith, Charles How, Israel Hale, Israel Hale, Jun'r, Daniel Hale, William Dagget, Isaac Ball, Solomon Fay,

Jotham Death, John Sanders, Elisha Crossby, Luke Lincoln, David Lawson, Silas Rice, Thomas Carter, Ephraim Sterns, James Read, Timothy Whitney, Thomas Rice, Daniel Searles, Isaac Wood, Nath'l Richardson, Ebenezer Blunt, John Harriman, Ephraim Noyce, Benj'n Sawyer, John Sawyer, John Wait, Samuel Marble, Joseph Marble, Jonathan Houghton, John Rogers, Abner Holden, Stanton Prentice, Benj'n Willson, Stephen Emes, John Phelps, William Read, Benj'n Baxter, Matthew Thornton, Esq'r, And'w Wiggin, Esq'r, Meshech Weare, Esq'r, Maj'r John Tolford, Hon'l Jos'h Newmarsh, Esq'r, Nath'l Barrel, Esq'r, Dan'l Warner, Esq'r, James Nevins, Esq'r, Rev'd Mr. Joshua Wingate Weeks, and Benj'n Stevens.

"His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq'r, a tract of land to contain five hundred acres, as marked B. W. in the plan which is to be accounted two of the within shares one whole share for the incorporated Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, one share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, and one share for the benefit of a School in said Town."

Situation, Scenery, Etc.—Adino N. Brackett gives this description of Lancaster in 1821: "On the northeast of Lancaster lie Northumberland and Kilkenny; on the south Jefferson and Whitefield, and on the southwest Dalton; the northwest line is nine miles in length, the south ten, and the southwest about two and a half miles.

"Lancaster is situated on the southeastern bank of Connecticut river, which forms and washes its northwestern boundary, with its various meanders, a distance of more than ten miles. In this whole distance there is not a single rapid. The water is deep, and below the mouth of Israel's river, which falls into the Connecticut very near the center of the town, its general width is twenty-two rods. The meadows lie along the margin of the river to near three-fourths of a mile in depth, almost the whole distance above mentioned. To these succeed a border of pine or spruce land for another half mile, which is generally level, and productive when cleared and properly cultivated. The next region was covered with a thick growth of sugar-maple, beech, basswood, ash, and other deciduous forest trees. In many places, however, the spruce and fir abound, more particularly in the lowlands, with here and there a cedar swamp. The larch and mountain ash are not unknown to the inhabitants of Lancaster, as the first occupies considerable tract between the meadows and highlands, and the other is found scattered among the other timber and underbrush.

* * * * *

"One mile from the Court House there is a bridge over Connecticut river, and about the same distance another over Israel's river. The first leads into Guildhall, Vt. The other connects the eastern and western divisions of the town together. From the southerly end of the bridge last mentioned, the road to Portland and Dartmouth strikes off in a southeastern direction. The distance to the place first mentioned is a hundred and ten miles. To Portsmouth it is about one hundred and thirty miles. The trade of the town is carried on principally with Portland."

Advancing steps of civilization have changed the face of the country described, but the prominent features are the same now as then. The

meadows and intervals are considered the most extensive, and finest there are in the whole valley of the Connecticut, extending back nearly a mile to the uplands. The soil of these intervals is alluvial and produces excellent crops of corn, oats, and grass; while the uplands, when properly cultivated, raise fine wheat and other crops.

There is no town in New Hampshire more pleasantly situated for fine mountain scenery. The town itself is not mountainous, but towering mountains can be seen on every side. At the south and southeast, the Franconia hills and the whole range of the White Mountains are in full view, and, in the north and east, the Stratford or "Percy" peaks, with many of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, are distinctly visible to the west. Before you is the meandering Connecticut, with its broad cultivated intervals dotted with beautiful farm-houses; at the right are seen the dark masses of the "Pilot Range," and on the Vermont side of the river the Lunenburg Heights; the whole presenting a picture of nature and art combined, beautiful enough to satisfy any lover of picturesque, wild, and romantic scenery. There are several ponds. Martin Meadow pond, in the southern part, area nearly 150 acres, was named for a hunter who formerly frequented this locality. This communicates with Little pond, area forty acres. Baker pond, one mile north of the village, is a pleasant sheet of water.

Lancaster village is located on Israel's river and about one mile from the Connecticut. The fine country which surrounds it, the excellent roads, and pleasant drives, together with the magnificent mountain scenery on every side, render it attractive as a summer resort. From the cupola of the Lancaster House a very extended view of river, country, and mountain scenery can be obtained. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded, while the business blocks and private residences betoken the care, neatness, and taste of the citizens. The river, in its passage through the village, is spanned by two substantial bridges, and furnishes fine water-power. The village is the center of a rich agricultural section, and does a large mercantile business.

Climate. Reason of its Pleasantness.—The climate of Lancaster, and the neighboring country is delightful. The peculiar state of the weather here, so different from that in other parts of New England, Dr. Dwight attributes to the proximity of the White Mountains. In his words, "These are so high, that they stop the progress of the easterly winds, or more probably elevate their course into a region of the atmosphere far above the surface, and prevent them striking the earth, until they arrive at the Green Mountains on the west. The westerly winds in the mean time impinging against the White Mountains, twenty-five miles beyond Lancaster, but in regions of the atmosphere considerably elevated, are checked in their career, just as a wind is stopped, when blowing directly against a

building. A person approaching near the building, perceives a calm, notwithstanding he is in the course of the blast. In the same manner, these mountains, extending thirty miles from north to south, and rising more than a mile above the common surface, must, it would seem, so effectually check the current of the northwest wind, as to render its progress moderate, and agreeable, for many miles, towards that quarter of the heavens. Whether the cause here assigned be the real one or not, the fact is certain, and gives this region in the pleasantness of its weather a superiority over many others. The scenery of this region is remarkably interesting, and I hesitate not to pronounce it the most interesting which I have ever seen."

Change of Boundaries and Location.—On exploring the bounds of Lancaster, David Page, Esq., found that it covered but a small portion of the coveted Coös meadows, and the improvements already made were really in Stonington. The nine miles extent of meadow land, the good sites of Israel's river for future mills, so superior to those of John's river, were also in that territory of Stonington, the proprietors of which had done nothing to develop these sources of wealth during the existence of the term of their grant, which expired in 1766. Then was done a bold thing. Under the influence of some powerful mind, and it would seem necessary to go no farther than to Mr. Page to find this, the proprietors conceived the idea of "sliding" Lancaster sufficiently far up the river to include all the desired territory. The initial steps were taken in 1766, but as the records were burned, we can only give record evidence from March 10, 1767. At that date it was voted that "Mr. Page receive one dollar on each right for *altering* the town," and that he "run the line around the town." At the same meeting money was raised to "build a grist-mill and saw-mill on Israel's river." The line around their occupancy was duly made, meadow and house lots duly laid out, and some labor performed on roads. The lines of the grant *as it should be* were defined; and, in 1769, Lieut. Joshua Talford was procured to "survey" the town. Going up the Connecticut about seven miles from the true northwest corner, he established an arbitrary corner by an ash tree on the bank of the Connecticut; from this he surveyed the town by courses and distances as described in the charter. If the original grant had been adhered to, three-fourths of Lancaster would be composed of land now in Dalton and Whitefield.

This summary proceeding disarranged all the river grants above Lancaster, and after much agitation it was submitted to the arbitration of Gov. Wentworth. It was finally settled by Northumberland holding the ground she occupied, while Woodbury, Cockburn, Coleburn, and Stewartstown were to move further up the river, and each receive as a bonus a large additional tract on its eastern side. Not all of the proprietors of Stonington were satisfied with this, for they were not all included in the

charter of Northumberland, and some of them made surveys and did other acts indicating an interference with Lancaster. The first record evidence of this is in the records of 1773. On August 26th of that year, at a meeting of the proprietors, a vote was passed to locate Hon. Charles Ward Apthorp's ten rights, giving him two miles on the river below Edwards Bucknam's lot, and back far enough to include ten full rights, and also the meadow land commonly called the Cat Bow tract of 360 acres. But the vote contains this provision, "the grant hereby made to him shall not operate to the disadvantage of the rest of the proprietors by the intervention of any foreign legal claim under color of a mistake in the boundaries of the township." At the same meeting the following vote was passed: -

"That it appears to this proprietary as a matter of some uncertainty whether doubts may not arise with respect to the northerly extent of the boundaries of this township which upon a construction set up by sundry persons will deprive the whole of the settlers (one only excepted) of their land, possessions and improvements and reduce the township to very inconsiderable compass, and the proprietors laboring under great uneasiness from the apprehension of, or expecting a calamity, do therefore request that Ammi R. Cutter, Esq., and Mr. Jacob Treadwell will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Governor such representation upon the subject as may to them appear most proper to induce his Excellency to grant to the proprietors an explanatory charter ascertaining the limits of the said township as the same was actually surveyed by Joshua Talford and is now allotted to the proprietors and possessed and enjoyed by the inhabitants."

The war of the Revolution soon followed, and no mention of the change of lines is made in the record until April 20, 1790, when it was voted "that Col. Jonas Wilder, Lieut. Emmons Stockwell, and Edwards Bucknam be a committee to act in behalf of the proprietary, and petition the General Court of the State of New Hampshire respecting the charter of said Lancaster that a new one be obtained to the same grantees, and to cover all the lands up to and join Northumberland, agreeably to the plan and survey of said town." In 1790 and 1791 similar votes were passed. In 1796 the proprietors concluded long enough possession had been had to entitle them to the land, and chose "Richard C. Everett, Esq., agent to act in behalf of the Proprietors of Lancaster to defend any lawsuit or suits, or to commence any action or actions against any encroachments that are or may be made upon said Township of Lancaster, to make any settlement of all or any disputes which are or may be had with the adjacent towns respecting the boundaries of said town, and to petition the Honorable General Court with any agent or agents of the neighboring towns, whose boundaries are disputed, or disputable, for their interference in the premises." In the suit of Atkinson *vs.* Goodall, tried in 1853 at Exeter, to obtain possession of lands in Bethlehem as belonging to the grantees of Concord Gore, described as "cornering on Lancaster," Hon. James W. Weeks was employed to give a general delineation of Concord Gore and adjacent territory. His map correctly located the gore, but failed to make it corner

on the present town of Lancaster. The court decided that the accepted boundaries of towns, occupied so long as these had been, could not be disturbed by reason of variance from original intention.

CHAPTER XXII.

First Settlements — Corn planted — Frost — Difficulty of Travel — Canoes — First White Woman — Supplies from Portsmouth or Haverhill — “Samp Mortar” — “Cars” — First Mills — Revolution — Emmons Stockwell “would stay” — Major Jonas Wilder — Rich Soil — Manure thrown away — Village Plot — First two-story house in Coös county — First Bridge — First Schools — Early prices — “Alarms During the War” — Early Settlers — Residents, Polls, and Stock, 1793 — David Page petitions for more Land — Why “Upper Coös” did not elect Representative — Edwards Bucknam granted mill privilege at Northumberland Falls — Petition, etc., concerning Taxes.

FIRST Settlements.—1763.—Those survivors of that historic band known as “Rogers’ Rangers,” who passed down the valley of the Upper Connecticut, made known the beauty, extent, and fertility of this section to appreciative ears. Among others who listened to their stories, especially to those of the youthful, enthusiastic and daring Emmons Stockwell, was David Page, Esq., of Petersham, Mass., one of the grantees of Haverhill, who felt sorely aggrieved by the division of rights in that grant. A bold, resolute man, he determined to wrest from the upper wilderness something to compensate him for his fancied losses in Haverhill. He, with others, secured grants for territory on the opposite sides of the Connecticut which took the names of the towns where most of them lived in Massachusetts, and which bore the same relation to each other and the river. Thus it came that Lancaster and Lunenburg became names of towns on the Upper Connecticut. The same year that Lancaster was granted (1763), David Page determined that he would have the first choice in the lands; and sent his son David and Emmons Stockwell, to make a selection and improvements to hold their choice. They began a clearing, hunted, fished, and trapped during the winter. They located their camp on the meadow back of the Holton house, on low ground, however, and the rising Connecticut drove them out of it in the chilling month of March. It is probable that they returned to the lower settlements in time to act as guides and assistants to the company of permanent settlers who were then ready to start for the new land of paradise. During 1764, David Page, with his family, Edwards Bucknam, and other young men from Lancaster, Lunenburg and Petersham, Mass., became settlers. The first permanent

settlement was made April 19, 1764, on what is known as the "Stockwell place." The colonists set at work with a will, erecting cabins, clearing land, and planting corn on the land cleared the year before. Their combined efforts enabled them to plant about twelve acres, which in the rich, fresh soil grew rapidly. "By August 26," says Mr. Stockwell, "this was twelve feet high, in full milk, with ears as high as my shoulders." During that night it was frozen completely through and spoiled. This was a hard blow, but the frost extended to Massachusetts, and they were no worse off here than there. The settlers had brought with them twenty head of cattle, and, during the summer, added twenty more; all were wintered nicely.

"At this period there was no settlement between Haverhill and Lancaster, and but very few north of Charlestown. There being no roads, the settlers suffered inconceivable hardships in transporting their necessities, few as they were, being obliged to navigate their log canoes up and down the 'Fifteen-mile falls,' now known to be twenty miles in length, with a descent of more than three hundred feet; and in winter to pass the same dangerous rapids in sleighs and with ox teams, frequently falling through the ice, and sometimes never rising above it. High water to descend, and low water to ascend, were thought the most favorable times, the canoes being drawn up by ropes, but when descending, one man stood in the bow with a pole to guard from rock to rock, while another sat in the stern to steer with his paddle. In this manner the wife of David Page, when corpulent and infirm, was carried in safety to her friends below."

So much has been written about David Page, Sr., never being a resident of Upper Coös, that it seems quite essential to say that we have his own testimony to the fact that he did reside here for some years, and probably many. See his petition for more land later in this chapter. Tradition says that he built the first framed house in the county.

The first white woman to settle here was Ruth, daughter of David Page. She came in August, 1764, to perform the indispensable house-keeping for the pioneers. In 1765 she became the wife of Emmons Stockwell. They had fifteen children; David, the oldest, was the first son of Lancaster. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell continued fifty-five years. Mrs. Stockwell had nearly two hundred descendants living at the time of her death, which occurred March 21, 1828, in the eighty-second year of her age, and for forty years previous she had been a member of the "First church" in Lancaster.

In 1775 there were eight families in town, embracing about sixty-one persons. Dennis Stanley was here prior to 1776.

For the first twenty years the people lived without mills, and their nearest neighbors were fifty miles distant. All their supplies not produced from their lands, or forest and stream, came through the White Mountain

Notch, or up the Connecticut river. The first line used by Lieut. Stanley to tan moose skins, was brought from Portsmouth in leather bags, on a horse's back. A scanty supply of flour was obtained from Haverhill. It does not appear that they ever suffered for lack of food, except one season, when the frost killed the corn.

The samp mortar was an "institution" in all the old families. This was an immense hardwood log, about three feet in length, hollowed out at the end like an ordinary mortar, with a stone pestle hung upon a spring pole in the corner of the kitchen; in this mortar the corn was put in small quantities, and crushed with this pestle until it was as fine as hominy, and was superior to it. The hull could be taken off by putting it in water. Samp was a standard article of food long after mills were established, and the mortar maintained its place in many families. The Connecticut river supplied fish of the choicest kind, and the family who did not "put down" a supply of salmon was looked upon as improvident.

Even at this early period, "cars" were used for the transportation of baggage; not constructed, however, precisely like these on our railroads, as they were made of two poles, one end of each resting on the ground, the other passing through the stirrups of a saddle, with two transverse sticks behind the horse, on which rested the load, and to one of which the whiffletree was attached.

First Mills.—The very first mill was operated by horse-power, but it did little better service than the large mortar and pestle attached to a pole. David Page built a small water-mill on Indian brook, northeast of the burying-ground, about 1770. This and its successor was burned. About 1781 Major Wilder built a grist mill at the foot of the "sand-hill." Between 1793 and 1800, R. C. Everett put up a large mill, one hundred feet long, and three stories in height, in which was a grist-mill, a carding machine, and two saws. This was burned about 1800, with much grain. In the same year (1800) Emmons Stockwell and Titus O. Brown erected mills. In 1810 an improved mill was built where the present one stands, and, in 1817, one occupied the "Wesson" privilege.

During the Revolution the little settlements on the Connecticut were much retarded. The fear of the Indians, who captured Newcomb Blodgett, and others, inhabitants of Coös, led to the idea of abandonment of the country. Emmons Stockwell was made of no such material, however. He told those that spoke of leaving "to go, if they wanted to, but that *he* should stay." He did stay, and sometimes alone, and sometimes with the company of several families, he kept the settlement alive until the war was over. Even after the war Lancaster settled slowly. The proprietors did not willingly part with their lands, some would not sell, and the town grew slowly. The destruction of the town records of the earliest

days makes it impossible to give the exact time of the arrival of the early settlers.

In 1778 Major Jonas Wilder came, and was chosen to office in March, 1779. He was followed by many of his relatives and friends, who came with all the enthusiasm of men who expected to make their fortunes in a very short time. The contrast between the sterile soil of central Massachusetts and the Connecticut meadows was so great that it seemed to them that they had only to come here to be rich. It was understood that the meadows were so fertile that manure would never be wanted to secure the finest of crops, and so impressed were they with this idea, that the droppings of the cattle were carted from the Wilder premises, and dumped into a gully near Indian brook, and, in some instances, barns were moved to get them out of the way of the manure heaps. This paradise included also Lunenburg and Guildhall.

Village Plot.—In settling a new country one of the first things done is to lay out a village plot. The proprietors, knowing from its location and advantages that Lancaster must become an important business center, laid out two streets, (one south from Israel's river, the other easterly to the river,) and sixty building lots, deeded the "meeting-house-common" to the town, deeded Israel's river, with a strip of land on each side, from the island below the bridge to the great bow above the paper-mill, to the town for school purposes, and offered fifty acres of land to the one who brought the first set of blacksmith's tools to the town and established a shop. Few buildings were erected, however, where the proprietors expected.

The First Two-story House in Coös county was the present residence of H. F. Holton, which was commenced, according to tradition, on the memorable "dark day," May 19, 1780, by Major Jonas Wilder, and "raised" July 26, 1780.

The First Bridge on Israel's river was built by Emmons Stockwell, and it is said that he paid five gallons of brandy for the privilege of crossing it first.

First Schools.—Mrs. Ruth Stockwell was, beyond question, the first to impart knowledge of books to the settlers, but she kept no regular school. At an early date a log school-house was erected in District No. one. In District No. two, a school was established early. From a letter of Capt. John Weeks, dated Lancaster, June 15, 1787, we extract: "John values himself much on his spelling and reading at school, as he gets the better of all of his age, and of many much older. The schoolmaster, Mr. Burgin, an Englishman, boarded with us last week: we take turns to board him weekly." According to the Bucknam papers, Joseph Burgin began a term of six months at \$5 per month, June 20, 1787. A Mr. Bradley was teaching during the summer of 1789.

Early Prices.—The stock of the first merchants was “W. I. Rum,” “N. E. Rum,” tobacco, chintz (calico), salt, tea, axes, hoes, nails, glass, etc. Little money was here, and barter was the rule. Home-made tow-and-linen cloth brought from two to three shillings a yard, cotton-and-linen cloth three to four shillings, chintz, for wedding dresses, one dollar a yard, and, as women’s wages were from two to three shillings a week, it would take “my lady” four or five months steady labor to earn her bridal dress. Men’s wages for the “season” (six months in summer) were about \$8 a month in stock or produce, and ten or twelve days’ labor might possibly buy sufficient cloth for a pair of shirts. Pearlash and potash would bring from \$75 to \$150 a ton in Portland. Nails sold for nine pence a pound, glass from six pence to one shilling a “pane.” Cows were worth from \$10 to \$12 each, oxen (six feet in girth) from \$35 to \$40 a yoke. Potatoes were in good demand at the distilleries, of which there were several, and brought from ten to twelve cents a bushel. Furs were plenty, and brought good prices. In January, 1786, John Johnson worked three days at Bucknam’s, shoemaking, for which he charged four shillings. Bucknam kept a house of entertainment as well as merchandise for sale. Prices for meals “6d,” lodging “4d,” toddy one shilling, rum one shilling eight pence per pint. In 1791 shot sold for one shilling per pound, brick 2s-4d a 100. In October, 1774, Bucknam credits Joseph Whipple with two yards calico six “shillings each,” and charges him for pork and butter 10d per pound, wheat six shillings, peas seven shillings, Indian corn four shillings per bushel. Salted bear meat brought 8d a lb., salt fish 8d, hay \$5 per ton, leather for a pair of breeches 18 shillings. Joseph Currier is charged August 25, 1784, with over two quarts rum “when married;” June 8, 1785, one quart “when ye child died,” 2 sh.

“Alarms During the War.”—June 22, 1786, Jonas Wilder and Emmons Stockwell as selectmen give this “account of the alarms in the Upper Coös during the late war. In July, 1776, 1 alarm; Sept., 1777, 1 alarm; 1778, do; in July, 1779, 1 alarm. Indians took prisoners at Stratford; in June, 1780, 1 alarm; August, 1780, do; Oct., 1780, 1 do; Thos. Worcester taken; in July, 1781, 1 alarm; some wounded men came in, said Pritchett was near; Sept., 1781, 1 alarm. Pritchett went to Whipple’s; in May, 1782, 1 alarm, Abel Learned taken; June, do, 1 alarm; in Oct., 1 alarm. Nix taken.” This was endorsed “Account of the number of days spent in scouting, guiding, and forting, by the men inhabitants of Lancaster, in time of the above alarms, and other times during the late war: being 447 days, Jonathan Willard, 10 days. Total, 457 days.”

“Moses Page, David Page, and Emmons Stockwell were in company in constructing the mill-dam in February, 1785.”—*Bucknam Papers.*

By 1786 the tide of emigration set strongly this way. Col. Stephen Willson had a clearing and log hut on the interval near the present vil-

lage. Capt. John Weeks came from Greenland, and, following his steps, the same year, and later, came Joseph Brackett, Coffin and William Moore, Phineas Hodgdon, Walter and Samuel Philbrook, and others. Central Massachusetts sent a respectable number at about the same time, or a few years later, including Titus O. Brown, Jonas Baker, Jonathan Cram, Humphrey Cram, Joseph Wilder, Elisha Wilder, Rev. Joseph Willard, Benjamin Boardman, and others. In 1790 the town had 161 population. The growth had been slow, but largely compensating for that was the character of the settlers. They were men who came to stay, and their presence, merely, in a community was an addition to its prosperity; they were men of strong mind, possessed fair education, had borne the hardships of a long struggle for their liberties, were self-reliant, and could endure with patience the privations of pioneer life. Some of them had served with credit as officers in the army, and they could all turn their hands to varied employments, use the axe, guide the plow, "run lines," construct a barn or house, shoot a moose, catch a trout, or trap wild game.

An extract from a letter of Capt. John Weeks to his wife, written at Lancaster, July 15, 1787, will throw a little light on the mode of life of that primitive period. "We shall move into our log house this week. It will be a very comfortable one. The logs, all peeled, are smooth and clean. The house is eighteen feet wide, and twenty feet long. We shall have one comfortable room, and two bed-rooms. Our family now consists, beside myself, of one hired man, one girl (Patty), one boy (John), one cow, one heifer, one sheep, one hog, one pig, one dog, one cat, one hen and one chicken; we have also a pair of geese at Coll Buckmans, which we shall take home in the fall. You would be pleased to see our little family, and Patty's management of it."

Adjoining Deacon Brackett's farm on the east, was the farm of Briant Stephenson. He was a good man, a worthy citizen, and one of the first clerks in school district number two, which was formed in 1791. He was also town clerk. About 1790, Phineas Hodgdon (a soldier under Gen. Gates in the Revolution), a young man of military bearing, became a settler; John McIntire came later, with a yoke of steers, a pair of "block-wheels," a chain, axe, and a bushel of salt. He was uneducated, but possessed strong common sense, took up one lot of land, which by his industry he brought into a fine state of cultivation, and accumulated a large property. Edward Spaulding, (whose mother brought him, a child, to Northumberland in 1767,) on arriving at maturity, bought a lot of land on the northern slope of Mt. Pleasant, which he cleared and occupied during a long life. He was a man of magnificent proportions. He was a great hunter and fisher; honest, kind and hospitable. He died in 1845. Coffin Moore, son of Dr. Coffin Moore, of Portsmouth, married Mary Bucknam, and resided in Dalton and Lancaster. Among his children were Dr. Ed-

ward B. Moore, an eminent physician of Boston, and Joseph B. Moore, of Lancaster. Capt. William Moore settled on a farm near Martin Meadow pond. He married a daughter of John McIntire, held various town offices, and was very popular. Asahel Allen lived on the southern slope of Martin Meadow hills. Amos LeGro, son of Dr. Samuel LeGro, was a useful and upright citizen. Joseph Howe and Daniel Stebbins lived near neighbors, on the hill road. Both were trustworthy men and excellent citizens.

Residents, Polls, and Stock. 1793. — The first inventory of Lancaster other than of real estate appears on record as taken in April, 1793. Col. Edwards Bucknam has one poll, two oxen, five cows, two horses, four young cattle; Lt. Joseph Brackett, two polls, two oxen, two cows, one horse, six young cattle; Jonas Baker, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one yearling; James McHard, no poll nor personal property; Phineas Bruce, one poll, one cow; William Bruce, one poll; Titus O. Brown, one poll; Lt. Jona. Cram, two polls, two oxen, two cows, two horses, six young cattle; Thaddeus Carby, one poll; Abijah Darby, one poll, one cow; Isaac Darby, one poll, one cow; Fortunatus Eager, one poll; Robert Gotham, one poll, one ox, two three-year olds; Benjamin Green, nothing; Daniel How, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one two-year old; Phinehas Hodsdon, one poll, one cow, two young cattle; Jonathan Hartwell, one poll, one cow; Oliver Hutchings, one poll; William Johnson, no poll nor personal property; Nathan Lovewell, one poll, one two-year-old; William Moore, one poll, one ox, one cow; John McIntire, one poll, two oxen, one cow, two young cattle; Benjamin Orr, one poll; Capt. David Page, three polls, three oxen, three cows, eight young cattle; Moses Page, one poll, two cows, one horse, three young cattle; Walter Philbrook, one poll, one cow; Joel Page, one poll; Lt. John Rosbrook, one poll, two oxen, two cows, two horses; Charles Rosbrook, one poll, one horse; Jona. Rosbrook, one poll; Ezra Reeves, one poll, one cow, one horse, two two-year-olds; Lt. Emmons Stockwell, two polls, two oxen, four cows, one horse, nine young cattle; Lt. Dennis Stanley, one poll, two oxen, five cows, one horse, four young cattle; Edward Spaulding, one poll, one cow, one horse, three young cattle; Jere. Stickney, one poll, one horse; Benjamin Twombly, one poll; Col. Jonas Wilder, one poll, four oxen, three cows, one horse, six young cattle; Jonas Wilder, Jr., one poll, one cow, three horses, three young cattle; Joseph Wilder, one poll; Elisha Wilder, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one yearling; John Wilder, one poll; Eph. Wilder, one poll; Manasseh Wilder, one poll; Capt. John Weeks, one poll, two cows, one yearling; Lt. Jere. Willcox, one poll, one cow, one horse; Smith Williams, nothing; Ashbell Webb, one poll, two oxen; Sylvanus Chessman, one poll; Joseph Chandler, one poll.

By this time, the intervals, or meadow lots, on the Connecticut, had been mostly occupied, and farms on the hills were beginning to be developed. Although harder to cultivate, they produced well.

It appears from documents published in "Hammond's Town Papers," (Vol. 12, pp. 351-361,) that David Page petitioned Gov. Wentworth, January 7, 1773, for a grant of more land, setting forth that he had been "at great trouble and expense" in attempting and prosecuting the settlement, bringing on his own and several other families, "having five of his own children married and settled about him, who have made considerable progress," etc. His petition was granted, and Edwards Bucknam directed, January 20, 1773, to survey and mark out a tract of 1,000 acres for this purpose, which he did in Jefferson. December 14, 1775, David Page, selectman of the town of Lancaster, James Brown, selectman of the town of Stratford, and Josiah Walker, "inhabitant" of Stratford, report to the Provincial Congress convened at Exeter, December 20, 1775, "that the nine towns in the Upper Cohos have not complied with the precept of the last Congress, issued to them for the election of a Representative," because, first, "the needy circumstances of the people render it impossible for them to be at the expense of supporting one." Second, "the distance of the inhabitants and difficulty of communication is so great, that it prevented a general attendance at the meeting." They also state the universal desire of the people not to be taxed to defray any expense of delegates as there should be no taxation without representation. Edwards Bucknam and Emmons Stockwell, selectmen, make a return of ten (10) ratable polls in the town of Lancaster, December 2, 1783. Edwards Bucknam petitions the General Assembly, October 8, 1784, "for the privilege of using and improving the Earth and waters between the Eastwardly and Westwardly banks" of the Connecticut river at Northumberland Falls, "in length the distance of one (1) mile each way from the center of said Falls," and states that the falls are convenient for building mills and keeping a ferry boat, and that "he is now actually erecting a set of mills both for sawing and grinding on said falls." His petition is granted in 1784. Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, and Emmons Stockwell, as a town committee, petition the General Assembly, September 4, 1787, to pass an act empowering the town to levy and collect a tax of three pence on each acre (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads, building bridges, meeting-house, etc., etc., and a continuation of one penny on the acre annually for five years, to be appropriated to the same object. In this petition they set forth as follows: "Nothing more effectually hinders the emigration of inhabitants to this part of the state, than the badness of our roads, and the want of a convenient place to worship that being, to whom all owe their existence. The formation of the town being very peculiar, on account of marshes, creeks, and large streams, and the number of inhabitants being but very small; consequently the expense of making and mending roads, building bridges, meeting houses, etc., must be very great. One large stream, known by the name of Israel's river, is so formidable where

it must be bridged, to accommodate the travel up and down Connecticut river, and likewise the travel to and from Portsmouth (our most advantageous port), that it must cost, at a moderate compensation, two hundred pounds. The inhabitants have solicited the non-resident land owners for assistance (many of whom live out of the state), but they have entirely refused." Such a graphic statement of facts, and the justice of their request, caused the legislature to grant their prayer. It appears, however, that by some unforeseen fatality the business was not accomplished, and November 12, 1792, another petition was sent to the legislature for authority to levy a special tax of two pence an acre for two successive years, to be applied to the same purpose. This petition was signed by Fortunatus Eager, John Rosbrook, Jr., Charles Rosbrook, Jonas Wilder, William Bruce, Jonathan Cram, Titus O. Brown, John Holmes, Elisha Wilder, Phineas Bruce, John Rosbrook, Emmons Stockwell, Joseph Wilder, Asahel Bigelow, Nathan Lovewell, Benjamin Orr, David Stockwell, Moses Page, Dennis Stanley, William Moore, David Page, Abijah Darby, Joseph Brackett, Walter Philbrook, Jonas Baker, Edward Spaulding, William Johnson, and Coffin Moore. "

CHAPTER XXIII.

Lancaster in 1795 and 1804 — Lancaster Bridge Co. — Extracts from Joseph Brackett's Diary, 1799 to 1801 — Gen. Moses Hazen — South Lancaster or "Cat Bow" — Lancaster in 1810 — First Sabbath School — 1820 — 1830 — Stores, Articles of Traffic, Etc. — Freight — Mail, Vehicles, Etc. — 1840 — Extracts from A. N. Brackett's Diary — The Great Hail Storm — Climatic and Weather Records — Hon. John W. Weeks on Lancaster in 1839 — 1840 to 1850 — J. S. Brackett's Summary from 1850 to 1876 — Village Streets — 1870 to 1887 — Real Estate and Personal Property — 1886.

LANCASTER in 1795-1804.—The number of tax-payers in 1795 was fifty-nine. The six who paid the largest tax were Jonas Wilder, Dennis Stanley, Emmons Stockwell, Titus O. Brown, David Page, Edwards Bucknam. In 1799 there were ninety-one voters, and, in 1800, a population of 440. In 1804 there were only seven dwelling houses in the village, north of the burying-ground. They were occupied by Artemas Wilder, Stephen Willson, Samuel Hunnux, William Lovejoy, A. Cram, J. Cram, and Mr. Faulkner. Between the burying-ground and the river were the dwelling houses of R. C. Everett, and by the river, those of a man called "Governor" Bruce, famous for his facetious rhymes and speeches at raisings, and that of the sturdy David Greenleaf. On the south side of the river there were six dwelling houses. Titus O. Brown's, in one end of which he kept a

small store; Sylvanus Chessman's house, then just built for a tavern; Edmund Chamberlain's, Dr. Chapman's, Chessman's old house under the meeting-house hill, and the house of Mr. Himman, the clothier. There was a mill on one side of Israel's river, and a clothing-mill on the other. These, with the meeting-house, Boardman's store and potash, the school-house, and the Carlisle store at the upper end of the street, comprised the village of 1804.

The Lancaster Bridge Company.— "Richard C. Everett, Levi Willard, Titus O. Brown, Jonathan Cram, Stephen Willson, Jonas Baker, Artemas Wilder, Jr., and such others as may join them * * * * * are permitted and allowed to erect and maintain a bridge over Connecticut River at a place called Waits Bow in Lancaster in the County of Grafton or at any place between the mouth of the Israel's River and the upper line of said Lancaster." The charter from which this extract is made was dated June 21, 1804. The first meeting was held August 20, 1804. Richard C. Everett was chairman and Thomas Carlisle, clerk. The number of shares taken were, Thomas Carlisle & Co., 2, Isaac Bunday, 1, Richard C. Everett, 3, William Lovejoy, 1, Levi Willard, 2, Stephen Willson, 2, J. Cram, 1, Daniel Perkins, 2, Jonas Baker, 1, Titus O. Brown, 1, Humphrey Cram, 1, David Bunday, 1, William Huves, 1, Artemas Wilder, Jr., 12, Elisha Bunday, 1, Daniel Dana, 1, Urial Rosebrook, 1, Lemuel Holmes, 1, Asa Holmes, 1, Samuel Howe, 1, Timothy Faulkner, 1, Bowman Chad-dock, 1.

"Voted that Richard C. Everett, Wm. Huves, Levi Willard, Isaac Bunday, & Wm. Lovejoy, be a Committee to report a plan of a Bridge & the exact place where it ought to be erected."

The first bridge was built in 1805, and the second one in 1825. This was of great benefit to the mercantile and other business of Lancaster.

Extracts from Joseph Brackett's Diary.—The early settlers were close observers of natural phenomena, men of strong reason, and independent thought. They attended church twice each Sabbath, and listened attentively to the two sermons, to which they gave a searching mental analysis. They read the Bible at home for its literature, also standard authors in English. These extracts from the diary kept by an early settler, Dea. Joseph Brackett, in 1799–1800–1801, are of interest as showing these facts.

"April 7, 1799, Sunday. After getting up read 13 psalms. Read two sermons; in my opinion the best I ever saw. Dressed and went to meeting. Heard two sermons. Returning, read another sermon. The sermons read were by Dr. Price, who appears a man of great abilities, possessed of an acute judgement and pleasing style; in truth, the doctrines he advances are supported by sound reasonings. April 12. Snow lies three feet on the ground. Air for two days past extremely cold. 15th. Warm and pleasant, but yet good crossing on the river. Read several psalms, after that, read four lives in British Plutarch, one, Bishop Latimer, very remarkable. I also read to-day Humphrey's Poems. His style in some respects resembles Goldsmith's. Also read Cowper's "Retirement." No poet excels him in strength of expression, or energy of thought. All his poems tend to make mankind better, but he is a little too severe on the clergy. 24. Came six

inches of snow. No sugar of consequence yet made. 25. National Fast. One sleigh at meeting. Snow two feet deep in the woods. First good run of sap. 28. Read before breakfast nine psalms. As pieces of devotion, none excel the Psalms of David. Attended meeting. Heard two sermons. The first, very good; the last, indifferent. Have since read two discourses by Dr. Sherlock, one of which appears to be the same that I heard preached to-day. Sound reasoning they contain in an eminent degree. 29. River entirely free from ice. Sunday, May 5. Snow a foot deep in the woods on the level. Read Psalm 119. Went to meeting; heard two sermons. Tolerably good. Read Fifth book of Cowper's "Task." The more I read Cowper the better I like him. The conclusion of this book is inimitable. 10. Some snow came to-day. No man with whom I have conversed ever saw a season so backward. But few have begun to plough. 15. Began to plough on the meadow. 19. Went to meeting; heard two sermons, rather better than common. After meeting read 14 psalms. 20. Sowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels wheat, 1 bushel rye, and 3 pecks of peas. 25. Planted corn. 30. Finished ploughing. Thunder storm. June 1. Quite cold. 3. First planted in the meadow. 5. Black flies first came. 11. River higher than it has been for 10 years. 16. Still higher. Grain of all kinds been under water. July 5. Corn spindled out. 21. Corn silked out. 26. Finished stacking hay. 28. Mr. Willard's forenoon discourse was very good; but the afternoon was not pleasing. Aug. 11. Had roast corn. 27. Frost to be seen this morning. Sept. 30. Frost came which killed all kinds of vegetables that frost could kill. Nov. 24. One sleigh at meeting. 1800. The winter has been uncommonly favorable. Snow at any time not more than two feet deep. April 17. Frogs croaked. Mr. Clark and Toscan ploughed. 18. Killed a duck. 20. A fine morning; so far one of the most beautiful springs I ever knew. Read two chapters in Matthew in one of which I remarked the passage: "Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass, in your purses; nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; for the workman is worthy of his hire;" This, without any other text, is sufficient to prove that ministers ought to have a salary. May 5 & 6. Sowed wheat and flax. 10. First heard whippoorwills. 17. Finished ploughing old ground. June 5. Frost killed some things. 15. Frost killed beans and corn. July 19. Great sort of corn silked out. Aug. 20. Finished reaping. 50 shocks from 4 bushels sowing. 1801. March 16. Killed a snake. Have had an uncommon winter. The last of January the snow was uncommonly deep, perhaps 3 feet at Lancaster. Now almost all gone. Wild geese were seen flying a week ago; ducks and a few spring birds have been seen. 29. People have ploughed. April 27. Sowed wheat. 28. Sowed flax and peas. 29. Swallows came. The snow went off without raising the water so as to make a freshet here, though at the mouth, and up the river the water was higher than known for 70 years. May 1. Maple leaves as big as a base copper. Black flies in considerable quantities and whippoorwills heard. 3. Found white clover bloomed out. 26. A ripe strawberry found.

Gen. Moses Hazen was one of the most prominent early non-resident proprietors of land in Lancaster. He was a retired colonel of the British army, living on half pay at the commencement of the Revolution. He espoused the cause of the colonists, raised a regiment for service in the American army, and was to receive for a salary the same amount which he was entitled to draw from the British service. He had previously married a wealthy French lady, whose beautiful home at St. John was burned by the British during the Revolution and her estate and other valuable property confiscated. Gen. Hazen served with distinction during the war, but, by the depreciation of the Continental currency, and his failure to get just claims allowed by the War Department, he was a great financial loser by his espousal of the Colonial cause. His name is prominent in many affairs and early settlements in Vermont and on Lake Champlain in New York. He was stricken by palsy and for seventeen years before his death

lay perfectly helpless; and under the old law of imprisonment for debt, he passed some of this time in close prison. A few years before his death, which occurred in 1803, he was pronounced a lunatic by the chancellor of the state of New York, where he had resided after the Revolution, and Major Moses White, his nephew, and aid-de-camp in the army, appointed his keeper. He had been much interested in improving and settling new sections, and Major White found his business affairs extensive, "scattered from Virginia to Maine, and from Canada to the Atlantic, and, from his financial condition, much embarrassed."

Gen. Hazen purchased of Charles W. Apthorp, October 5, 1783, among other lands twenty-four rights of land in Lancaster, N. H., including the "Cat Bow." The price to be paid was \$115 per right. He at once began improvement, placed several tenants on the "Cat Bow" tract, and laid out considerable money, which was expended under the supervision of Ezekiel Ladd, Nathaniel White, Judge Richard C. Everett and Edwards Bucknam. It was evidently his intention to build up a large manorial establishment here, and to make Lancaster his home. But his finances became reduced, his lands were sold for taxes, his tenants were ejected, and all became confusion and litigation.

South Lancaster.—Among the early settlers in this part of Lancaster were Nathaniel White, his son, Samuel White, David White, John Picket, William C. Ford, Daniel Howe, John Miller, Francis Willson, Daniel Young, John Moore, Charles Howe, Israel Hale, Timothy Whitney, and Isaac Wood. Moses Blake contracted to build a house for Gen. Moses Hazen, in 1785, on the "Cat Bow" tract, and cleared land there. Ephraim Griggs did work in the same year for Gen. Hazen, amounting to \$100. Asa Bucknam and Joseph L'Esperance chopped more than eight acres on the "Cat Bow." A Mr. Hartwell was a tenant here in 1784. About the same time George Wheeler, Walter Bloss and John Hopkinson cleared thirteen acres on the same tract. P. Griggs became a tenant of Hazen in 1786. Rev. John Wilber, of Attleborough, Mass., brother-in-law of R. C. Everett, purchased lands here in 1808, but never became a resident.

1810.—The growth of the town was slow but solid, roads began to be laid out, gaps were made in the pine groves, and in the hard wood timber of the highlands, and steady improvements were made, year by year, until, in 1810, the population was 717. The town had been selected as the shire town of the county, had a court-house and jail, the academy had been incorporated, school-houses erected in two school districts, and Willson's tavern dispensed much "flip," and entertained hospitably man and beast. The village had six houses at the upper end, besides those mentioned, which were occupied by Samuel Hummex, William Lovejoy, Artemas Cram, Benjamin Boardman, and a Faulkner. At the south was that of "Governor" Bruce, a soul of merriment at all

social and public occasions, and that of old Miller Greenleaf, so sturdy and well known. On one side of the river was a fulling-mill, then much patronized, and on the other a pretentious grist-mill which did good work. Titus O. Brown had a small store, the new Chesman tavern was well patronized, and three or four private residences, Dr. Chapman's and the old Chesman house included, comprised the village of that day.

1820.—During the decade from 1810 to 1820 the population shrunk to 644. The high political excitement attending the embargo, non-intercourse, and war questions; the proximity to the frontier during the war; Capt. John W. Weeks, taking an immense number of his young friends—vigorous and energetic men—with him, organized a company which did faithful service through the War of 1812, and was especially complimented for gallant demeanor at the battle of Chippewa;* together with the epidemic which raged so fatally in 1813, carrying off many prominent citizens, with the extremely low price of produce and the general stagnation of business, prevented anything like progress. In conjunction with these were the cold seasons of 1816 and 1817, when probably there was more suffering than at any other period of the occupancy of the town. From some or all of these causes, many became discouraged and sought an easier place to live. But by 1820 another fulling-mill had been put up, and another grist-mill helped to grind the rye, corn, and wheat of the people. There were now four stores, two taverns, three doctors, eight school districts, and four school-houses, three lawyers, and five justices of the peace.

First Sabbath School.—The first effort for Sabbath school instruction was made in 1816 or 1817, by Mrs. William Farrar, who organized a school at her house, and invited the young people of the south part of Guildhall to join those of Lancaster.

**Roster of Capt. Weeks's Company.*—John W. Weeks, Captain; Richard Bean, 1st Lieut.; James Green, 2d Lieut.; F. A. Sawyer, Ensign; Benjamin Stevenson, William Smith, Daniel Bailey, Amaziah Knights, Elisha B. Greene, Sergeants William W. Bailey, Peter Gambly, Obed S. Hatch, Josiah Reed, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Hoskins, Corporals; Alva Smith, Orrin R. Dexter, Silas Whitney, Solomon B. Clark, Musicians. The privates were: Henry Alden, Samuel Abbott, Thomas Alverson, Daniel Bennett, Zerah Bennett, John Brown, Chester Bennett, Hazen Burbank, Daniel Burbank, Stephen Bullard, Benjamin T. Baker, Ebenezer Ball, Thomas Brigham, Gad Beacher, John Burns, John Burgin, 2d, John Bickford, Nathaniel Bennett, John Brainard, Zebulon Carter, Stephen Chase, Levi H. Christian, Seth Clark, Winthrop Collis, John Collins, Guy Clark, Jere Clough, Charles Collins, Moses Cooper, Sylvanus Currier, Otis Chaffee, Samuel Abraige, Benjamin Cross, Phineas Davenport, Eliphet Day, John Dodge, Moses Davis, Eli Davenport, Luimer Dodge, John English, James French, Luther Fuller, Jer'h Fuller, Joel Farnham, John French, Timothy Fuller, Lemuel Fuller, Abner Gay, Wells Goodwin, Samuel Gotham, Robert Gotham, Samuel Henry, John Holmes, Neh. Houghton, Willard Huntoon, Alpheus Hutchins, Joseph Henderson, James Harvey, Sheldon Holbrook, Henry Hall, John Hicks, John M. Holmes, Daniel Holmes, Greenleaf Huntoon, George Huntoon, Warren Cassin, Joshua Knapp, Peter Labare, Joseph Labare, Samuel Linsey, George W. Lucas, Jacob McIntire, James Mellen, Harry Moore, Shephard Morse, Ebenezer Mudge, Jacob B. Moore, John W. Moore, William Merriam, Nathaniel Moore, James Nesbit, Stephen Orr, Daniel Perkins, James Perkins, Theodore Philips, Benoni Potter, Orange Pixley,

1830.—From 1820 to 1830 the town grew in population, wealth and development. The Agricultural Society, organized in 1821, had aided in stimulating the farmers to an improved condition of agriculture, and did good work in the four years of its existence. This was a palmy decade. Manufactures increased considerably. Col. Cross was doing a fine business in his hat shop. Business interests were keeping the machinery of the saw, grist, and fulling mills running to their fullest capacity. Lancaster was now the most important town in Northern New Hampshire, with a population nearly doubled in ten years, and now 1,187. The cleared area was extended, and the rough farms were freed from stumps. East Lancaster had been sought out for farms, and many a fine one developed. Political predilections had formed themselves into strong party issues, and keen political contests had become the order of the day. Richard Eastman was county treasurer in 1828; A. N. Brackett, representative; John W. Weeks, member of Congress; and other citizens held prominent and responsible positions. New merchants had been attracted hither by the superior business opportunities. Royal Joyslin returned here from Bath. Jared W. Williams had come from the "Nutmeg" state, and cast his lot with this people. All were busy and prosperous. With wealth came a desire for better home advantages for that higher education which the Lancaster people had always prized so highly. This desire culminated in the incorporation of Lancaster academy, which has so nobly discharged the duty given into its care. It was organized and prosperously opened in 1829. In 1828 Lancaster raised \$220 for support of the poor, and \$1,000 for highways and bridges. Richard P. Kent, who began his long career in Lancaster as a clerk for Royal Joyslin in 1825, was one of the strongest additions to the population during this decade.

Stores, Articles of Traffic, Etc.—"Little capital was required for the stores of this period, the stocks of goods were very meager, and the sales, mostly on credit, very small. Rum was an important article of traffic. It is told of one of the merchants of that day, that he sold a full hogshead of rum, in quantities from half a pint to a barrel, one morning before breakfast. Failures were very frequent among the traders, and, according to Major Weeks, prior to 1832, every trader, excepting those then in business, had, at some time, failed.

Caleb Prouty, Daniel Pinkham, Levi Pratt, Albert Rathbone, Anthony C. Readfield, Abram Rogers, Martin Ray, George Shirland, Edmund Sanborn, John Sanford, John Shirley, Job Smith, Luther Southworth, Elihu Spencer, Jacob Sperry, James B. Stanley, Joshua Stephens, Abram Sanborn, Reuben Stevens, David Stodard, John C. Swain, Israel Sanderson, Daniel Stratton, Jacob Trussell, Daniel Utley, Samuel Vanschork, Jere Wheeler, Barney B. Whipple, James Whitney, Jeremiah White, Jotham Wilkins, John Wilkinson, Absalon Wilson, John Wilson, James Witherell, John R. Wyatt, John M. Williams, Joseph Weed, Allen White, Andrew Woods, Thomas Whiton, George Warren, Simson Warren, Josiah Washburn, Robert H. Robertson, Alexander Jones, Peter Hamilton, Jediah Robinson, Samuel Wright, Samuel Stackpole.

Freight.—"Goods from Boston were shipped to Portland by sailing vessels, and brought from there to Lancaster for \$1.25 per cwt., in the summer, on wagons, and, in winter, by sleighs, at 75 cents per cwt.

"*The Mail* came twice a week from Boston, was three days on the way, arriving on Wednesdays and Sundays; was carried to Colebrook once a week in a one-horse wagon. A weekly mail was carried on horseback to Bethel for Portland.

Vehicles.—"Most of the team work was done by oxen in the summer, and there was not a good team wagon in the town. One chaise (Parson Willard's, presumably,) was owned in the place, with a few one-horse wagons; steel springs and 'thorough braces' were unknown.

"The annual musters of the 24th Regt. were held alternately at Lancaster and Colebrook; later, the towns north of Northumberland formed the 42d.

"There were religious services in the 'Meeting House' on the hill, and the Methodists held meetings in the Court House."*

1840.—During the decade ending with 1840, a steady increase of prosperity, wealth, and improvement was also shown. Lancaster began to have its solid men of wealth and finance. The business men were shrewd, careful, and conservative, and suffered little from the great panic of 1837, which so paralyzed the business centers of the country, and a good bank, chartered in 1833, with Col. John H. White as president, and Royal Joysslin, cashier, had been established. The first newspaper published in Coös county, *The White Mountain Ægis*, began its brief existence in 1838. By the great advance in staging, Boston can be reached from Lancaster in forty-eight hours time.

From A. N. Brackett's Diary.—The weather and climatic influences, judging from the diaries of Adino N. Brackett, were remarkably unfavorable, however, to agricultural matters. He says: "A hail storm of unprecedented violence passed over Lancaster and Guildhall, July 16, 1831. The hail continued to descend from twenty to thirty minutes. The largest hail stones examined were over two inches in their greatest diameter. They were not perfectly globular, but shaped like a turnip, with fluted edges. Many of the stones would each weigh an ounce. It fell in such quantities as to cover the ground more than an inch deep, like a fall of snow, and where it rolled down hills, or off from houses, it lay more than a foot deep, and some remained unmelted thirty-six hours after the storm. In its effects it was most destructive. Fields of grain, corn, potatoes, and even grass, were laid level with the earth; trees were stripped of their foliage, and, wherever the wind was violent, windows were dashed to

* For a full description of Lancaster street or village in 1825, see biography of Richard P. Kent.

atoms. Even shingles on buildings were split to pieces. Birds were killed. Fortunately the wind was slight during most of the storm, which was limited in extent. Some of the most flourishing farms in the lower part of Lancaster and Guildhall are stripped of their entire crop. Grass and grain are literally driven into the ground, so that they can, in no event, be of value the present year." He says further that "aside from this injury, crops of all kinds were remarkably good." "Bread stuffs toward the close of 1832 were very high, as the crops were injured by cold and damp weather." A constant rain continued from May 10, 1833, to May 15th; 1833 was an unproductive year. "Even the best farmers had to purchase flour and grain to support their families." "The year 1834 was very good for all kinds of produce." "The winter of 1834-35 has been remarkable for its varied changes. After a January thaw, the ground froze deeply, owing to the want of snow, which at no time during the winter was over sixteen inches deep along the Connecticut. Hereafter it may seem a great story, but it is believed that the ground froze to the depth of four feet and over. Many brooks were frozen to the bottom, so that the water ran on top of the ice, thus raising them above their accustomed channels." Of 1836 he writes: "Remarkably cold. Frosts in some places every month in the year. The snow was deeper than for many years. The crops of corn and wheat were greatly injured, as the wheat was sown late to avoid attacks from the weevil. No season since 1816 has been so unproductive. Wheat, such as it is, costs \$2 per bushel, and flour from the south and west is \$14 per barrel." In 1837 the drought did much damage, but Mr. Brackett says: "Notwithstanding the scarcity and cold, the health of the inhabitants is very good." Hon. John W. Weeks sums up Lancaster, in 1839, and gives the character of its inhabitants thus:—

"From the village in Lancaster the roads diverge in four directions toward the sea-board; in one toward Canada, and in another westward. This central location gives the town most of the business, mercantile and professional, in the counties of Essex and Coös, performed by five store keepers, seven lawyers, four physicians, one bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and one fire insurance company, to which may be added a flour-mill with three sets of stones, four saw mills, three clapboard and three shingle machines, one extensive clothier's mill, a tannery, machinery for carriage making, blacksmith work, coopering, and many other mechanical operations. Our religious establishments are very respectable, consisting of a Congregational church, Methodist Episcopal society, three meeting-houses, many Baptists, Unitarians, Freewill Baptists, some Quakers, Christians, Restorationists, and no Mormons. There is also a printing press in town from which issues the *Coös County Democrat*. Its politics are indicated by its title. The character of our inhabitants is, in some respects dissimilar

to that of many other country towns, uniting the warm sensibilities of the heart with the more profound researches of the understanding; enterprising, perhaps in the extreme; depending, however, more on individual effort, than on combined exertion; hospitable, yet economical; aspiring, yet restrained within the bounds of propriety; independent in principle, even to a fault, if fault it can be; patriotic, only in accordance with their own perceptions of right; equally regardless of all dictums, unless clearly announced to their comprehension; patient and persevering, when cheered on by hope, yet possibly restless, when that 'anchor to the soul is deferred.'"

1850.—The prosperity of the town steadily increased. The ordinary changes of business firms and buildings suited to the fluctuations and increased demands of trade had continued. The population in 1850 was 1,559. Several new buildings of increased cost had been erected. The far away war with Mexico had called for some citizens, of whom a few never returned, dying in that inhospitable climate. From 1845, the chronicles taken from the diaries of Richard P. Kent, will give quite a history of the town, as the course of events was carefully noted by him. We would note, however, that in 1850 there were ten lawyers, thirty-one justices of the peace (more than any other town of its size in the state), three physicians, and two clergymen.

James S. Brackett, in his "Historical Sketch of Lancaster," a valuable pamphlet published in 1876, sums up the history from 1850 to 1876 thus: "In 1860 the population was 2,020. The last ten years had been marked by no striking event. The village, however, showed a marked improvement. Several large and commodious stores had been built, the Lancaster House, the fruit of a projected branch road from the Grand Trunk railway, had been erected and successfully run, being the resort of numerous visitors to this beautiful mountain region. The Unitarian meeting-house had been built in 1856, and regular services held in it. The *Conservative Republican* was well established, and, on the whole, the people were enjoying a season of prosperity."

Village Streets.—Names were first regularly given to the village streets in 1860, at a meeting of the citizens called for that purpose. We give the principal ones: Main street, from the Town Hall to the residence of Horace F. Holton; Elm street, from Main street, south of Israel's river, westerly, to the Wentworth place; Middle street, from Main street east, from near north end of the lower bridge; Mechanic street, from the Town Hall across the upper bridge to Middle street; Prospect street, from Town Hall, southwesterly, toward Whitefield; Cottage street, from Prospect street west; Portland street, from Prospect street up Meeting House hill, and towards Jefferson Mills; Pleasant street, easterly, from Portland street past the houses of Henry Heywood and George R. Eaton; High street, easterly, from Main street, between the old Cross place and George VanDyke's resi-

dence; Summer street, from Middle street to North street; North street, from north end of Main street, toward Northumberland; Bridge street, from north end of Main street, toward the toll bridge; Water street, from Elm street past N. H. Richardson's factory; Canal street, from Main street, north of bridge, northwesterly to the machine shop; Bunker Hill avenue, from Summer street, easterly, past George M. Stevens's house; Railroad street, from Elm Cottage, on Main street, past the railroad depot to Summer street; Lancaster Place, the square between Lancaster House and buildings south; Williams street, southeasterly, from Elm street, opposite Water street, to Whitefield road; Kent Place, passage way and square north, and in rear of R. P. Kent & Son's store; Church street, the place south, and in rear of the Methodist church; Mill street, easterly from Main street, north of Main street bridge.

"In 1870 Lancaster had a population of 2,248. Four clergymen were occupying the different pulpits; five physicians were endeavoring to cure the various 'diseases that flesh is heir to'; fourteen lawyers, and an astonishing number of magistrates, thirty-two, were dispensing even-handed justice among the remaining inhabitants. The terrible civil war—the mutterings of which had been heard through the land—at last burst upon the country. Lancaster responded gallantly to the call for soldiers. Never backward when their country calls, her citizens rose almost as one man, and gave of their treasure and their blood. No town stands with a more honorable record than ours in this awful crisis of our national history. *

* * The decade closed with signs of continued prosperity, and a noticeable feature was the increased taste shown about public buildings, private residences, and the improvement of farms. * * * The prosperity of the town has been in no measure retarded, and to-day we stand with a large population, more wealth, greater intelligence, and, we hope, with no less morality than ever before." Population in 1880, 2,723; valuation, \$1,247,324. In 1881 a comprehensive and thorough system of drainage was adopted.

1887. —Notwithstanding the severe losses by fire and flood, Lancaster has kept the calm serenity of an onward course. Its financial prosperity is shown by the solidity of its banks, the extent of the business interests developed by its citizens, and the beautiful houses which have been built. The new court-house having been constructed, there is a certainty of the county seat remaining here for years. Swift express trains convey travelers to and from New York in a day's time, and every thing seems to augur long years of prosperous and happy existence for this most lovely of New Hampshire's towns.

Real Estate and Personal Property—1886.—Number of polls, 674; real estate, value, \$819,125; forty-five carriages, value, \$3,136; number of horses, 528, value, \$37,706; number of cattle, 1,706, value, \$39,976; number of

sheep, 1,568, value, \$4,278; number of swine, fifty-three, value \$340; stock in trade, \$73,750; bank stock and money at interest, \$101,474; mills, value, \$12,650; dogs, 148.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Brief Extracts from Town Records, 1769 to 1834 — First Town Meeting — First Town Clerk — First Representative of "Upper Coös" — Burying Field — Pound — Vote for President and Senator — Assessment for Roads payable in Wheat — Standard "half bushel" — Preaching, Etc. — Concerning building Mills — Emmons Stockwell, Inn Keeper — Town Meetings, where held — School Districts — Meeting House — Rev. Joseph Willard — Early Taverns — Prices of Produce paid as Minister's Salary — Licenses Granted — Barker's Location Annexed — First Fire Wards — Miscellaneous Extracts from later Town Records — Action of Town in the Rebellion, Etc. — Centennial Celebration — Freshets.

THE following extracts from the early town records tell their own story of the times and the then important matters. From the first town meeting in 1769, when Edwards Bucknam was chosen clerk, he held that office until 1789 inclusive:—

"In 1776 Joseph Whipple was chosen to represent the towns of Lancaster, Northumberland, Dartmouth (now Jefferson), Apthorp (merged in other towns), and Stratford. Voted, to give their representatives instructions from time to time. He was also elected in 1778, and received the thanks of the town. He was chosen the subsequent year, 1779.

"1779, March 9. Major Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Lieut. David Page, Lieut. Emmons Stockwell, Mr. Moses Page and Mr. Dennis Stanley were chosen a committee to pitch a burying (burying) field in some convenient place in said town as soon as possible.

"1783, March 11. Voted that the Pound shall be built for the present on the road between Major Wilder's and the bridge-place or fordway over Israel's River to Dartmouth, and Major Wilder chosen Pound keeper.

"In 1784, at the first election in the town, Meshech Weare had eight votes for President and Moses Dow eight votes for Senator.

"In 1785 it was voted that twenty bushels of wheat be assessed on the polls and estates, to be laid out in keeping open the roads the ensuing winter. Voted, also, that Capt. David Page sealer of weights and measures be directed to prove his half bushel by Esq'r Peverly's and then the same shall be the standard for this town. Thirteen votes cast at this town meeting.

"1786, March 14. It was voted that thirty-two dollars be assessed to hire preaching the ensuing summer, and, that Major Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, and Lieut. Emmons Stockwell be a committee to hire a minister.

"1787, March 27. Voted that the Nine Pounds, twelve Shillings for Preaching Last year be assessed and collected to hire Preaching this year

"1788, March 11. Voted, fifty bushels of wheat be assessed to hire preaching the ensuing summer, and Col. Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Esq., and Dr. Francis Willson be a committee to hire a preacher to preach about eight Sundays. Capt. John Weeks chosen delegate from the Upper Coös to the state convention to ratify the Federal constitution. Voted that the highway surveyors break the road in the winter, and are allowed one bushel of wheat per day for their work that is a man and a yoke of oxen.

"1789, March 9. Twenty votes were cast for State officers. Voted that Doctor Francis Willson suspend collecting the wheat rate now in his hand until after harvest.

"1790, March 9. Voted that sixty bushels of wheat be collected to hire Preaching and defray Town charges.

"1790, December 13. The Town voted to join in conjunction with Conway (for) the formation of a new County: also voted to raise thirty bushels of wheat including what the law directs to be laid out in schooling the present winter.

"1791, March 8. A committee was chosen to build a Pound in said town on such spot as they think best.

"1791, April 12. Col. Jonas Wilder, Mr. Elisha Wilder, and Mr. Stephen Willson were chosen a committee to hire Preaching.

"1792, March 13. Voted to raise fifty bushels of wheat to hire preaching and to pay that already hired.

"Lieut. E. Stockwell, Capt. David Page, Col. Edwards Bucknam, Capt. John Weeks, Lieut. Stanley chosen a committee to receive proposals of any gentleman concerning building mills on Israel's River near Stockwell's Bridge.

"1792, March 19. Capt. John Weeks elected representative for one year.

"1792, August 20. Lieut. Emmons Stockwell is permitted to retail spirituous liquors in this Town of Lancaster, and also to keep a public house of entertainment and to mix liquors of any kind under the rules and regulations of the laws of this State, one year from this date.

"1793, March 17. Voted, to raise Nine Pounds to pay for Preaching and Town Debts."

The Town meetings had been held at the houses of various individuals, until November 7, 1793, when the meeting-house was used for this purpose—although unfinished. At this time action was taken to "raise Twenty Pounds in labor, at Three Shillings per day, for clearing the meeting house spot."

"1793, November 22. Voted to raise Nine Pounds to be laid out in felling trees on the minister's house-lot.

"1794, March 11. *Annual Town Meeting.*—Chose a Committee of nine to arrange for a division of the Town into School Districts. Jonas Baker was empowered to sell the pine timber on the Minister's house-lot to the best advantage, and, also, that the pay for said timber shall be laid out in felling trees on the minister's hundred acre lot adjoining.

"April 28. Voted to raise Nine Pounds 'solly' for preaching the present season."

A town meeting was "warned" to be held in the meeting-house, which was probably completed by this time, as it was voted to accept the settlement made by the committees for building the meeting house and belfry.

"1794, August 7. The Town voted to concur with the Church in giving the Rev. Mr. Joseph Willard an invitation to settle with us in the Gospel Ministry, and choose a committee to provide for an Ecclesiastical Council.

"1795, March 24. It was voted to raise Eighty Dollars to pay Town Debts and the Selectmen directed to give due bills to those bringing in accounts. John McIntire was allowed Two Dollars for damage of breaking through a bridge. Jonathan Cram represents this district in 1795.

"1808. E. Rawson, M. Warriner, and Jonathan Carlton, were licensed to retail spirituous liquors.

"In 1793, Fortunatus Eager, 1794, Edwards Bucknam and Jonas Wilder, 1795, Richard C. Everett and Stephen Willson, 1796, Richard C. Everett and Sylvanus Chesman, 1797, Stephen Willson, 1798, Artemas Wilder, Jr., and John Toscan were licensed to sell spirituous liquors, and distilled spirits.

"1801, November 16. The Selectmen of Lancaster agreed with Rev. Joseph Willard that that

part of his salary to be paid in produce this year, shall be furnished at these prices—Wheat \$1 per bushel, Rye 5-6 of a dollar, Corn 2-3 of a dollar, Oats at 1-3 of a dollar, and Flax at 14cts per pound.

"1811, August. Small pox prevailed.

"1813. Fever Epidemic; between Feb. 11 and June 30, twenty-nine deaths occurred; Lieut. Dennis Stanley and Deacon Joseph Brackett among the number. Many deaths among the soldiers from this vicinity stationed on Lake Champlain.

"1804. Thomas Carlisle & Co. were in trade here, and licensed to sell spirituous liquors by retail.

"1806, November 24. Thomas & J. M. Dennison licensed to retail spirituous liquors.

"1809. Francis & John Willson had a store.

"1815. James Dewey & Co. were among the traders at this time.

"1814. In this year Stephen Willson has the selectmen's approbation to keep a public tavern in Lancaster, also Major Sylvanus Chesman received license to be an innholder.

"1815, January 7. Dr. Benjamin Hunking received approbation to keep a public tavern.

"March 7. Sylvanus Chesman's license was continued. Dec. 29, Francis Willson licensed to keep a tavern in Town of Lancaster, and Dec. 28, John Willson is approbated to sell foreign and domestic spirits at his store.

"1816, February 8. William & Noyes Dennison were licensed to keep a tavern and exercise the duties of tavern-keepers. Sylvanus Chesman's license continued for the years 1816 and 1817.

"1818. Charles Baker & Benjamin C. Stevens received license to keep a tavern.

"1819. Col. John Willson was licensed to keep a tavern, Oct. 25th.

"1820, January 5. Ephraim Mahurin & Reuben Stephenson were licensed to sell spirituous liquors one year. Feb 14, Mr Samuel White was licensed to exercise the functions of a taverner.

"1819. This year, June 22, Barker's Location was annexed to Lancaster. It was a tract of land in Coös county, containing 3,020 acres, and was granted Oct. 21, 1773 to Capt. Joshua Barker of Hingham, Massachusetts.

"1834, July 4. At a special town meeting. Ephraim Cross, David Burnside, Benjamin Stephenson, Richard P. Kent, John Willson, Warren Porter, Harvey Adams, and Turner Stephenson were chosen fire wards. The number of polls this year are 228."

1854, March 16.—Voted to raise \$150 to shingle the Town Hall and build a good, suitable fence around the burying-ground. Chose Royal Joyslin, agent, to take care of, and rent, the Town Hall; voted to raise \$1,100 to defray town expenses. Robert Sawyer is appointed town agent for the purchase and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, August 27, with a salary of \$100.

1856.—The town voted \$2,100 to defray town expenses, \$1,500 to repair highways and bridges, "to be paid in labor;" the selectmen were instructed to establish the lines and bounds to the lands belonging to the town, and to erect monuments; also, to put a proper fence around the burying-ground and to take legal measures, if necessary, to cause owners of adjacent lands to establish their proportion of said fence. The selectmen are instructed to appoint a committee of three to purchase a town poor farm, and they are authorized to invest, as part payment, the school fund, literary fund, money rent and interest money, and the public money belonging to the town. The total vote for governor was 398, divided thus: Ralph Metcalf, 261; John S. Wells, 133; Ichabod Goodwin, 4. Number of polls inventoried this year at 402; real estate at \$261,680; number of horses, 373; cat-

tle, 1,355; sheep, 2,208; bank stock, \$22,000; "stock in trade," \$18,110; mills, \$8,750; carriages, \$750. May 26, upon the petition of twenty-eight legal voters of Lancaster, the selectmen fixed by boundaries a "Lancaster village precinct," consisting of school districts one and twelve, excepting the polls and estates of Roswell Chessman, Bennet Greenleaf and Thomas Green, but at a duly called town meeting, held May 31, the town refused to accept the erection of the village by voting to "dissolve the meeting." There are fourteen school districts, with 550 scholars. November 4, 437 votes were cast for electors for President, of whom the ticket headed by W. H. H. Bailey received 301 votes; that headed by Daniel Marcy, 136 votes.

1857, March 10.—At the annual town meeting a long preamble and resolutions were adopted and recorded, denouncing in the strongest terms the action of the state legislature in reference to the taxation laws, calling it unconstitutional and unjust, and claiming that by it "the burden of taxation fell most heavily on the hard working farmers," and it was resolved "to instruct the representatives of the town to use their best endeavors to bring the subject of the complaint before the next legislature, and see that, so far as in them lies, the laws be so far amended as to do ample justice to each one and all of the tax paying citizens of the state." It was further resolved, "that we claim nothing that is not manifestly right, and we are determined no longer to submit to that which is manifestly wrong."

1862, July 10.—The town instructed the selectmen to build a good, permanent, covered bridge on Main street across Israel's river, with a double track, and two good side-walks.

The Great Rebellion.—The first action of the town concerning the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion was taken May 13, 1861, when it was "voted to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of furnishing such needful supplies to the Lancaster volunteer recruits and their families as the selectmen may think proper." September 17, the selectmen were authorized to pay to all families of volunteers from the town who are indigent and in need of help, such sums as in their discretion is needed for their support.

1862, August 12.—Voted to pay one hundred dollars to any resident of Lancaster "who has, or may hereafter, enlist in any of the three years' regiments of this state; and seventy-five dollars to any enlisting for nine months."

1863, August 6.—The town voted to pay to each drafted man who enters service, or who furnishes a substitute for the army, the sum of three hundred dollars as soon as mustered into the U. S. service. November 27, voted to pay in advance the state and U. S. bounties, (\$402 in case of new recruits, and \$502 for re-enlisted men,) and the selectmen are instructed to borrow and pay to each recruit a sum not exceeding \$100, until the

quota of the town is filled, also voted to repeal the resolution of August 12, 1862.

1864, April 15.—Voted “that the selectmen shall pay to such veteran soldiers as went originally as part of the quota of this town, and who have or shall re-enlist as a part of the quota, and who has never received any bounty from this town, a bounty of three hundred dollars,” etc.; also, to instruct the selectmen to pay one hundred dollars to all who may enlist and be credited to the town.

Action of Town.—June 18, 1864.—The town authorized C. B. Allen and Jason H. Woodward, to *purchase* or procure substitutes, not exceeding twenty, at the most reasonable and advantageous rates for the town, not exceeding three hundred dollars each. July 9, the selectmen were instructed to pay all re-enlisted men who re-enlisted before April 1, 1864, the three hundred dollars previously voted for this purpose, if they have received no previous bounty. August 29, the selectmen were directed to advance the state and U. S. bounties to men residents of the town for three months, as may enlist to fill the present quota of the town, at the rate of \$100 for one year's men, \$200 for two years' men, and \$300 for three years' men: Capt. Edward Brown was appointed agent to act in connection with recruiting officers to fill the quota; a town bounty of \$800 was voted to all volunteers enlisting for one year, \$1,000 for two years, and \$1,200 for three years, in addition to the state and national bounties; the selectmen were further instructed to procure and loan to as many responsible persons as will put in substitutes for three years, the sum of \$575 each, taking a note in each case payable in nine years with interest.

First Volunteers.—Recruiting officer Henry O. Kent opened a recruiting office in Lancaster, for the enlistment of soldiers for the United States army, April 22, 1861. Twenty-two enlisted that day. They were H. R. Richardson, H. D. F. Young, F. M. Rhodes, T. Cassidy, J. Benway, O. R. Moulton, E. R. Jones, J. C. Jenness, C. W. Fletcher, J. Hagan, I. M. Wallace, J. Beaton, C. Fuller, E. Butler, C. F. Marden, S. H. Clough, W. P. Horn, C. W. Balch, G. Burt, C. Buck, J. G. Sutton. The next day the work went on. Soon appear on the roll these additional names: G. W. Morgan, T. Maguire, R. O. Young, Fred. A. Wentworth, Edgar Gaines, John Ferrin, George Garfield, William Morgan, William H. F. Staples, Simon Merrill, Cyrus W. Merrill, Hubbard Gaskill, George Chancy, George Robinson, John W. Morse, William L. Perry, Albert Heath, James E. Smith, Michael Smith, Bernard Johnson, Welcome A. Crafts, Thomas Kenney, Cummings M. Winchester, John Handerson, White Pilbro, John Woodward, William W. Walker, Cleaveland C. Beard, William K. Montgomery, Frederick T. Bennett, Joseph K. Hodge.

First Departure of Recruits—Eighty volunteers left Lancaster, for Portsmouth, May 6, 1861, bearing the name of “Coö's Volunteers.” On

examination by the surgeon at Portsmouth, several were discharged for disability.

Co. F, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols.—This company was formed, taking the Coös recruits as a nucleus. Its organization was completed in the early part of June, 1861. We give its first officers and the names of the men who enlisted in Coös: *Captain*, Thomas Snow; *First Lieutenant*, Joshua F. Littlefield; *Second Lieutenant*, H. D. F. Young; *Sergeants*, W. A. Crafts, F. M. Rhodes, Hugh R. Richardson, C. W. Fletcher, Louville W. Brackett; *Corporals*, William O. Lyford, William H. Tucker, Oscar H. French, James S. Morrow, John Chandler, David Clark, R. O. Young, James H. Swaine; *Privates*, John Barney, Charles Buck, George Burt, Joseph Benway, George H. Chancey, Samuel H. Clough, Edgar Gaines, John Henderson, Henry S. Hilliard, James Hagan, Bernard Johnson, Thomas Kenney, George W. Morgan, James Mayhew, Cyrus W. Merrill, Simon Merrill, Patrick McCaffery, George W. Robinson, William H. H. Staples, Thomas J. Severance, Clark Stevens, Levi Witham, Ira M. Wallace.

Fire Engine.—June 18, 1864.—The town votes \$1,000 “to purchase a fire engine and other necessary apparatus to put the fire department upon an efficient footing”; and chose E. R. Kent, J. I. Williams, and Ezra B. Bennett, a committee to see to the expenditure.

A *Centennial Celebration* was held in Lancaster, July 14, 1864, to commemorate the deeds of the early pioneers, and the progress of the town. It was a lovely day, and from two to three thousand persons participated in the exercises, procession, etc. Among the prominent sons of Lancaster, residing elsewhere, who were present, were: E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. B. Brown, of Portland, Me.; Nathaniel White, of Concord, and I. B. Gorham, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Addresses were made by the president, D. H. Mason, of Boston, and E. D. Holton. Henry O. Kent was marshal-in-chief; Harvey Adams, special marshal for Sabbath-schools.

Centennial Park was named in town meeting, November 4, 1869, and the selectmen authorized to purchase it from Samuel Twombly.

Freshets.—In 1869, October 3, the heaviest rain-fall for twenty years occurred in this region commencing at 6 o'clock p. m., and continuing uninterruptedly for forty hours. The loss was great in Lancaster, and estimated at \$20,000; the most serious loss was that sustained by Col. Freeman. Israel's river rose rapidly; a temporary dam was constructed from Col. Freeman's mill to check it, but the dam gave way about 11 p. m. October 4, and a torrent rushed down Mill street and through Mechanic street, sweeping all before it; up Main street, tearing up Mill street and taking side-walks away. Soon after Freeman's mill fell, burying and spoiling the costly machinery. His loss was estimated at \$10,000. There

were many other buildings damaged, and much property in lumber and machinery swept away, and crops on the low meadows were much injured.

1870, February 19.—An unexpected and disastrous flood on Israel's river occurred, doing great damage to property and periling many lives, although none were lost. Main street bridge was swept away and roads damaged about \$1,000; many houses and cellars were flooded and property destroyed; total loss about \$10,000.

1874, March 10.—Annual meeting. —Voted \$20,000 for current expenses including state, county and school taxes, and pay existing liabilities; that the town ratify the action of the selectmen, and the town take the plot of land on which the engine house is located; also, that the engine house be enlarged to admit engine No. 2. At the same meeting voted to exempt from taxation the land and building containing a hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate one thousand persons for the term of ten years if one be erected.

1878, November 5.—The town voted to raise \$800, to be expended in procuring a force pump and pipe, and placing the same under the grist mill, provided, "that Frank Smith & Co. pay an additional sum of \$200, and that the citizens of the village raise an additional \$800."

Freshet of 1886, April 1. —Israel's river, swollen to an enormous degree, broke up the ice, and a tremendous gorge was formed at the head of Frank Smith & Co.'s mill pond, obstructed by the solid mass of ice formed in the channel during a previous thaw, and which resisted the great force of the flood. Turned aside by this, the swollen stream with its load of floating ice swept over the slight embankment back of the premises of G. I. Hayes and Mrs. Heath, into Mechanic street, throwing masses of ice here and there and breaking down trees and fences. On it swept, carrying away everything movable or destroying it. Taking the course of the flood of 1870 it piled ice and debris around the houses on the south side of Mechanic street, crushed the shed of the Stuart House and surrounded both that building and the house of Mrs. John Brown by a great depth of water, so that the inmates of the latter had to be taken out from the attic windows. Recrossing Mechanic street it struck the Town Hall building, carried away the Ætna Engine, No. 2, and took N. B. Wilson & Son's two story sash and blind factory out into the river and against Main street bridge which caused it to collapse. All day long the river's course was unchanged; but, finally, by blasting out the ice in the mill pond, the proper channel was cleared and danger passed. Mr. Wilson's loss was fully \$3,000, and perhaps no more destructive flood ever visited Lancaster. No lives were lost, fortunately.

CHAPTER XXV.

BY J. W. WEEKS.

The Old Meeting House, Description of — Pews — Pulpit — “Singers Seats” — Dress — Foot Stove — Location of Meeting House — Parson Willard — Members of the Congregation, Description of — Choir, Etc.

THE *Old Meeting House, Choir, Etc.*—The size of the house shows that our grandfathers were men of “enlarged ideas,” as the house of worship they built would accommodate all the assembled congregations of the town of Lancaster of to-day. It comprised the whole of the present Town Hall building, and two immense porches, with stairways to the galleries; the west end shooting up in belfry and spire to a point nearer the clouds than anything of the kind has reached in this region in modern times. The galleries would seat from four to five hundred persons. The “Singers seats”—the entire front row in the gallery—would accommodate eighty persons. A row of pews ran around the wall of the body of the house. These were called “wall pews,” and were raised two steps above the others. The broad aisle divided the house into two equal sections, and smaller aisles separated the wall and body pews; of the latter there were two rows on each side of the broad aisle. The pews were oblong structures, divided by finished panels to the height of nearly three feet: these panels surmounted by an eight inch balustrade with cap. Board seats extended across the one side and both ends of the wall pews, and one side and one end of the body pews. They had no upholstery, and were all hung with iron hinges so as to turn up when the people rose during prayers. The din of rising, turning up, and turning down the seats may be left to the reader’s imagination.

The pulpit was a massive structure, placed so high that the minister could, from it, have a full view of the gallery, (which was slightly elevated at the back side,) and was reached by a flight of winding stairs. Above the pulpit was a sounding-board, in form like an immense tunnel with the top covered, suspended from the ceiling by an iron rod. I think sometimes our boyish minds would wander from the subject discussed by the minister to the probability of the falling of the sounding-board, and the consequent crushing of the minister’s head. The pulpit was somewhat tastefully and expensively finished. On this, and the “Deacons’ seat” in front, was the only attempt at painting about the place. These were covered with a slight coating of lead color. Directly in front of the pulpit was a broad-leaved table, on which the communion service was set on

stated occasions. This table was supported by iron braces, and was let down when not in use.

There were no means of warming the house until it had been used nearly a quarter of a century, when an enormous stove was set up in the broad aisle in front of the pulpit, but, so far as availing to warm the large building, it might as well have been set up on the common. How the people kept warm in the frigid cold of winter seems now a wonder. The heavy home-spun woolens of the men, with the fur and skin garments then so frequent, served their purpose; while the women wore thick flannels and heavy knit socks, and each good matron, when she entered the church, was followed by a boy with her "foot-stove." This was a tasty frame with a loose cubical tin lining with a side of about eight inches, the top being perforated. It contained a pan filled with coals and was carried by a bail. When "madame" took her seat, the stove was placed under her feet, and was passed to the others in the pew from time to time.

The "Old Meeting House" was located upon the "Meeting House Common," which was a plot of six acres purchased by the town and consisted of several town lots. It extended westerly as far as the easterly line of John M. Whipple's land, northerly to within two rods of the river, easterly to near the house lately owned by Mrs. L. B. Joyslin, and southerly about as far as the ash tree near the house of P. J. Noyes. A large part of William Boswell's house, a portion of the front of the house of Mr. Woodward, and a strip of Mrs. Spark's garden are within the bounds of this plot, and several lots on Mechanic street. These have been lost to the town through carelessness. This common, or that portion of it on the hill, was cleared of the pine stumps, leveled or graded, and served not only as a site for the "Meeting House," but as a parade ground for the militia at their spring and fall trainings. It was reached from below by a road cut in the side of the bank which was very narrow and very steep, and by three flights of stairs, one above the other, each flight containing about twelve steps. The landing at the foot was about where the southeast corner of William Boswell's house now stands. The "Meeting House" stood upon a level with the residence of John M. Whipple, and E. V. Cobleigh, facing the south, squared to the four cardinal points of the compass, the western end being within about six rods of J. M. Whipple's east line, and north side about on a line with the south line of Cottage street.

The congregation of the old church as to size and numbers in 1818 would put to shame any congregation of modern times. People came from long distances, some on horseback, many on foot. Those who owned the aristocratic "one-horse chaise" neither came on horseback, or on foot, but rode in the chaise even if they lived but a short distance from the meeting house. The boys and girls thought it only refreshing exercise to walk three or four miles to church, the girls usually exchanging their thick

shoes for light morocco ones before they arrived. The older people and some of the girls came on horseback.

Outside, at some little distance from the house, were two "horse-blocks." These were sections of immense pine logs, and had two steps cut in each. They were used in mounting their horses, by the elderly women and the more clumsy of the girls. Tradition says that some girls did not need them; that Lucy Howe and Betsey Stanley would stand on level ground, put their hand on the neck of the horse, and leap at once into the saddle. This comes by tradition, but I *know*, that, after Betsey Stanley was married and surrounded by boys and girls of her own, she rode a horse as if she were a part of the animal.

The Rev. Joseph Willard was the first pastor of this church and settled in 1794. Goldsmith's country clergyman is a good representative of Parson Willard as he was universally called. "E'en children followed with endearing wile, to pluck his gown and share the good man's smile." How well I recollect his measured and formal step (formed in his seven years' service under the severe drill of that old Prussian Baron Steuben), as he alighted from his "one horse chaise." His genial face and handsome figure will be remembered by all who saw him as he marched up the broad aisle and ascended the pulpit stairs. The service was as formal as his step, but his manner of performing it was as graceful as his figure. As to what was called doctrine, to my recollection little was then thought or known of it. The distinction with the public seemed to be in the manner of worship. The Congregationalists were called the "standing order," as they stood for prayers, while Methodists and Baptists kneeled.

Mr. Willard was not a dyspeptic; he enjoyed a good dinner, and to listen to and tell a good story. The latter sometimes at the expense of his parishioners which was not always received with the good humor with which it was told. In his frequent visits to his congregation he went on horseback, that being the only mode of conveyance, except the stately chaise, till about the time of his death. My first recollection of him was when he came to call on my parents, when I was a child. He would hitch his horse at the gate, and my oldest sister and myself would run and meet him, when he, taking a hand of each, would lead us back to the house, chatting pleasantly; then if my father was at home the decanter of old Jamaica and tumbler were brought out, and the parson refreshed himself after his long ride. An hour passed in quiet, cheerful conversation, in which my mother joined if her mischievous children permitted her, and woe to us, after the parson was gone, if we had not behaved well. He left as he came, with pleasant words and smiles, leaving us all better and happier for his visit.

I should judge he must have been extremely liberal and tolerant in his views. About 1818 or 1820, it became noised about that Mr. Willard was not "sound in the faith" (a term much used at that time), and, as Major

Weeks said, in 1822, Mr. Willard, learning there was dissatisfaction, asked for his dismissal, which was granted. He was succeeded by James R. Wheelock, in 1824, who, it was supposed, had more correct views, but Mr. Wheelock's cold, forbidding eye, stern features, and his harsh attacks on all those who did not endorse his views, lost him his support, and after a pastorate of one year he resigned. In 1825 Mr. Willard was recalled to his former pastorate. The text of his first sermon was characteristic of the occasion. It was these memorable words of Peter to Cornelius, "Therefore I came to you without gainsaying as soon as I was sent for. I ask, therefore, with what intent ye have sent for me." He gave his people such a sermon as an able man with peculiar feelings would be likely to give under similar circumstances. He occupied the pulpit from that time until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, July 22, 1826, at the age of sixty-six. The congregation had assembled, and the people were beginning to be uneasy at the non-appearance of their minister, when a man walked up the broad aisle and said, "Parson Willard is dead!" This announcement caused great grief, for many loved him. Mr. Willard had dressed for church that morning as usual, but, feeling ill, he laid down and died as if going to sleep. Rev. Joseph Willard was connected with some of the most prominent families in New England, viz.: The Dwight and Edwards families. His high character and Christian sympathy were beneficial to the community, and he had a wonderful influence for good in molding the minds of the people. Mrs. Willard was an estimable lady. Her father, John Haven, Esq., of Portsmouth, was a gentleman of culture and means.

The Congregation, which entered this "meeting house," seemed to do this with a reverential awe. I occupied the wall pew left of the front door. These wall pews were raised a step or two above those in the body of the house, and I had a fine chance to view and study the people. Directly in front of me, in the first body pew on the left, sat Deacon Farrar, his wife, and Miss Abby Bargin, who usually dressed in white, and attracted boyish attention by the very deliberate manner in which she entered the pew and took her seat. The deacon was a dark complexioned, dyspeptic little man, with his thin black hair combed up to the top of his head, and tied in small knots to cover his baldness. In the second wall pew on the left, sat Mrs. John Moore, an elderly widow, and her son, William, whose first wife I do not recollect seeing at church; but his second wife (Mary Sampson) soon made her appearance, full of life, bright, and handsome as any of her girls. In the first wall pew on the right of the door from the west porch, sat Capt. Stephenson and family. The Captain was an old man, quite bald and stooping. Richard Eastman occupied the body pew directly in front of the west door. David Burnside, fresh and ruddy, with blue coat and bright brass buttons, showed himself, with his wife, in the second

wall pew on the left of the west door; and Thomas Carlisle, also wearing bright metal buttons, with his very dressy wife, occupied the next wall pew adjoining. The minister's pew was the first one next the wall west of the pulpit. Mrs. Everett, a handsome widow, with her daughters, occupied about the fourth pew in the body of the house, on the right of the broad aisle. Mrs. Boardman, the next adjoining toward the pulpit. That congregation is arrayed before me as if but yesterday I saw them. A little later, about 1820 or 1822, Jared W. Williams, from Connecticut, with his wife, appeared in the old church. Royal Joyslin also returned from Bath, straight and handsome as a man is ever likely to be. Soon an exceedingly pretty lady, Julia Barnard, changed her seat, and was seen sitting in church with Mr. Joyslin. Nothing attracted my boyish attention more than the manner that different people stood for prayers. The women usually stood erect, with hands on the railing of the pews. Some "fidgety" little men and women were constantly changing their positions. There was Major Weeks, tall and stately, "six feet two" in stockings, standing like a post, perfectly erect, with arms folded, and his eyes cast down on the floor a few feet in front of him, as if on parade, never changing a muscle during the exercises. Deacon Farrar and a few others leaned over the top of their pews.

There was one thing that troubled my boyish mind. I could not see the singers. All I could see was several men and women come into the gallery from the east porch, and, at the close of the service, as I passed out, William Lovejoy, with strong and sonorous voice, would announce "marriage intended," etc., etc. This seemed to be a part of the service.

After a while I crept into the west gallery, where my curiosity was gratified. The singers were twelve or fifteen powerful men and seven or eight ladies. What the music lacked in scientific culture, it made up in power, and such strains of melody as went up to the "Majesty on High" were neither faint nor to be misunderstood. No choir is blessed with perpetual peace. One morning Francis Bingham appeared in the singers' seats with a bass viol. The hymn was started. The ancient chorister stopped and said: "Mr. Bingham, you must put away that fiddle. We cannot sing." But the "fiddle" held its own, for that and many succeeding Sundays, and, in a few weeks, Mr. Bingham was joined by O. W. Baker with a flute, and Walter Sherman with a clarionet.

At the close of the service, the doxology being sung, usually to the tune of "Old Hundred," and blessing being pronounced, the congregation left as reverently as they came.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Ecclesiastical — Early Preaching — First Church — Confession of Faith and Covenant — Original Members — First Pastor — "Parson" Willard's Letter — "Parson" Willard's Dismissal — Other Pastors. — Orthodox Congregational Church — Organization — Faith and Covenant — Original Members — Pastors — New Articles of Faith, Etc. — First Unitarian Society — Church Covenant — First Members — Pastors — Prominent Men in the Church — Officers — Ladies' Benevolent Society — Sunday-School — Rev. J. B. Morrison. — Methodist Episcopal Church — Early Methodism — Organization — Pastors — Financial Condition. — Baptist Church, Formation — Original Members — Church Building. — St. Paul's Episcopal Church — Confirmation — Church Edifice — Rectors. — Catholicity in Coös — First Public Service at Lancaster — Priests — Church Building — Missions.

FIRST Church.*—The worship of the Creator in some public form has always accompanied the first steps of the pioneer into new regions. Owing to the Revolutionary war, emigration was retarded, and for two decades after the first settlement of Lancaster the increase in population was very small. About 1779 and 1780, there was a valuable addition to the number of inhabitants,—persons of wealth and education. At that period in our country's history, the towns, mostly, not individuals, supported public worship, and erected the "meeting houses." In 1786 the town of Lancaster took measures to secure the ministrations of the Gospel, and voted "that thirty-two dollars be assessed to hire preaching the ensuing summer, and, that Major Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, and Lieut. Emmions Stockwell, be a committee to hire a minister." From records we find that "Rev. Lathrop Tomson preached six Sundays for five bushels of wheat per day, in 1787." From this time there was occasional preaching, services being held in private dwellings; Major Wilder's house being most frequently used.

The town voted, April 13, 1790, "that the town will well and truly pay to the Rev. Benjamin Bell, three hundred bushels of good wheat, annually, on the following and expressed conditions: That he, the said Rev. Benjamin Bell, shall settle in this town of Lancaster, in the work of the Gospel ministry, and that he preach a certain proportion of the time in the towns of Northumberland and Guildhall, as the towns may agree, saving to the Right of the said Rev. Benjamin Bell three weeks annually for the use of visiting his friends and relations, if he see occasion, and that the Town will unite with the first Church that may be hereafter formed in the Town of Lancaster on the Conditions as in this vote mentioned." (Joseph Brackett, William P. Hodgdon, and Walter Philbrook enter their dissent to this vote.)

*By Georgia Drew Merrill.

October 11, 1791, it was voted "that the committee for hiring preaching (Col. Jonas Wilder, Mr. Elisha Wilder, and Mr. Stephen Willson), apply to Mr. Thursting (Thurston?), whom is preaching with us, to preach with us another term as soon as may be after his engagements are out other where; to preach with us on probation as we have a view of settling the Gospel with us." "Voted, to proceed to the building a meeting house as soon as is convenient for us. Voted, to choose a committee of seven men to examine a spot for a meeting house, and to report to this meeting at the adjournment; said committee being Col. Edwards Bucknam, Col. Jonas Wilder, Capt John Weeks, Lieut. Emmons Stockwell, Lieut. Joseph Brackett, Lieut. Dennis Stanley, Capt. David Page." (This committee, after making their report, was continued, and authorized to lay out six acres on the "plain above the sand hill," and inspect its clearing and make it a "meeting house plot.")

It was also voted to choose a committee to make out a plan of a meeting house, and report at the adjournment. This committee was Lieut. Jeremiah Willcox, Jonas Baker and Capt. John Weeks. After the plan was adopted, the following method to raise the funds to build it was recommended, "that the pews be sold at public vendue. That each person give his note to the committee, who shall be authorized to receive the pay and appropriate the same. That each person be subjected to the following method of payment. That the whole sum be divided into four parts, to be paid the four next succeeding years. That each person pay six shillings and eight pence on the pound the first year, one half in June, the other in November, the rest to be divided into three equal parts and paid in November of each year. That four shillings on the pound be paid in cash, or salts of lye, and the rest in wheat at four shillings per bushel, or beef at seventeen shillings and six pence per hundred weight, with this restriction, that the committee shall receive each man's equal proportion of timber, boards, clapboards, shingles, etc., if good and merchantable, and delivered when the committee shall call for them. That each person who buys a pew, shall procure sufficient bonds for payment, and his obligation to be lodged in the hands of the chairman of the committee, which shall be taken up or endorsed by a receipt from the committee." These conditions were accepted by the people, and the following were chosen "to build the meeting house:" Lieut. Emmons Stockwell, Capt. John Weeks, Mr. Jonas Wilder, Jr., Lieut. Jeremiah Willcox, and Jonas Baker.

In 1794 the question of settling a minister was considered at the town meeting, and a committee of nine persons was selected to "draw proposals for the settlement and salary of Rev. Joseph Willard." At the next town meeting the following report was made: "To give Rev. Joseph Willard fifty pounds a year for the next succeeding three years. This was to increase as the inventory of the town increased, till it reached eighty pounds.

To be paid on the first day of March of each year. One third part paid in cash, the other two thirds in produce. On condition that we can get help from the neighboring towns as we now expect."

July 17, 1794.—A church of Christ was gathered in Lancaster. Joseph Willard, minister of the Gospel, being present and serving as moderator.

The following confession of faith and covenant were subscribed:—

"We believe in God the Father—allmighty maker of Heaven & Earth & in his son Jesus Christ as the alone Saviour of the world and in the holy Ghost as the comforter & sanctifier of the people & Church of God.

"We believe in the scriptures of the old & new Testaments, as a revelation of the mind & will of God to man & that they are a sufficient rule of faith & practice.

"We believe that God made man upright & that they have sought out many inventions—that all have sinned & come short of the glory of God & stand in absolute need of a Saviour & of the benign influence of the holy spirit.

"We believe in the importance of evangelical faith & repentance for the pardon & remission of sin & that without holiness no man shall see the Lord.

"We profess repentance towards God for all sin; & faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who was crucified under Pontius Pilate & is now seated at the right hand of God.

"We now freely & cheerfully devote ourselves to God, thro the one Mediator between God & man, & promise as far as possible to walk in all the ordinances of God blamelessly.

"We promise to attend to all the instituted means of religion—to maintain family worship—constantly and devoutly to attend publick worship, & the sacraments of the New Testament, unitedly, whenever and so long as God shall give us ability and opportunity therefor.

"We promise to submit to & maintain the Discipline of Christ's Kingdom, as pointed out in the eighteenth chapter of St. Matthew.

"We engage to dwell together in christian love—to watch over each other in meekness and to submit to and administer warnings & reproofs, as occasion from time to time may require.

"Finally we promise to use our endeavors to give those a religious education, that Providence has, or may commit to our immediate charge—bringing them up in the nurture & admonition of the Lord—instructing them both by example and precept.

"These as far as we know ourselves are the sentiments & purposes of our hearts, divine grace assisting us.—Subscribed by Jonas Wilder, John Rosbrook, Elisha Wilder, Joseph Brackett, Jonas Baker, Sam'l Phelps, Nath'l Shepard, Phineas Bruce, Reuben Lamson, Joseph Wilder, Elizabeth Wilder, Mehitabel Wilder, Sarah Rosbrook, Mary Brackett, Lydia Rosbrook, Mindwell Clark, Betty Baker, Levina Phelps, Deborah Weeks, Persis Everett, Elizabeth Saunders, Polly Wilder, Sarah Stanley, Ruth Stockwell."

From the church records we extract the following:—

"July 7, 1794, Jonas Baker was chosen Church Clerk and to act as Moderator in Church-meetings, till a Minister shall be settled. Voted that Major Jonas Wilder make provision for the sacrament of the Lords Supper untill Deacons are chosen in the church.—At a meeting held August 5th, 1794, it was voted to give Rev. Joseph Willard an invitation to settle with this people and at a council held Sept. 18, 1794, he was installed pastor. May 20, 1796, Jonas Baker & Samuel Phelps were chosen deacons. Oct. 30, 1801, Elias Chapman was chosen deacon, but declined and afterwards accepted; the church committee was empowered to relieve an indigent brother or sister of the church with the church money. May 4, 1810, chose Brother Joseph Wilder, deacon; Bro. Reuben W. Freeman was chosen deacon June 4, 1813; May 12, 1819, "Parson" Willard, after a pastorate of nearly twenty-five years, laid before the church his reasons for wishing for a dismission. After considering this matter until July 5, it was voted unanimously that it is not expedient at present that the connection between the Pastor and the church should be dissolved. Nov. 1, 1820, Dea. Jonas Baker resigned his office as deacon."

At a church meeting held August 16, 1822, the church received the following communication from the pastor:—

“Brethren,—

“It is nearly twenty eight years since I was Installed Pastor of this Church. I have been with you thro good report & evil report, in health & in sickness. In preaching, it has been my prayerful endeavor to deliver the evangelical truths of the Gospel, and to keep nothing back which would be for your spiritual advantage. I have visited the sick, attended funerals, & performed other ministerial duties. If in any instance I have been negligent in the performance of duty, as I may have been in many, I freely ask your pardon, & the forgiveness of God.

“It appears the time has arrived when the connection between us ought to be dissolved. It has ever been a principle with me that a Minister ought not to continue with a people after his usefulness is at an end. I think I can no longer be useful in this place, upon that extensive scale which will justify a Minister in continuing with a People.

“It is unhappily the case that this town is very much divided in religious sentiment, one crying out for Paul, & another for Apollos. It is pleaded by some, if I were removed the Town would be united in an energetic & engaging young man—they plead I am too old and infirm to preach—and individuals of the Church have observed, as I have been informed, they cannot be edified by my preaching. Certainly I wish not to stand in the way of a better man.

“Within a few years many have seceded from the Congregational society, and my salary has been reduced in the same proportion. For a number of years I have received upon an average, considerably short of two hundred Dollars per annum, which, you must be sensible, is far from being an adequate support. Should I continue in this way it may give People an idea that a Minister may live upon little or nothing, which may serve to operate against my successor, & consequently against the Society.

“For these several reasons, if the Brethren of the Church are convinced my statements are just, I must request them to join with me in calling an Ecclesiastical Council for my dismission.

“It is my ardent prayer to the God of all grace, that you may be united in a faithful, evangelical Minister of the Gospel, & that he may take the oversight of you, in the Lord.

“Your affectionate Pastor,

“JOSEPH WILLARD.”

The church proceeded to act on the above letter, and voted to lay the matter before the Town for its consent to call an Ecclesiastical Council. September 22, 1822, voted that the committee, chosen at the last meeting to lay the proceedings of that meeting before the town, are authorized to agree with the pastor in appointing a Council, &c. On the sixteenth of October, 1822, Rev. Joseph Willard was formally dismissed from his long and faithful pastorate, during which time he had gained the high esteem of the people as a man and minister. From this time until the settlement of James R. Wheelock, January 27, 1824, there was no pastor. Rev. Mr. Willard retained his membership with the church, and residence in the town. Rev. Mr. Wheelock, although grandson of the first, and son of the second president of Dartmouth college, could not have been exactly what the people desired, and there seemed to be a misunderstanding in regard to the terms of settlement, and January 3, 1825, he asked for a dismissal, which was readily granted. Parson Willard was then engaged to preach “with privilege of reading his old sermons.” He died July 22, 1826.

November 27, 1823, Porter G. Freeman accepted the office of deacon. (William Farrar was also deacon of this church.) After the death of Rev.

Joseph Willard, some years elapsed before there was a regularly settled minister. A Mr. Waldo preached occasionally, as did the Rev. John Fitch. In 1827 the "meeting house on the hill" was occupied by Rev. Orange Scott (Methodist). The Rev. Luke A. Spofford was here about 1829 to 1831. He was a good man and faithful pastor.

October 8, 1832, Rev. Andrew Govan, a Scotchman, was installed. His pastorate continued until August 25, 1835. He is said to have been an eccentric man, given to theological discussion, but, from the number admitted to the church during his ministry, his labors appear to have been fruitful. Mr. Govan was the last pastor of this church. The agitation of Unitarian and Trinitarian beliefs waxed hot, and, in 1836, the Trinitarian element formed "The Orthodox Congregational Church." After that time we find but one record of any action of the mother church. This we copy :—

"March 16, 1837, The Members of the 'Congregational Church' in Lancaster are requested to meet at Center School House on Thursday next at one o'clock P. M. to transact business relative to said Church.

"At this meeting they voted that a Committee of two be appointed to confer with a Committee from the New Church lately formed in this place (should they see fit to comply with the request) to form a union between the two Churches if practicable.

"Voted that E. C. Spaulding, & A. N. Brackett be said Committee." [See History of Orthodox Congregational Church.]

The mission of the "established church" had now devolved on younger and different organizations, and the "meeting-house" after the "spirit" had departed into the new religious bodies was relegated to civic purposes.

*The Orthodox Congregational Church.**—A "convention" of thirty-eight members of the Congregational church of Lancaster, was held at the court-house, Friday, September 23, 1836, at 2 P. M., "for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a *new* church to be known as 'The Orthodox Congregational Church in Lancaster, N. H.'" The meeting was called to order by Rev. Edward Buxton, and organized by appointing Dea. William Farrar, moderator, and Bro. Horace Whitcomb, scribe. It was unanimously voted to form said church, and adopt the following articles of faith, and a covenant.

"CONFESSION OF FAITH, Art. 1. We believe there is but one God, the Creator, Preserver and Governor of the Universe; a being self-existent, independent & immutable, infinite in power, knowledge, wisdom, justice and truth.

"Art. 2. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God; that they contain a full and harmonious system of Divine truth; and are a perfect rule of Doctrinal belief and religious practice.

"Art. 3. We believe that God is revealed in the Scriptures, as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that these three are one, and in all Divine attributes equal.

"Art. 4. We believe that God made all things for himself; that known unto him are all his

*By W. A. Fergusson.

works from the beginning; that he governs all things according to the counsel of his own will; and that the principles and administration of his Government are perfectly holy, just and good.

"Art 5. We believe that our first parents were created holy, that they fell from their happy state, by transgressing the Divine Command; and that in consequence of their apostacy from God, the heart of man, until renewed by grace, is without holiness, and alienated from God.

"Art. 6. We believe that the Son of God, by his sufferings and death, has made a proper and adequate atonement for sin, and that whosoever will, may be saved; yet, that such is the aversion of man to the terms of Salvation, that without the special influences of the Holy Spirit all men refuse to comply with them.

"Art. 7. We believe that all who shall arrive at heaven will be saved, not by works of righteousness which they have done, but according to God's purpose and grace, 'by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost'; whilst all that fail of eternal life will perish for their voluntary and obstinate perseverance in the rejection of offered mercy.

"Art. 8. We believe that repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ are indispensable conditions of salvation.

"Art. 9. We believe that all true Christians will be kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation.

"Art. 10. We believe in the resurrection of the dead and a final judgment, when the wicked will go into punishment, and the righteous into life; both of which will be without end.

"Art. 11. Moreover, we believe that the Lord Jesus Christ has a visible Church in the world; that the terms of membership are a credible profession of faith in Christ, and of that holiness which is wrought by the renewing grace of God; and that none but members of the visible Church, in regular standing have a right to partake of the Lord's Supper; and that only their households, and believers, can be admitted to the ordinance of baptism."

At this meeting William Farrar was chosen deacon, and it was voted to organize the church on the sixth day of October, 1836. [This date was changed to October 12, as clergymen to form a council could not attend on the sixth.] Horace Whitcomb was instructed to invite the singers to attend on that occasion.

October 12, 1836, it was voted "to proceed and form said church;" also, that the first meeting of "*The Orthodox Congregational Church* in Lancaster, N. H.," be held on Thursday, October 20, at the court-house in Lancaster, at one o'clock afternoon. To show the sterling integrity and high character of the formers of this society, we copy this article from the covenant:—

"In view of the evils brought upon the community, and upon the church, by the use of distilled liquors, we promise to abstain totally from the use and sale of them, except as a medicine."

The council consisted of Rev. E. Buxton and Rev. William E. Holmes. (Rev. Drury Fairbanks and J. Glines were invited, but did not attend.) At 11 A. M. the council proceeded to form the church. Rev. Mr. Holmes preached a sermon, after which the Lord's supper was administered.

The original members were William Farrar, Porter G. Freeman, John Willson, Horace Whitcomb, John C. How, John Wilder, Ephraim Wilder, James Stone, Samuel L. Whidden, Gilman Wilder, Edmund C. Wilder, Daniel Stebbins, Edward Spalding, John Stalbird, Sarah Cady, Persis Everett, Edna Porter, Elizabeth Smith, Olive B. Holkins, Mehetable Willard, Mary S. H. Stickney, Martha B. Stickney, Tryphena Farrar, Abigail A.

Bergin, Lucinda Baker, Catharine J. Whitcomb, Lydia How, Mercy Freeman, Mary N. Whidden, Rhoda Wilder, Sophronia Denison, Rebekah Denison, Ruth C. George, Harmony Moore, Mary Jane Moore, Sarah White, Lydia Bellows, Martha Phillips, Anna Bergin, Louisa Stebbins, Sarah Ann Moore, Amanda Stebbins, Persis Fayette Weeks, Julia J. Joyclin, Sally B. Stalbird, Ann L. Whidden, Clarissa Hemmenway.

At a church meeting held October 25, 1836, it was voted "that William Farrar be a committee to form a preamble or caption to the records, stating some of the most prominent reasons, as a justification for forming this church." (It would be interesting to present this paper here, but it was not incorporated with the records, and the seeker is referred to "Document No. 1, 'Reasons for seceding from the Old Church' *on file*," and we know not where they can be found.) Gen. John Willson, Gilman Wilder, and Samuel L. Whidden were chosen to circulate subscriptions to raise money for the support of preaching and defraying some expenses for board of Rev. Mr. Buxton.

Mr. Buxton did not remain long in Lancaster. He was followed by Rev. C. W. Richardson, and he, by a young man of brilliant talents named Burke. During his pastorate the new church was built. The committee for building and the selling of the pews was composed of three men, Gen. John Willson, Presbury West, and Solomon Hemmingway. The church was erected in 1839, and Mr. Burke preached the dedication sermon. His health failing, Mr. Burke was forced to abandon preaching. Rev. Clark Perry was here in 1842. His health, also, was poor, and he did not remain long.

Several attempts were made to make an amicable adjustment of the differences between the old and new churches, the old church taking the initiative at a meeting held March 16, 1837, by choosing E. E. Spaulding and A. N. Brackett a committee to confer with the new church and form a union with them if possible.

[After the record of this meeting, we find an entry in the handwriting of Rev. David Perry, evidently written after his election as clerk, January 5, 1844, reading thus: "Here closes the records of the chh, so far as the present clerk has knowledge, till just before the settlement of the present pastor." He, however, has recorded the invitation of the church to him to become its pastor, dated April 14, 1843; his reply of acceptance of May 4, 1843; and the important action of the church in the interest of union with the old church. Nothing officially correct can be given concerning the church from 1836 to 1843.]

November 20, 1843, a regularly appointed meeting of the church was held in conjunction with the original (old) church, as an effort to bring the two churches together on a plan expressed in these resolutions:—

"Resolved, 1. That we deeply deplore the division and consequent alienation of feeling among those in this place who profess love to the Savior, and are, in principle, Congregationalists.

"Resolved, 2. That to evince our sincere desire for the restoration of peace and christian feeling, on honorable and christian principles, we hereby certify our willingness to disband the church organization, to which we respectively belong, and submit, *if necessary*, the principles on which a new organization shall be formed, to a council mutually chosen."

All of the members of the old church expressed themselves in favor of this plan; forty-nine of the new church were also in favor of it, but seven were inflexibly opposed to it. After a full discussion G. Wilder and R. Dearth were appointed a committee of the new church, to confer with Seth Savage and John Mason, a committee of the old church, to see if anything more could be done to restore harmony and peace between the churches. The joint committee was empowered to adopt any course deemed by it proper and expedient. After much discussion the committee called a clerical council for advice. This council advised that a confession of faith and covenant which they drew up, should be proposed to the members of the old church, and that the signatures of those who approved of them be obtained; that the articles, etc., then be adopted by the new church as theirs; and that in their adoption by the new, all from the old church who have approved of them, be incorporated into church relation with them. It further proposed that those members who desire it, obtain letters of dismissal and recommendation from the old for the same object, and that the members of each body exercise a kind, conciliatory, and peaceful spirit toward each other.

"NEW ARTICLES OF FAITH: Art. 1. We believe in the existence of one only living and true God; a Being possessed of every natural and moral perfection; the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the universe.

"Art. 2. We believe that this Being has made a revelation of his will to man; that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are this revelation, and are the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice.

"Art. 3. We believe that in these Scriptures there is revealed a distinction in the Godhead of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and that this distinction, though incomprehensible to us, is yet perfectly consistent with the unity of the Divine Being.

"Art. 4. We believe that God created man a free moral agent, that in the first exercise of this agency he was holy; that by transgression he fell from this state of holiness, and as a consequence, all men are, by nature, entirely destitute of true love to God, and under sentence of condemnation.

"Art. 5. We believe that God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to redeem men from this state; and that by his sufferings and death, he made an atonement sufficient for their salvation.

"Art. 6. We believe that this salvation is freely offered to all on condition of repentance toward God, and of faith in Jesus Christ; but that with one consent men naturally and wickedly reject it.

"Art. 7. We believe that it is the office of the Holy Spirit to bring men to accept the salvation thus offered and rejected; and that while all experience his strivings, so that they are without excuse, only a portion of mankind are renewed and brought to Christ by his agency.

"Art. 8. We believe that those who are renewed and united to Christ, are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation.

"Art. 9. We believe that Christ has a visible Church, with which it is the duty of all, who profess to have been born again, to unite; and also that he has appointed the ordinances, baptism and

the Lord's Supper, —the latter to be observed by the regular church members at stated seasons; the former to be administered to believers and their households.

"Art. 10. We believe in the divine appointment of the christian Sabbath, to be observed as holy time.

"Art. 11. We believe in the resurrection of the dead, and in a general judgment, from which the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

These articles of faith were adopted, December 29, 1843, at an appointed meeting, and sixteen members of the old church were added to the new organization. Seven of the new church members were highly aggrieved by this change of creed, among them Deacon William Farrar (who resigned his office as deacon January 5, 1844,) and Horace Whitcomb. They, however, later came into full harmony and connection. Rev. David Perry was dismissed January 20, 1847. He was an energetic man, with a good spice of self-appreciation in his nature, but his efforts were always in the direction of peace and unity. His was a good pastorate for the church. In February and March, 1847, Rev. Stephen A. Barnard supplied the pulpit several Sabbaths, and an engagement was made with him to be the pastor for one year. He commenced his labors May 9, 1847. During Mr. Barnard's pastorate quite a number were added to the church. Up to this time the church had simply been an ecclesiastical body, with no legal organization or powers. It could not hold property, could not make or enforce a contract, consequently the payment of the clergymen devolved upon the voluntary gifts of the benevolent. Those who were desirous of paying the pastor by a legal assessment of the salary on those attendant on his ministrations, were in consultation with Mr. Barnard concerning the formation of a church society, and, as many of these held liberal theological views, the orthodox members became fearful of an attempt to "capture" the church, and forestalled such an attempt by taking action in that direction themselves, and July 16, 1852, at a meeting held at the store of J. W. Lovejoy, it was voted to take measures to organize an "orthodox" society, which was accomplished July 30, 1852. Porter G. Freeman was chosen chairman, J. W. Lovejoy, clerk. All members of the church present signed the written articles drawn up for the purpose; and the notice of the meeting was printed, according to law, in a newspaper (*Cook's County Democrat*). The society was organized as "*The Orthodox Congregational Church Society*," with these members: Gilman Wilder, P. G. Freeman, Charles Baker, H. Whitcomb, Seth Adams, J. W. Clark, Roswell Carleton, C. W. Roby, Daniel Stebbins, Seth Savage, J. W. Lovejoy, J. F. Freeman, R. L. Adams, N. G. Stickney, Richard Smith, William Boswell, I. F. Allen. (Horace Whitcomb became society clerk in 1859, and held this office, and that of treasurer, for many years.)

Mr. Barnard remained pastor until May 29, 1853. March 17, 1854, Miss Ellen A. White and Mrs. Susan D. F. Cargill asked for certificates of membership that they might join the Unitarian church about to be organ-

ized, and with which they would be more at home, although they had accepted the explanation of the Gospel given by Mr. Barnard. These were granted, and from this period the two classes of Congregationalists have no religious connection. At the same meeting Seth Adams was chosen deacon.

Rev. Isaac Weston supplied the pulpit from February, 1854, to September 14. Nine persons were admitted to membership March 25, 1855, and a large number in 1856. All through the pastorate of Rev. Prescott Fay, which began in 1856, there was a steady growth. "Mr. Fay preached his last sermon, Sunday, June 21, 1865, after having been a faithful and efficient pastor for over nine years." Rev. Henry V. Emmons was installed pastor September 11, 1865, and June 5, 1868, rules were adopted for the government of the church, and an "executive" and an "advisory" committee constituted; the former to consist of T. Stephenson, James F. Freeman, and the pastor and the two acting deacons as "ex-officio" members. The "advisory committee" was composed of ladies, and consisted of Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. O. E. Freeman, Mrs. Underwood and Mrs. Edward Savage.

At the close of his fourth year of service Mr. Emmons resigned the pastorate, giving for his principal reasons the inadequacy of support, and the apparent coldness and lack of sympathy towards him on the part of the church. A strong feeling was manifested to retain Mr. Emmons as pastor, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Dea. Burton, Charles E. Allen, Oscar F. Bothell, Isaac F. Allen, Mrs. O. E. Freeman, Mrs. H. F. Holton and Mrs. G. O. Rogers, to procure subscriptions for the purpose of retaining Mr. Emmons a number of years more, as he had consented to remain a *term* of years, for a salary adequate for his support. October 7, 1869, the committee report that about \$920 had been subscribed. On consultation with Mr. Emmons he said that "he could not agree to remain for one year only, but would remain for a series of years at a salary of \$1,000, which would include the interest on the \$1,500 loan and all expenses." October 14, the committee reported \$978 subscribed, and the probability that the \$1,000 could be raised, and it was voted to retain Mr. Emmons as pastor "on above conditions."

March 31, 1870, T. Stephenson and Hartford Sweet were chosen auditors of accounts. At an annual meeting, November 3, 1870, it was voted "that Gilman Wilder and Azro Burton as deacons, Turner Stephenson as clerk and Charles B. Allen as treasurer, retain their several named offices during the pleasure of the church, and until others are chosen in their places." T. Stephenson and James F. Freeman were chosen additional members of the executive committee; Mrs. R. P. Kent, Mrs. H. V. Emmons, Mrs. Charles Plaisted, Mrs. Dwight Carleton and Mrs. T. Stephenson chosen advisory committee. It was decided by quite a large major-

ity, November 2, 1871, on a proposition to have but one sermon each Sabbath, that "there shall be *two* sermons on each Sabbath as has been the custom." The annual meeting was held the same day, and William P. Freeman chosen assistant deacon to Deacon Gilman Wilder; T. Stephenson, clerk; Charles B. Allen, treasurer; T. Stephenson and J. F. Freeman, members of executive committee; re-elected the advisory committee. February 29, 1872, Charles B. Allen was elected to the clerkship made vacant by the death of that faithful and useful brother, Turner Stephenson. C. B. Allen is continued clerk and treasurer in 1873; Isaac F. Allen and J. F. Freeman placed on executive committee; Mrs. George O. Rogers substituted for Mrs. Stephenson on advisory committee; Deacon Brown, agent of N. H. Bible society, reports to the annual meeting that he had collected \$44 from the society, which was now entitled to one life-membership. Deacon Seth Adams was then elected to the position. At the annual meeting, October 9, 1873, C. B. Allen was again chosen clerk and treasurer; I. F. Allen and J. F. Freeman continued on executive committee; Mrs. H. F. Holton was chosen on advisory committee in place of Mrs. Rogers.

At a duly notified meeting called June 5, 1874, Rev. Mr. Emmons, on account of failing health, etc., tendered his resignation of the pastorate. The resignation was accepted, and he preached his farewell discourse July 5, 1874. Rev. C. E. Harrington was "called," and, at a council convened October 27, Mr. Emmons was dismissed, and Mr. Harrington installed. His salary was to be \$1,000 a year and a parsonage, which a committee was chosen to procure. Mr. Emmons was much beloved, integrity and harmony marked the relations of pastor and people, and he was universally esteemed for his christian worth and gentle courtesy.

September 30, 1875, the clerk, treasurer and executive committee were re-elected for the ensuing year. The advisory committee was continued, with Mrs. R. P. Kent, Mrs. C. Plaisted, Mrs. S. D. Carleton, Mrs. H. F. Holton and Mrs. E. V. Cobleigh as members. A soliciting committee has now become a regular institution, and Deacon Burton, Deacon Wilder, Mrs. E. V. Cobleigh, Mrs. William P. Freeman, Mrs. E. R. Kent and Nelly Fletcher are made its members.

At the annual meeting, September 28, 1876, C. B. Allen was continued clerk, Charles Morse elected treasurer, Mrs. R. P. Kent, Mrs. Charles Plaisted, Mrs. H. F. Holton, Mrs. S. B. Congdon, and Mrs. Richard Small, made the advisory committee. October 1, 1876, Azro Burton and W. P. Freeman were elected deacons. It was voted that, "the church rise during invocation, and bow during prayer; and to rise and face the pulpit during the second and third singing." January 7, 1877, the silver-plated communion service presented by R. P. Kent, Esq., was used to-day for the first time. February 24, 1878, Rev. C. E. Harrington preached his fare-

well sermon. He was dismissed by a council held February 26. In its report the council said, "we do most deeply sympathize with this church in the evidently reluctant and painful, yet prayerful, consent they give to the proposed separation, and record our hearty satisfaction that the relation between pastor and people has been so mutually kind, affectionate and helpful of spiritual life."

Rev. Charles E. Sumner commenced pastoral work May 5, 1878. The treasurer's report of April 28, 1879, says "there has been paid to Mr. Sumner \$735, leaving due him \$265, of which sum the ladies will pay \$63, leaving \$202 to be collected by subscription." It was voted at the same meeting "to adopt the method of weekly contribution to raise money for pastor's salary, instead of personal solicitation as heretofore," yet the subscription committee was continued another year.

November 4, 1880.—The annual meeting passed off quietly, and the old officers re-elected. Rev. Sidney A. Burnaby commenced his labors June 5, 1881, and was installed pastor September 21, 1881, he to receive a salary of \$850, the use of the parsonage, and four Sundays vacation during the year. At the annual meeting, September 28, 1882, the pastor and two deacons were constituted the executive committee.

The efficient and faithful ladies of the advisory committee, viz.: Mrs. R. P. Kent, Mrs. Charles Plaisted, Mrs. H. F. Holton, Mrs. S. B. Congdon and Mrs. Richard Small were continued in office. The officers elected at the annual meeting in 1885 were C. B. Allen, clerk; C. E. Morse, treasurer; N. H. Richardson, deacon; Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Folsom, Mrs. I. M. Nettleton, Mrs. N. H. Richardson and Mrs. O. E. Freeman, advisory committee; S. D. Carleton was added to the executive committee, and C. E. Allen chosen to attend to the renting of the pews. The officers elected in 1886 were C. B. Allen, clerk; Charles Morse, treasurer; N. H. Richardson and S. D. Carleton, executive committee; Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Nettleton, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Emily Rowell, advisory committee; Azro Burton and William P. Freeman, deacons; N. H. Richardson, assistant deacon.

During the half century of existence of this church it has been a power for good, and has kept pace with the rapid advance of improvement in secular matters. It has the largest church edifice in town—the only one with a bell. Extensive alterations and repairs have recently been made, adding much to the convenience and value of the buildings. The seating capacity is 550, and the value of the church \$6,000.

The Sabbath-school, organized about the same time as the church, is large and in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 195, and a library of 400 volumes. N. H. Richardson has been superintendent for eleven years.

*First Unitarian Society.**—The “First Church” in Lancaster, became, under the ministrations of its revered pastor, Rev. Joseph Willard, very liberal in its theological position, embracing largely the Arminian views held by the moderate school in the New England church. The more conservative members did not find the religious tenets of the society altogether congenial to their Calvinistic opinions, and they withdrew, establishing the present “Orthodox Congregational Church.” In 1837, the old church, greatly shorn of its strength and influence by this defection of the Orthodox party, proposed a reunion of the two congregations, and, after a modification of the covenant of the new church, the old church was merged in the Orthodox Congregational church of Lancaster. The Congregationalists, having amicably settled their religious differences, proceeded to build a new meeting-house, which was erected in 1839, and is still occupied by the Orthodox Congregational society. For a few years the old and new societies worked harmoniously together. Some of the “First Church” declined to unite with the new organization, but most of the congregation of the First society attended the Orthodox church.

Rev. Stephen A. Barnard came to the society in 1835. He was a thoroughly conscientious minister, and faithfully discharged the duties of his holy office. His ministry was highly satisfactory to the congregation, but on account of his liberal views became distasteful to some of the members of the church. In consequence of their dissent, Mr. Barnard resigned in 1852. The Orthodox Congregational church seemed about to sink into the sad condition of its predecessor. For seven months no interest was manifested whatever. Thinking that the pulpit was not to be supplied for an indefinite period, the liberal element of the congregation, which had now become distinctively Unitarian in belief, secured the services of several Unitarian clergymen to supply the pulpit of the Congregational meeting-house during the summer of 1853. The rest of the year the Orthodox society held only an occasional Sunday service.

The Unitarians who worshipped with the Orthodox congregation were the liberal element that had controlled the “First Church,” and, on account of their liberal views, had led to the withdrawal of the more Orthodox of the First society in 1836. They now made a proposition to the more moderate Orthodox to unite with them and engage a Unitarian preacher. Accordingly Rev. George M. Rice was engaged, and preached for the first time as regular supply, January 15, 1854. The Unitarian Congregationalists expected the hearty concurrence of the society in this new departure, but some of the Orthodox members objected to the new order of things, and began to take steps to revive their dormant party.

The Unitarian Congregationalists, thinking that they had contributed

*By Rev. J. B. Morrison.

even more than the Trinitarian Congregationalists towards the new meeting-house, and desiring, if they legally could do so, to retain possession of it, posted up a notice, February 13, 1854, that "there would be a meeting of the First Congregational Society of Lancaster, at the Coös Hotel, at eight o'clock this evening, for the purpose of choosing officers and organizing for business." At the gathering of gentlemen convened under the above notice, the society was fully organized. To the constitution, at this first legal meeting, the following names were signed: William D. Spaulding, James W. Weeks, B. F. Whidden, John H. White, James B. Weeks, John W. Barney, John Lindsey, William A. White, C. B. Allen, E. C. Garland, J. W. Merriam, A. L. Robinson, Edward Spaulding, William Burns, R. Sawyer, James B. Spaulding, Charles D. Stebbins, James S. Brackett, Hiram A. Fletcher, Hosea Gray, Edward C. Spaulding, Edwin F. Eastman, Nelson Kent, Benjamin Hunking, S. F. Spaulding, J. M. Spaulding.

Matters had now reached a crisis. The Orthodox Congregational church had secured Rev. Mr. Weston, and, on the Sunday following the organization of the First Congregational society, the ministers of the two Congregational societies went to the meeting-house to conduct divine worship. The courtesy of Mr. Weston in this trying ordeal is highly to be commended. He knew nothing of the exact state of affairs, and kindly consented, under the circumstances, that Mr. Rice should preach in the morning and he in the afternoon. This was the last time the Unitarian Congregationalists occupied the meeting-house they had largely contributed towards building, and they made preparations to hold their services elsewhere. They had loyally supported the ministry of the Orthodox Congregational church society, and now were to go out as a newly organized band to carry the spirit of that liberalism which had dominated the "First Church," to larger results in Christian faith and practice.

February 26, 1854, the First Congregational society (Unitarian) held its services in the court house. It started in an auspicious way, although it lost the church home, which it had hoped to retain. The majority of the Orthodox congregation had gone forth with it, and much enthusiasm was roused for the new society. The separation of the attendants of the Orthodox Congregational church into two distinct organizations, being settled by the First Congregational society worshiping in the court-house, measures were taken to organize a church in connection with the latter, and, on Sunday, March 12, 1854, the new church was formed with the following:—

Church Covenant.—"We, whose names are herewith written, declare our faith in the One Living and True God; in the Lord Jesus Christ; that He was sanctified of the Father, and sent into the world that the world through Him might be saved, and in that Gospel which was confirmed by the death and resurrection of its Author, and which is binding upon us as the rule of our faith and

practice. Being united into one congregation or church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, we do hereby solemnly and religiously promise to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the Gospel, and in all sincere conformity to His holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other, so near as God shall give us grace. George M. Rice, William A. White, Ellen C. White, William D. Spaulding, Sarah A. Spaulding, James W. Weeks, M. Eliza Weeks, Persis F. Weeks, Nancy D. M. Sawyer, Eliza F. Whidden, Debby A. Kent, Harriet E. Starbird."

The above named people were the first members received into the First Congregational church (Unitarian). Two weeks later, March 26, Mrs. Susan D. F. Cargill and Miss Ellen A. White, on giving their assent to the covenant, were admitted to membership. The admission of Miss White and Mrs. Cargill to the church of the new society is especially interesting to note. They were members of the Orthodox church, and brought from that church certificates of their regular standing. That presented by Mrs. Cargill reads thus:—

"Lancaster, March 17, 1854.—This may certify that Mrs. Susan D. F. Cargill has for several years past been a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church in this town in regular standing, and that her connection with said Church as a member thereof terminates on the date hereof. By vote of the Church. J. W. Lovejoy, Clerk."

This was the last official connection of any member of the new, with the other Congregational society, and marks the period of utter separation. It is pleasant to note here, that, although there was much feeling between the two societies, the Orthodox Congregational church most generously loaned their communion service to the new church, which held its first communion on the day of its organization, March 12, 1854. It was an act of Christian courtesy that sheds a gracious light over this rite, dear to both churches, one alike in the worship of their common Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

One amusing feature the writer of this notes in the church records at this early date. The pastor suggested a committee be appointed to confer with Dr. Benjamin Hunking in regard to "his absence from our last communion, and from church for several weeks past." The church "did not think it best to take any such steps for the present," and, probably, the worthy old physician was never officially interviewed as to his absence from divine worship and the communion table.

The First Congregational society continued to worship at the court-house during the remainder of the year 1854. The congregation soon began to be sadly troubled by the continued preaching of political sermons by the minister. The years which followed were filled with the significant events which presaged the coming struggle for supremacy between the North and South. The ministers of the Unitarian denomination were untiring in the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Rice was a highly conscientious man. He flung himself into the battle of those days with all the strength of a naturally combative nature. He could not brook the high-handed acts of the pro-slavery party. The thing was in the air, and the pastor would preach

what his conscience declared to be right. Many of the society did not approve of his course. People dropped out, and those who had the interest of the society at heart saw with great concern that their earnest-hearted minister was injuring the prospects of the new church. But Mr. Rice felt the truth must be spoken "though the heavens fell," and continued his preaching of political sermons. In this way the society lost ground, and many returned to the Orthodox church. But the faithful few—earnest men and women—who stood loyally by the truth they had gone forth from the Orthodox Congregational church society to proclaim, trusted that in the end the troubles in which the beloved minister had involved the interest of the society, would be happily closed, and a new church building bring them into harmonious relations again, and give new zest to the church and society.

So, in 1855, the society began to mature its plans for the erection of a church edifice, and in October, 1856, with great rejoicing, entered into the church building now occupied. It was expected that the completion of the new church would heal the unhappy differences, but such did not prove to be the case. The society was in debt for the new structure, and the pastor continued to preach what he felt should be given unto the town of Lancaster. At the annual meeting in 1857, it was "resolved, that we will not bring political tongues nor political ears into our solemn assembly. Let it be understood that there are things about which we differ, but we agree in our religion; that it is for our religion that we sustain the relation of pastor and people, and we will not jeopardize the great interests of our religion by officious assertions of right on the one hand, or scrupulous suspicions of going too far on the other."

But it was only a question of time when the relations of pastor and people must be severed, and Mr. Rice soon realized this, resigning in September, 1857. At a meeting called September 28, the society refused to accept his resignation, and Mr. Rice evidently thought it inexpedient to insist on the acceptance of his immediate withdrawal from his pastorate, and sent the following communication to the meeting of October 10: "He was willing to remain six months as their pastor on condition that the society pay him promptly at a certain time, that the pulpit should be entirely free, and that they should have but one new sermon each Sunday."

The meeting, after discussing this communication from the pastor, voted to reconsider the vote (passed September 28, 1857,) not to accept the resignation of Rev. Mr. Rice, and then voted to accept of the resignation of Mr. Rice. At this meeting a communication was read from the "American Unitarian Association," that it would give the society \$100, on condition of retaining Mr. Rice as pastor. The society subsequently gave to the official board of the American Unitarian Association its reasons for rejecting its offer of aid in sustaining Mr. Rice in the pastorate, and also

passed resolutions highly commendatory of Mr. Rice, and his earnest work for the society. Mr. Rice closed his pastorate over the "First Church" and society November 1, 1857. As its first ministry, the pastorate of Mr. Rice will always be interesting to the Unitarian society. He was a manly Christian preacher, and revered by all who knew his rare worth. He came to the society in troublous times, and the day and hour, rather than the man or his opinions, were the cause of his uneasy pastorate.

Mr. Rice was followed by Rev. George Gibbs Channing, a brother of the celebrated William Ellery Channing, D.D. He was a pleasant gentleman of the old school, and thoroughly alive to his work as a Christian minister. His memory is still revered, and his brief pastorate was happy and peaceful in the extreme. He became resident minister May 23, 1858, and remained pastor until May 8, 1860. At the annual meeting, April 3, 1860, William D. Spaulding, Esq., made the generous proposition of individually assuming the indebtedness of the parish. Mr. Spaulding was one of Lancaster's well-known citizens. He had been identified with the society from the beginning of its ecclesiastical existence. Mr. Spaulding (with the exception of George P. Rowell, Esq.,) has been the most generous benefactor the society has thus far had. At the annual meeting, April, 1862, it was voted to amend Article 1 of the Constitution, by erasing "First Congregational Society," and inserting "First Unitarian Society." The reason for this change of corporate name was the objection felt by some members to the term *congregational*, which seemed to them to be the distinctive title of the "Orthodox Congregational Society." It is truly to be regretted that the parish gave up the historic title of "First Congregational Society," which really preserved the traditions of the old First church.

From 1862 to 1870 the society had a checkered career, sometime having preaching and then closing its doors for an indefinite time. Rev. G. L. Chaney, Rev. George Osgood, Rev. Thomas Howard, Rev. Mr. Edes, Rev. W. W. Newell, Rev. J. L. M. Babcock, supplied the pulpit for a longer or shorter period, Mr. Babcock remaining three years. There is but little to note during these years: the society struggled bravely on, under many adverse circumstances, and nobly worked as a Christian organization.

Rev. Lyman Clark began his ministry December 4, 1870. He is the only clergyman ever installed over the "First Unitarian Church and Society." He was installed July 20, 1871, Rev. Rush R. Shippen preaching the installation sermon. The society was quite prosperous under Mr. Clark's ministration. He resigned July 5, 1874. The next regular supply was Rev. R. P. E. Thatcher, who remained a year, from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876. At the close of Mr. Thatcher's pastorate the parish seemed to be sinking into a hopeless decline. It had suffered much by deaths and removals. A new Episcopal society drew away some of its former sup-

porters, the people were getting disheartened and the society took no steps to engage a permanent supply of its pulpit. During the following summers, from 1876, the church was open, but closed the rest of the year. Rev. W. H. Fish, of South Scituate, Mass., preached during the summer months for several years. He encouraged the people that they could and must go on. It was generally conceded that after the summer of 1879 it would be inexpedient to continue in the present unsettled way. Rev. Mr. Fish, and Mrs. E. H. Hicks, a member of the executive committee, labored to revive the interest in the society, and, nobly assisted by the old members of the parish, succeeded, and, in June, 1880, Rev. J. B. Morrison, of Haverhill, Mass., began his work in Lancaster. The people were in earnest, and the society has prospered as never before in its history. At the close of the fifth year of Mr. Morrison's pastorate the society voted to hire him for an indefinite period. In 1883 George P. Rowell, a member of the parish, made an exceedingly generous proposition for the complete repair of the church building. This was done, and Mr. Rowell bore one-quarter of the expense.

No adequate idea of the influence of the First Unitarian society, as a religious power in Lancaster, would be obtained, were the men of the society, identified with it so many years, omitted in this sketch. From the beginning of its history the society has been singularly fortunate in its membership. Hon. John H. White, William D. Spaulding, Esq., Dr. Benjamin Hunking, Dr. John W. Barney, Gov. J. W. Williams, were men of great influence in the town, and well-known throughout the state as very able men. Hon. William Burns, one of New Hampshire's ablest men, from the formation of the society until his death, in 1885, was always its constant friend. Judge William D. Weeks, manliest of men, Benjamin F. Hunking, Esq., Hosea Gray, Esq., and Charles L. Griswold, Esq., (whom the writer found ever ready to lend a helping hand in every good and generous work—a sound business man, a loyal friend,) were firm supporters of the society under all its varying fortunes of storm and sunshine. Chief among the many others who served it faithfully during years of service, are: Hon. James W. Weeks, who has served on the executive committee most of the time since the organization of the parish, and for many years has been the chairman of it, Hon. B. F. Whidden, the first clerk of the society, is still holding office as vice-president, Nelson Kent, Esq., L. F. Moore, Esq., Frank Smith, Esq., Edward Spaulding, Esq., and W. C. Spaulding, Esq., have labored faithfully for the building up of the society in every way. George P. Rowell, Esq., who, aside from William D. Spaulding, has been the chief benefactor of the parish, has been in the society since his boyhood; William A. White, president of the society, son of Hon. John H. White, the first chairman, has been one of its truest friends. Many others, who have come later than the above named, work

zealously for the welfare and promotion of the interests of the church and society.

Present officers: James B. Morrison, minister; William A. White, president (since deceased); B. F. Whidden, vice-president; Nelson Kent, clerk; Eugene Leavitt, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Gray, collector; James W. Weeks, George R. Eaton, L. F. Moore, Frank Smith, Edward Spaulding, executive committee; W. H. Thompson, sexton; John H. Quimby, Eugene Leavitt, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, committee on music; J. B. Morrison, Mrs. Dexter Chase, Mrs. Nelson Kent, Mrs. E. H. Hicks, and Miss Anna Thompson, teachers; Mrs. Burleigh Roberts, organist; Eugene S. Leavitt, John H. Quimby, Mrs. Arthur Cowing, Mrs. Eugene Leavitt, choir.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, connected with the First Congregational society, was formed March 8, 1854. It has been a very valuable auxiliary to the Unitarian society from the beginning of its existence. During all the vicissitudes of the society, the "Ladies' Circle" has never faltered in its good work. The following ladies have occupied the position of president: Mrs. Nancy D. M. Sawyer, Mrs. George M. Rice, Miss Ellen A. White, Mrs. Hosea Gray, Mrs. William Burns, Mrs. L. F. Moore, Mrs. Jacob Hamblin, Mrs. W. A. Hicks, Mrs. George R. Eaton. The present officers are: Mrs. George R. Eaton, president; Mrs. John M. Hopkins, vice-president; Mrs. C. L. Griswold, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. L. F. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Warren Merrill, Mrs. James W. Weeks, Jr., directors; Mrs. I. W. Hopkinson, collector.

The Sunday-school is not large, but is in a healthy condition. It was irregularly kept up until the pastorate of Mr. Morrison. Since 1880 the superintendents have been: 1881, Mr. W. A. White; 1882, Rev. J. B. Morrison; from 1882 to the present, Mr. Eugene S. Leavitt.

Rev. James Barnes Morrison is a native of Haverhill, Mass. His paternal ancestors were among the early pioneers of Londonderry, N. H., sturdy, strong men. On the maternal side he descends from prominent families in Essex county, Mass., in whom intellectuality predominates. Mr. Morrison was graduated from Meadville (Pa.) Theological seminary, in 1877, settled in Nantucket, Mass., the same year, remained there until 1880, when he commenced his pastoral charge of the First Unitarian church in Lancaster, N. H. How well he has done his work, results best show. Under his faithful care the society has become strong and successful. About 1881 he began to hold Sunday evening services in Littleton, going there after his day's labor in Lancaster, and, by his influence, much interest in religious life was awakened, and at present the Unitarians there have a beautiful church, erected at a cost of over \$6,000, the money for which was mostly raised by the strenuous and untiring efforts of Mr. Morrison. As a preacher Mr. Morrison is scholarly, earnest and clear, and his hearers feel his honesty and sincerity. As he appears in the pulpit,

he is free from cant, and evidently consecrated to the work before him, and his ministerial service has been marked by success. Natural and unassuming in his manners, a genial and social companion, strong in sympathy, true to all, an energetic and persistent worker, he has, and well merits, the love and esteem of his parishioners and his many friends.—[EDITOR.

Methodism.—No connected early history of Methodism in Lancaster has been preserved. The celebrated Jesse Lee was in this section very early. In his journal he says: “Saturday, September 6, 1800. We set out early in the morning and rode out to Connecticut river at Northumberland meeting-house; there I left my companion, and rode down the river through Lancaster and Dalton.” Extracts from Stevens’s memorial of Methodism:—

“Time, summer of 1800. Rev. Laban Clark had been holding a discussion concerning Methodism, in an adjoining town with Ashbel Webb, and one Savage. ‘I informed them,’ says Mr. Clark, ‘that Mr. Langdon was to preach that night in Lancaster, and wished them to go and hear him. In the evening both Webb and Savage, with their wives, were at the meeting, and many others. Mr. Langdon preached, I exhorted, and we kept up the meeting with singing and praying for some time, and the four were all converted, and went home praising the Lord. We were now able to form a class of between fifteen and twenty; the most of them remained steadfast in the Lord, and my friends, Webb and Savage, both became local preachers.’ The preachers passed through another part of Lancaster, where a great agitation ensued. They were assailed by the mob. The ruffian rabble cowered before the courage of Langdon, who was a gigantic and brave man; but they carried off Rosebrook Crawford, and ducked him in the river.”

Asa Kent travelled Landaff circuit in 1802. It extended from Rumney to Upper Coös. Lancaster was the stronghold of opposition. Mr. Kent says:—

“The persecutors were determined to keep Methodism out of the place; but a few had been converted, and others had ears to hear. I preached there to a crowded house, with much enlargement and freedom of spirit. Some were a little unruly, but they became quiet upon a mild admonition. Three days after, I was passing through the Nine Miles Woods, to Littleton, and was overtaken by three sleighs filled with men and women. One cried ‘That’s the Methodist preacher, let’s run him down;’ and they set their horses upon full speed. The snow was very deep, and with difficulty I succeeded in getting my horse out of the way, as they passed with loud shouting.
* * * The noise and tumult so disturbed my horse that he became almost unmanageable.”

They told him they had carried one preacher out of Lancaster, and would have no Methodist preaching there, as they had one minister of their own.

In 1801, Benjamin Bishop, the very intemperate village blacksmith, was converted, and a permanent Methodist society established, according to Stevens, in this wise. When Joseph Crawford heard of the expulsion of John Langdon and Rosebrook Crawford from the village, he came here and took the field in defiance of the mob, and preached. Mr. Bishop’s wife was awakened under the first sermon; her emotions were so great as to overpower her physical strength. Her husband procured a physician and nurse, and for some time she was treated medically. She was converted, her husband cured of his appetite for liquor, and for a number of years

their house was a preaching place, and a home for the itinerant. Mrs. Bishop became a most powerful exhorter, and her husband a member of the N. E. conference in 1804. Rev. Ebenezer F. Newell was here in 1807-08. Lewis Bates, a thick set, dark complexioned man, with heavy, strong voice, preached in Lancaster in 1817. "The presence of God was manifested, and a gracious work commenced. Previous to this two Methodist preachers had been persecuted and mobbed out of town. I made two more visits to this (Lunenburg) circuit, and preached from its south part up the Connecticut to Canada."

These facts were recorded in the town books, as then persons not belonging to, or supporting, any other church body or society, were legally required to pay a tax towards the salary of the Rev. Joseph Willard. Rev. Nathan Felch, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal church, certifies, January 1, 1802, that Benjamin Bishop attends our ministry, and supports the same, being a member of our society. March 1, Mr. Felch certifies that Dennis Stanley attends our church and supports the same. April 23, 1810, Joseph Dennett, preacher, Robert McKoy, steward, certify at Lunenburg that Joel Page, of Lancaster, has joined the Methodist society. April 30, 1814, Joseph Lufkin and Eleazer Phelps certify that Joel Page, of Lancaster, is a member of the Methodist society in Lancaster and Guildhall. May 7, 1817, Eleazer S. Phelps, agent for the Methodist society, certifies that Frederic M. Stone has manifested a willingness to support the Gospel, and has attended my meeting, and wishes to be freed from paying Joseph Willard a tax.

During the winter of 1816-17, a Mrs. Hutchins (called Mother Hutchins), of Whitefield, came to Lancaster, and by prayer and exhortation caused many to think seriously of the importance of the Gospel, and many who went from curiosity were much impressed, and, after she had labored here for some few weeks zealously in Zion's cause, some twenty converts were brought into the fold. The meetings were held in the "mill-house," school-houses, and even barns, in the different parts of the town. The Lancaster circuit was formed, and the first quarterly meeting held here in 1817, the court-house being used for the preaching services, and from that time until 1827, the Methodists continued to hold all meetings there; two circuit riders preaching alternately. These rode on horseback from place to place and made themselves at home at the houses of their brethren. Their calling could not have been a lucrative one, as the presiding elder stated at a quarterly meeting near the close of the year that the two preachers had received from the people under their charge but \$30 each for their year's labor.

In 1819-20 a great revival was the result of meetings held in the "old meeting-house," by Rev. Jacob Sanborn, presiding elder, and among those who avowed themselves as believers, was the venerable and highly re-

spected Judge William Lovejoy. The preachers, during the years 1820–1827, were Messrs. Davis, Pratt, Plumby, Culver and Baker; then came Norris, Brown, Spaulding, Gardner, Putnam and Stickney. Rev. Orange Scott spent the year 1827 in town, preaching part of the time from the pulpit occupied by Parson Willard, and no worthier man could have filled his place. He endeavored to adjust the differences among the people and unite them in the bonds of Christian charity. H. Wheelock preached in 1829 and 1830.

The first meeting for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal society was held at the house of Harvey Adams, July 22, 1831. At a subsequent meeting in August a constitution was adopted and signed by a large number. At this meeting Harvey Adams, zealous in good works, gave land to the society for the site of a parsonage, and, in 1832, the parsonage was completed. In 1834 the church was built; Harvey Adams, Allen Smith, and Joseph Howe were the building committee. These men, good citizens, and strong in their faith, have passed away.

In 1849 the New Hampshire conference was held in this church, Bishop Hamlin presiding. In 1858, during the pastorate of Rev. L. P. Cushman, the house was remodeled and its seating capacity enlarged, at a cost of about \$1,500, and rededicated in September of that year. At this time there were 136 members, thirty probationists, 126 Sabbath-school scholars, 156 volumes in the Sunday-school library, and the society *paid* its minister \$500 per year. In 1869 or 1870 the old parsonage was sold, and a new one built on High street, at a cost of \$4,000, and it is one of the best in the conference. The church was again somewhat enlarged in 1873, and a new and elegant organ placed in it. In April, 1878, the New Hampshire conference met with this church, Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding.

The society is in a highly prosperous condition, and the zeal and character of its members is shown by their activity in all reforms, and the stand taken by them against all evils that jeopardize our moral, civil, and political institutions.

List of Pastors since 1832.—S. P. Williams, from 1834; Daniel Field, in 1836 and 1837; L. Hill, in 1838; Amos Kidder, in 1839; John Smith, in 1840; E. B. Morgan, 1841, 1842; J. G. Smith, to 1843; A. T. Bullard, 1844 and 1845; H. H. Hartwell, from 1846; H. Hill, from 1848; J. W. Guernsey, from 1850; L. L. Eastman, from 1852; Josiah Hooper, from 1854; James Adams, from 1856; L. P. Cushman, from 1857; E. R. Wilkins, from 1859; G. W. Bryant, from 1861; S. P. Heath, from 1863; D. J. Smith, from 1866; C. H. Smith, from 1869; Otis Cole, from 1871; J. Noyes, from 1874; N. M. Bailey, 1876 to 1879; D. J. Smith, from 1879 to 1882; W. E. Bennett, 1882 and 1883; A. C. Coult, April, 1884, and during the years 1885 and 1886. Rev. Mr. Bowler is the present (1887) pastor. The members now are con-

gratulating themselves on their success in financial affairs for the past year. They have paid all running expenses; paid their pastor in full; taken liberal collections for home missions, church extension, and superannuated ministers; paid the presiding elder's claim; raised \$100 for foreign missions, and put nearly \$500 in the savings bank for a new church.

Baptist Church.—A Calvinistic Baptist church was organized in 1809, but we find no record of its organization or its ministry, until 1860. Previous to that time the Baptists of Lancaster attended public worship with the inhabitants of Jefferson, as is shown by the following extracts from the early town records. They held their services in a school-house about a mile and a half from Lancaster, on the road to Jefferson:

"Gentlemen, Selectmen of Lancaster,—

"This may certify that the within named persons have given in these names to the Baptist Society in Jefferson and belong to the same. To wit—

"Samuel Legro, Samuel Springer, Jr., Caleb Page. Samuel Plaisted, Ruling Elder, Jefferson, Feb. 17, 1802. James Hight, Church Clerk, Samuel Plaisted, Ruling Elder; certify in September, 1798, that Isaac Darby has and does belong to the Baptist Society in Jefferson. Samuel Plaisted, Ruling Elder, certifies, Mar. 23, 1802, that Robert Gotham belongs to the Baptist Society in Jefferson. James Hight, Church Clerk, certifies, Jan. 12, 1803, that John McIntyre, Emmons Stockwell, Ephraim Stockwell & Liberty Stockwell, belong to the regular Baptist Church in Lancaster & Jefferson. It is recorded that Samuel Philbrook has joined the regular Baptist Church in Jefferson & Lancaster, March 9, 1803."

On the last of February, 1860, the Rev. Henry I. Campbell from the Danville association (Vermont) came with a view to look up and call together the scattered Baptists in this vicinity. He visited from house to house, talked and prayed, encouraged the brethren to move onward in the organization of a church; and, through his persevering efforts and the blessing of God, there were found about twenty who were ready to unite in church responsibility; hence, by virtue of "letters-missive," a council was convened on May 12th, "at Lancaster Street, in the Court House, 1 o'clock P. M. Consisting of Delegates from the following Churches: Lunenburg, Jefferson, North Stratford, Carroll and Rumney."

"CALL INVITING THE COUNCIL.

"LANCASTER, April 14, 1860.

"We whose names are hereunto annexed do signify by this instrument our desire to form ourselves into a Baptist Church for the mutual purpose of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own consciences & to maintain the ordinances of his house in conformity to the Divine injunction the authority of Christ, the examples of the Apostles, and the practices of the primitive Christians. We therefore mutually unite in calling a delegation from the Baptist Churches in this vicinity to meet in the Court House, Saturday 1 o'clock P. M., May 12, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the organization of a Baptist Church in this place. Rev. H. I. Campbell & his wife Ellen F. Campbell, Benjamin Webster & his wife Eliza Webster, Orange Smith, Emily Congdon, David Young, Arthur Gage, his wife Nancy Gage, Seneca B. Congden his wife Hannah D. Congdon, Francis Burrell his wife Mary Ann Burrell."

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. H. I. Campbell, moderator. The articles of faith that are generally adopted by Baptist churches

were read and adopted. This church was formed with the following members: Rev. H. I. Campbell, Ellen F. Campbell, Benjamin Webster, Eliza Webster, Samuel Twombly, Dorcas Twombly, Arthur Gage, Nancy Gage, Seneca B. Congdon, Hannah D. Congdon, Francis Burrell, Mary Ann Burrell, Orange Smith, Pratia Smith, Reuben McFarland, Artemas Gotham, Lucy Thomas, Deborah Thomas and Emily Congdon. Rev. Mr. Campbell was their pastor for a few years. Rev. George A. Glines occupied the pulpit from 1863 to 1866. Rev. Kilburn Holt preached from 1871 until August, 1874, when he resigned. The society no longer hold services. Their church building was the old academy which was sold at auction in 1861, and purchased by the Baptists for seventy dollars, moved and remodeled. It is now occupied by the library.

*St. Paul's Episcopal Church**.—The Protestant Episcopal church has held occasional services here for thirty years. In the summer of 1856, Bishop Chase visited Lancaster and confirmed one person, Mrs. Susan Heywood. In 1863 he again came to Lancaster and confirmed seven persons. From 1856 to 1875 services were often held, usually in the summer, by ministers visiting the mountains, and stopping a short time in this vicinity.

In 1873 the foundation for a church edifice was laid; the lot with the building cost \$7,000. In 1876 there were about forty families who aided in building the church and in the support of a minister. The rectors have been, from 1875 to 1880, Rev. James B. Goodrich; 1880 to 1886, Rev. Edward P. Little. Rev. C. J. Hendley began his rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in May, 1887.

Catholicity in Coös.—In the development of the various interests which have added to the wealth and importance of the county of Coös, many people, some of Irish birth, and others reared in the faith and forms of the Roman Catholic church, have become residents, acquired property and social standing, and form an important element in its political, social, and religious affairs.

Prior to the establishment of the diocese of Portland, in 1855, the scattered Catholic families in Coös were visited by missionary priests from the diocese of Boston. These visits were at irregular intervals of from one to two years. The first public service was held at Lancaster, in the Town Hall, in 1854, by Father Daley, a missionary priest. In October, 1855, Bishop Bacon, of Portland, sent Rev. Isidore Noiseaux to take charge of the missions of Northern New Hampshire. Father Noiseaux purchased the property known as the Farrar place, and built a small chapel in the rear of the dwelling house, and public service was held once or twice a month. He continued in charge of the Lancaster society and the missions

* By Hon. William Heywood.

until 1876, when he was transferred to Brunswick, Me. During the last years of his service in Coös, the church at Gorham was erected. In December, 1876, Rev. M. P. Danner was placed in charge at Lancaster, and continued until January, 1880. During Father Danner's pastorate the present church building was constructed (in 1877), the society increased largely in numbers and took a prominent place among the religious interests of Lancaster. In January, 1880, Father Danner was succeeded by Rev. J. F. McKenna, who died in Portland, in 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. H. A. Lessard, who was pastor of Lancaster and missions from 1881 to 1885. Rev. M. J. B. Creamer, the present pastor, has a parish of from six to seven hundred, besides the missions at Groveton, Stratford, Colebrook, Jefferson, and Carroll.

Catholicity has largely increased since 1854, when there were but a few families of this faith in the county, most of these living along the line of the Grand Trunk railway.

At present (1887) there are four churches with resident pastors; Lancaster with six hundred communicants, Gorham with four hundred, Berlin with fifteen hundred, Whitfield with five hundred, besides some three hundred in the missions.

Temperance Union.—This society is working quietly but effectively, and is creating and keeping alive an interest in temperance. The officers for the ensuing year are: president, N. H. Richardson; vice-president, Rev. C. J. Hendley; chaplain, Rev. J. A. Bowler; secretary, Rev. J. B. Morrison; treasurer, W. F. Burns.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Chronicles from R. P. Kent's Diary.

JULY 27, 1845. The old meeting house, after its removal from the hill, finally placed upon its foundation & converted into a Town Hall and store. Dec. 11. Dr. Legro died.

1846, Jan. 1. New bell raised on Congregational meeting house. Feb. 27. Col. Willson died.

1847, Jan. 25. Adino N. Brackett died. April 11. Recruiting officers around to get recruits for the army in Mexico. April 13. Detachment of recruits started off by stage. May 16. Very high freshet. River up over all the meadows. Sept. 7-10. Brigade Officers drill, 120 officers present. Nov. 26. Had willows transplanted from my garden to the burying ground.

Dec. 13. Weather warm; worked in my garden half the day in my shirt-sleeves, trimming fruit trees and transplanting raspberries. No frost in the ground at all.

1848, Jan. 3. Cattle grazing in the fields and weather warm like May. Jan. 11. Very cold. Mercury 26 degrees below zero. 13th, good sleighing, 15th, sleighing gone. 29th. Mails from the North and South both brought on wheels. March 25. Ground sparrows and robins appear in the fields and sleighing gone. Aug. 16. Ebenezer Twombly, a revolutionary pensioner, died aged 93. Oct. 27. Received a load of stoves from Albany, freighted by boats to Burlington, and from there by team.

1849, Jan. 10. Old Mrs. Stanley died. Nov. 10. The Great Elm blown down, supposed to be 170 years old; was 100 feet high, stood in the middle of the street a little north of my house.

1850, Jan. 23. Horse-sheds of the Congregational Meeting house broke down from the weight of snow on the roofs. Feb. 10. \$275 in gold dust received by express from Mr. Cargill in California. Feb. 16. Railroad meeting at Town Hall; the object being to obtain a survey by the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Co. of the Israel's River route from Gorham.

March 3. Mr. Wm. Farrar died this evening. March 20. Railroad meeting. Addresses by the directors of the A. & St. L. R. R. March 25. Survey party went down to Gorham to explore railroad route. April 30. Water up over Indian Brook bridge, and is higher than has been known to be for 25 years. May 2. Wells' River & John's River bridges carried away by the flood. May 6. Went to the bridge; found the road literally destroyed, deep holes & channels being cut through it by the water. May 18. Joseph C. Cady, landlord of the Coös Hotel since 1835, died. July 27. Samuel S. Wentworth, a revolutionary pensioner, died, aged 94. Oct. 9. Stages commence running to meet the cars at McIndoes Falls, making the trip to Boston in one day. Oct. 11. Railroad route through Randolph surveyed. Grade from the Bowman place to Shelburne found to be 60 ft. per mile.

1851, April 23. Mr. Guy C. Cargill reached home at Lancaster, sick and exhausted, having been absent in California since January, 1849. He died the 25th. May 3. Mrs. David Stockwell died. May 3. Contractors at work this season grading the track of the Atlantic road from Gorham to Stark & Northumberland; the supply of flour for their use comes by way of Lake Champlain, and is mostly bought of dealers in this place. July 21. Mr. Samuel Hunnux died; a native of England, he emigrated to this place from London half a century ago, was supposed to be nearly a hundred years old. July 23. Dinner at Gorham at the opening of the railroad to that place. Dec. 22. Rev. John Pierpont delivered a Temperance lecture at the Congregational Church.

1852, Jan. 22. Hon. Richard Eastman died, aged 74. Protracted meet-

ing at the Congregational Church during this month. May 9. High freshet; water one foot higher than in the great freshet of 1850. July 13. Stages cease running to Gorham, and commence running to meet the cars to Northumberland. 16th. Had my first load of goods brought from Northumberland depot by team. Oct. 14. A. J. Marshall's carriage shop burned at night.

1853. After several warm then rainy days the ice disappeared out of Israel's River on February 6th. April 3. Major John W. Weeks died aged 72. April 13. Mrs. Persis, wife of Major Weeks, died. May 17. New store raised. June 16. Mercury 100 degrees above zero. July 4. Celebration in bower back of Methodist Church by Sons of Temperance and the Sabbath Schools. Aug. 31. Mr. Manasseh Wilder, one of the early settlers of the town died. Sept. 2. Commenced moving goods into my new store. Dec. 1. Weather mild. Men finished laying aqueduct of 60 rods for Edward Defoe and myself. Dec. 31. Communication on the railroads impeded by the storms of the past week.

1854, March 15. Town meeting adopted strong resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. June 11. Geo. W. Lucas, died; soldier of the war of 1812. Dec. 1. Railroad disaster at Stark. Freight ran into passenger train. William Burns and others badly injured; Mrs. Taylor, daughter of Joseph Howe, mortally. Nov. 15. Mr. Seth Eames died at Northumberland.

1855, Jan. 16. Earthquake in the evening; shock quite light. May 27. Fires burning in the woods doing much damage. Two dwelling houses, with out-buildings, belonging to the Lumber Co. at Whitefield burned. July 4. Ladies Fair (of the Congregational Society) at the Court House. Receipts \$145. August 4. Mrs. Geo. W. Perkins, an old resident died. Nov. 15. Mr. Zadoc Cady, died, aged 82. Nov. 21. Mr. William Jones died aged 81.

1856, March 9. Snow deep and roads badly drifted; no rain or thaw since December 20. March 11. Annual Town Meeting. \$1,500 raised for highway tax, \$2,100 for Town expenses, and \$200 more to aid in paying expense of prosecuting claim against Atlantic R. R. Votes for Governor, John S. Wells, Democrat, 133; Ralph Metcalf, Republican, 261; L. Goodwin, 4. March 19. Republicans celebrated the result of the election by supper and speeches at the American House. March 25. James M. Rix, editor of Coös Democrat, died at City Hotel, Boston. March 31. In the morning walked to the store on the top of a big snow drift nearly as high as the top of the fences. April 1. Town Meeting. Voted not to build bridge at the head of what is now Mechanic street. May 31. Mountain tops still white with snow. June 9. Frame of the Unitarian Meeting House raised. June 20. Buying wool at 32 cts. July 3. High wind. Two barns blown down on John L. Clark's farm, Lunenburg, and damage done

to crops by wind and hail. Sunday, July 20. Henry Ward Beecher preached in the Congregational church. July 22. Claim against the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. for a branch from Northumberland, compromised by payment of \$18,000, conditioned that a first-class hotel be built with the money. July 31. Adjourned hotel meeting held at Town Hall. Building committee chosen: William Burns, Jacob Benton, John W. Barney, John H. White, & R. P. Kent. August 2. Mercury for three weeks has ranged from 88 to 94 degrees above zero—crops of hay abundant and well got—price \$6 per ton. August 10. Mrs. Reuben Stephenson, formerly of this town, died at St. Johnsbury. August 23. Rain every day this month so far. September 1. Political campaign briskly prosecuted. A meeting of ladies at my house to take measures to procure a banner for the Fremont Club. Sept. 8. Meeting of Fremont Club at Town Hall and new banner presented by Mrs. S. E. Burnside and received by W. R. Joyslin. (This was a very handsome silk banner, on the one side the motto "God save Kansas," on the other Fremont & Dayton, with their portraits. This banner was kept by Mrs. R. P. Kent, after the campaign, until about four years since, when it was presented by her to the Kansas State Historical Society.) Oct. 22. Packed and directed the first box of clothing (a very large one), for the Free State settlers in Kansas, contributed by the friends of "Free Kansas." Oct. 19. Took deed of land for hotel of Dr. Dewey. Price \$2,000, 16 rods front running back 20 rods. Oct. 20 & 21. Located the foundations of the new hotel; front of the building standing due north & south; job for building let to John Lindsey afterward for \$13,000.

1857, Jan. 9. Roads obstructed by drifted snows, no southern mails from the 17th to the 22d from the same cause. No newspapers from Boston from the 20th to the 25th. Jan. 24. The coldest day I ever witnessed; thermometer at sunrise at store 55 degrees below; at 8 A. M. 45 degrees below; at 9 A. M. 38, at 10 A. M. 35 degrees, & at 11 A. M. 22 degrees below zero; a thick mist or fog prevailing till 10 A. M. Feb. 3. The Coös hotel took fire & was much injured. Feb. 4. Lucy Stone Blackwell lectured to a very crowded house on "Woman's Rights." March 22. Daniel A. Bowe, Editor of Coös Republican, died. March 31. Samuel Rowell died of old age, over 90. May 6. Went down to the great bridge which has a great jam of logs resting against it; coming back the water came up within two inches of the seat in my wagon. June 16. Men commenced raising the frame of the new hotel, the Lancaster House. July 13. Two sons of Fielding Smith, aged 15 & 17, drowned in the mill pond near their father's house. Aug. 24. Rev. T. Starr King delivered a lecture in the Town Hall on the "Laws of Disorder." Oct. 27. Israel's River very high. Freeman's boom carried away with the logs in it; a part of Rines' saw-mill with shingle machine also carried off. Nov. 20. David Stockwell, 84 years old,

the first white child born in town, burned to death in his house, which was consumed in the night. Dec. 27. Dea. William Chamberlain, of Jefferson, died, aged 82.

1858, Jan. 9. The old jail burned; built in 1805 of elm timbers hewed 18 inches square; builders Col. Chessman & Nathaniel White. March 19. James B. Weeks died aged 73. April 2. Guns fired at night to celebrate the defeat of the "Lecompton Bill" in the National House of Representatives. April 4. Religious excitement; morning & evening meetings held for a long time at the Town Hall. April 28. Hotel committee organized under an act of incorporation. May 1. Hotel meeting at Town Hall. Religious meetings of all the societies commenced four weeks since still kept up. May 12. The prayer meetings held continuously for six weeks closed this evening. May 15. Directed men in setting out two rows of trees bordering the avenue in front of Congregational Church, and others on the north & south sides.

The Methodist Church, built in 1834, undergoes extensive repairs this summer. The old pews replaced by more modern ones, gallery removed, new and larger windows substituted, and a new tower & steeple added. July 19. Dr. Eliphalet Lyman died of paralysis. Had lived in Lancaster about 43 years. For many years did a large business as physician and surgeon. Aug. 10. The Lancaster House opened for company. The Littleton stage stopping there with passengers at night for the first time. Nov. 14. The Farrar place bought and a Catholic Church fitted up; a priest stationed here, for the first time, this month. First service held the 28th.

1859, July 28. Mr. Joseph Twombly, aged 90 years, died; one of the early inhabitants.

1860, Feb. 1. Attended trustees meeting. Vote passed to sell hotel property to D. A. Burnside for \$5,000.

1861, April 28, Sunday. An enthusiastic war meeting at the Town Hall. Number of enlistments to this date, 53. April 29. Meeting of ladies at R. P. Kent's residence; they raised funds to buy rubber blankets and other articles for the soldiers. (The rubber blankets, 46 in number, were left on the field for the rebels, at Bull Run 60 days later.) June 18. Job for building new Academy let to G. Calley for \$2,350. July 6. Old Academy building sold at auction to the Baptist Society for \$70. Aug. 15. The two brass guns belonging to the 24th & 42d Regiments ordered off for war use. Oct. 3. The old Academy, erected in 1805, at the intersection of Bridge & Main streets for a Court House, in 1836, moved and fitted for an Academy, is to day placed on the ground where it is to be converted into a Baptist Church. Nov. 16. Packed three large boxes for the Sanitary Commission, value \$220, and \$30 in money.

1863. Final meeting of the stockholders of Lancaster Bank. Virtual close of the business by voting cash dividend of \$1.47½ a share, and giving

up all stocks, bonds and notes against stockholders. Bank chartered 1832, commenced business July, 1833.

1864, April 24. The "Coös Hotel" built by Ephraim Cross moved back from the street. May 21. Harvey Adams' blacksmith & carriage shop, and old factory building used as a saw-mill by O. E. Freeman, were burned. June 24. Edward Kent & J. I. Williams went to Boston and bought a fire engine, "Lafayette." July 14. 3,000 people participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Lancaster, by a procession, addresses, music, songs & dinner in a bower in "Centennial Park."—At this celebration contributions of money were made sufficient to buy Centennial Park, which was conveyed to the town, to be held in trust as a public park.

1864. Presidential vote in Lancaster, Lincoln 284, McClellan 123.

1865. April 22. Thomas J. Crawford, landlord of the American House, who built the first Crawford House, White Mountains, died this day. May 28. Israel Hicks, soldier of 1812, died. Aug. 13. Eight cases of small-pox in town.

1866, Feb. 7. Antiquarian supper at Court House for benefit of Congregational Society. Net receipts \$112. March 20. Ephraim Stockwell died aged 92. May 26. Last post set for telegraph line to Boston, via Littleton. July 30. Two-story building, 100 by 50 feet raised; built by Lancaster Starch Company, an association of farmers, the business resulting very disastrously. Aug. 2. First dividend 55 per cent paid the creditors of the White Mountain Bank. Aug. 18. Porter G. Freeman died. Nov. 10. New organ set up at the Congregational Church.

1867, April. Town Poor Farm sold at auction to John Lindsey for \$4,635; cost, in 1857, \$5,300.

1868, Jan. 13. Telegraph poles put up for line to Northumberland. Jan. 22. New Library opened for taking out books, kept at the office of G. O. Rogers, dentist. July 3. Workmen pulling down the Court House, erected in 1830. Materials to be used in building a new and larger one. Aug. 7. Men engaged in taking down County building on Middle St. Materials to be used in erecting a new Court House. Dec. 8. Dr. Benjamin Hunking died aged 86.

1869, Feb. 5. Emmons Stockwell died aged 88. Feb. 7. Lancaster Starch Co.'s building, Moore, Griswold & Bailey's peg mill, Richardson Bros. & Co.'s furniture works burned. Loss \$30,000. March 28. Ziba Lynds, an eccentric bachelor, died aged 72. May 6. Francis Willson died aged 83. June 8. Town voted 256 to 50 to issue bonds of 5 per cent. on the valuation to the B. C. & M. R. R. upon condition that the road shall be completed to Lancaster, Jan. 1, 1871. Sept. 18. Town voted to purchase 20 acres of land lying east of Summer St. for a new cemetery. Oct. 3-8. Freshets in all the streams. Great losses in this village. Saw-mill under-

mined and swept away. Small steamboat built to run on the Connecticut River this season, proved a financial failure. Oct. 22. Smart shock of earthquake felt through New England.

1870, Feb. 18. Israel's river breaks up. Upper bridge carried off by the ice; a large body of water flows down Mechanic St., several buildings damaged & destroyed; water two feet deep runs across the road between the bridge and the American House. April 25. Farmers commence plowing; considered very early. May 18. Old district school-house (about sixty years old) moved down to the lot recently occupied by County building. May 31. B. C. & M. R. R. opened to Whitefield. July 24. Great fire at Colebrook. Aug. 9. Douglass Spaulding died aged 86. Oct. 4. Railroad track laid to the Chessman crossing. Ten cars came up from Woodsville to the Agricultural Fair. Oct. 15. 21 cars loaded with sheep & cattle (the first cattle shipped) left this morning for Boston. Oct. 20. Smart shock of earthquake, bells rung & clocks stopped. Oct. 31. Regular passenger trains commence running. Nov. 12. Railroad bridge across Israel's River in course of construction. Nov. 29. Formal railroad opening, with dinner at Lancaster & American Houses; eleven cars came, loaded with visitors. Nov. 22. Funeral of Dr. John Bucknam, at Congregational Church; he was a surgeon in the Fifth New Hampshire Regt., lived at Great Falls.

1871, March 5. New maple-sugar brought in; unusually early. July 20. Slight shock of earthquake.

1872, Mar. 9. Town committee, Richard P. Kent, chairman, recommend the annual payment of the R. R. bonds, \$3,251.13 each year, and the interest on the remaining debt, till the bonds are paid, (original amount of bonds \$32,513.10.) Recommendation adopted at Town meeting, March 11. August 24. The Brick magazine property of the State purchased by R. P. Kent, price \$15. Presidential vote, Grant, 304, Greeley, 254. Dec. 19. Snow measures 26 inches in depth. *Christmas eve*. Temperature at 10 P. M. 30° below. *Christmas morning*. Temperature at Lancaster House 46° below, at E. Savage's 52° below, at Mr. Ray's 55° below; coldest morning since 1857.

1873, Jan. 1. Snow lies two feet deep. Jan. 8. Thompson, Williams & Co.'s machine shop & the grist-mill adjoining burned at midnight; A. J. Marshall badly injured by falling bricks. May 9. Alpheus Hutchins, soldier of the war of 1812, died. May 10. Large amount of lumber burned at Browns' mill, Whitefield; estimated loss \$211,000. July 7. Men engaged in putting in foundations of the new Episcopal Church.

1874, April 12. Sally Stanley, a native of Lancaster, died unmarried, aged 82. April 22. Baker Pond covered with solid ice. May 9. Remarkably dark; had lamps lighted at half past twelve to eat dinner by. May 10. Men removing logs (supposed to be two million feet in quantity)

lodged against the toll bridge. Sept. 26. The guage of the Grand Trunk road was changed from 5 ft. to 4 ft. 8 inches from Portland to Montreal.

1875, June 24. The Episcopal Church raised this afternoon. Nov. 27. William Lovejoy, an old resident, died. Dec. 22. The first passenger train crossed the new Connecticut River bridge in Dalton, on P. & O. R. R.

1876, Feb. 15. Daily Republican commenced publication. May 4. Congregational society hold a meeting to organize under the "Statutes." June 1. Lancaster Village now contains 275 houses. June 24. Timber, estimated at thirty million feet, passing down the river; twenty millions in one drive.

1876 *Centennial Celebration*, July 4. Guns fired at sunrise, and fireworks at night. Processions of "Antiques & Horribles" followed by another of citizens, fire companies, etc., with bands of music. Historical account of early settlement of Lancaster read by J. S. Brackett. Sept. 9. Col. E. E. Cross, who died the 6th, was buried with Masonic honors. Nov. 7. Jacob Benton and William Burns elected delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Dec. 25. Father Noisseaux, who for twenty years had been Catholic Priest here, removes to Brunswick, Maine.

1877. This winter is characterized by very frequent and sudden changes. March 23. Fire Engine House moved from Canal Street to Baker block east of the grist-mill. March 29. Books of Lancaster Library Association placed in my store chamber, Mrs. Hutchins to be Librarian. April 14. The roads near the village dry as in Summer. April 15. The first robin in the season made its appearance. June 12. Meeting of the Coös County Conference at the Congregational Church. July 11. Price of wool this season 33 to 40 cts. per pound. Aug. 12. Roswell Chessman, a native of Lancaster, who owned a fine meadow farm known as "Egypt," but who has been for years an inmate of the State Insane Asylum, died to-day, aged 78. Nov. 10. New furnace has been recently placed in the Congregational Church. Nov. 22. Steam-mill, furniture & chair shop of E. C. Garland burned; loss four to five thousand dollars.

1878, April 4. Mr. Warren Porter, a resident of Lancaster since 1809, died to-day, aged 84 years. April 9. A fire broke out in the stable back of Rowell & Allen's store, which burned the tinshop & store of Cobleigh, Kent & Co., harness shop of H. Whitcomb & Co., store of Kent & Griswold, Republican office, Rowell and Allen's store, Frank Smith & Co's Flour & Grain store, Grocery, dwellings & barns of G. W. Smith, butcher shop of Hosea Gray, and dwelling house of Mrs. Stickney. Loss nearly \$40,000. May 1. Frame of Cobleigh, Kent & Co's new shop raised this afternoon. June 7. Semi-Centennial of the Lancaster Academy observed in the evening at Academy Hall. Address by Hon. B. F. Whidden; remarks by D. C. Pinkham, J. W. Weeks & Henry O. Kent. Sept. 27. *The Lancaster House* built in 1857, from funds received from the Atlantic

& St. Lawrence R. R. was burned this morning with out buildings and stables, a large amount of the furniture, horses & sleighs & carriages saved. The first bridge across the Connecticut connecting Lancaster with Guildhall was built in 1804, rebuilt in 1824, again in 1840. The last a covered one still standing. The two first were open, with long string pieces of pine, hewed 16 by 18 in. & from 60 to 70 ft. long. Nov. 15, Amos LeGro died aged 85, has lived in Lancaster since 1798. Dec. 14. Town meeting. Voted to exempt a new hotel from taxation (cost to be ten thousand dollars) for five years.

1879, Feb. 27. George Howe died aged 76. A simple-minded, eccentric person known as Dr. Howe for many years. He was a monomaniac on theology, & medicine. March 13. A very spirited contest occurred this evening at the Annual District School Meeting. Under the new law women voted for the first time, about fifty were present. Oct. 7. The telegraph office moved to Noyes' book store. Miss Mary N. Brackett operator. Oct. 21. From 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes are sent to Boston, weekly, by rail. Prices 30 cts. per bushel.

1880, April 13. Mrs. Edward Melcher, a blind woman eighty years old, was burned to death by her clothing taking fire. July 26. American House burned. The Horace T. Holton house, built by Mr. Wilder, is said to have been raised 100 years ago to-day. August 10, copied deed from Ephraim Cross to Orthodox Congregational church of church plat, dated Nov. 23, 1840. Price \$200. Aug. 14. First parade of Lancaster Rifle Company since receiving new breech-loading guns. Aug. 24. Judge Stanley holding a term of court to try the "Starch Mill" cases. Sept. 6. Doctor Frank Bugbee died as was supposed of diphtheria. Oct. 12. Great inconvenience is felt for want of water caused by the failure of wells and springs. Water is brought from Martin Meadow pond by teams for family use. The cattle on the farms in that vicinity are driven to the pond daily to drink.

1881, Feb. 3. People speak of the last week as one of almost unprecedented severity of cold; cellars have frozen, water pipes freeze up, and double the amount of wood used necessary in ordinary winter weather. Feb. 4. Shop opened for manufacture of bobbins by Mr. Bowles of Lisbon, steam power. March 10. Mrs. William Heywood died this morning aged 73. May 30. Decoration Day observed by a lengthy procession of the military company, members of the G. A. R. post, fire companies, Sabbath School children, and citizens; the band numbering 120, out in their new uniform. June 4. Fire at South Lancaster. Beattie's Steam Saw-mill burned, with railroad depot, hay-press, large storehouse and a great amount of sawed lumber, with 13 platform cars loaded with wood. William A. White, depot master, saved his store-building, barn, and small house east of the road. Sept. 6. Was obliged to light my desk lamp in the morning to see to

write, did not put it out until 9 A. M. The sky throughout the morning was of a dull, saffron hue, and the air seemed full of smoke. (This was the day known in New England as "the Yellow Day".) Oct. 5. Apples on the trees frozen hard; all leaves on the forest trees killed; a cold wave pervaded the whole country, injuring tobacco in Virginia & cotton in the more Southern States. Dec. 31. Last year (1880) good sleighing commenced Nov. 29, and continued good, without interruption, till the close of the first week in March. This year, no sleighing in December, only two or three inches of snow. Mercury only two mornings below zero, and then but two degrees.

1882, May 8. Lancaster House to be re-built by John Lindsey, to have 50 rooms with all modern improvements. Commences work on barn to-day. A number of guns fired to celebrate the event. June 12. Frame of the main building of Lancaster House raised. Sept 12. State Convention of Congregational ministers commences its session. Dec. 19. Slight shock of earthquake felt this evening. Dec. 29. Meeting of the Bar Association of Coös & Grafton Counties held at the Court House. The President, Wm. Heywood, delivering the address.

1883, March 3. The Everett Spring from which the supply of water comes to my house, yields less than two quarts per minute—the usual amount when water is plenty, being twelve quarts per minute. Great complaint comes from all quarters of failures of the water supply for domestic purposes. March 16. Orange Wilder died aged 75 years; a native of Lancaster, and occupying through life the farm on which he was born. March 24. The snow lies nearly two feet deep in the open fields, and three feet deep in the woods. May 9. Extensive fires in the woods. Saw-mill & houses at Jefferson, owned by Jeremiah Ricker, burned. July 14. Seth Adams, aged 78, died. A native and life long resident of this town, a strictly honest and conscientious man. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Col. Ephraim Cross, died aged 78. August 3. Seth Savage died, aged 77 years, a native and life long resident of Lancaster. Oct. 28. Mr. Samuel Rowell died, aged 73 years. Nov. 11. Attended church. This is the 400 anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. The discourse was an appropriate one for the occasion. Nov. 30. Meeting of gentlemen, the object being to organize an association to collect & preserve facts in relation to the early history of the town & county. Adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 8.

1884, April 7. The Lancaster library which was donated to the town by its owners, was removed to-day to the building north of my house, formerly the Baptist Church, & more recently used as the Armory of the Lancaster Rifle Company. May 23. The Library building has been recently thoroughly repaired, refitted, painted, & surrounded by a new fence by the present owner, George P. Rowell. Aug. 28. A new "lock-up," containing four cells for prisoners, has recently been constructed in the base-

ment of the Town Hall building. Dec. 6. There is a complaint throughout the country of dullness of trade & stagnation of business. Most manufacturing companies cutting down wages, or discharging workmen. Dec. 31. Mr. Sylvester Marsh, the inventor and President of the Mount Washington railway, died at Concord yesterday.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Early Education, Etc. — The Public Library — Schools — Union Graded School — Lancaster Academy — Sketch of the First Principal — "Raising Men."

EARLY Education, Etc.*—The people of Lancaster from the earliest date of its settlement have ever been greatly interested in literature. All the best books, as they were published, appeared among them, and passed from hand to hand. They had the Boston and Concord papers once a week, and if their news was old, it was news to them. There was one source of information which is little appreciated now, when books are so numerous. I mean talking. The public house, described in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," well illustrates the public house of Lancaster sixty or more years ago. I have seen the reception rooms of both of the old taverns packed full of people standing, all as quiet as at a public lecture, to hear the old men talk of the books they had read, the subjects treated upon, the merits of the authors, their ideas upon the topics named, the news in the papers and other matters. And if they did "discuss news older than their ale," it was news to the listeners and not lost upon them.

William Lovejoy was the best talker. He was a man of fine figure, possessed a clear, good voice, and had original and decided views upon all important subjects, and was liked by everybody. He was a joiner by trade. He was appointed register of probate in 1829, but died soon after. Mr. Lovejoy possessed great influence, and was more instrumental in organizing the Methodist society upon a permanent basis than any other man in Lancaster. He had one son, who became an eminent preacher of that denomination. Mr. Lovejoy came to Lancaster from Conway about 1795. He married a daughter of Mr. John Moore (one of the most substantial citizens of the time) and had a large and very respectable family. Adino N. Brackett was more of a scientific man than others of his *coterie*. He was an exceedingly pleasant talker, the most accurate land surveyor in the

*By James W. Weeks.

northern country. John W. Weeks, who came to the town in 1787, when there were not inhabitants to have schools, became one of the most intelligent men on general subjects in this part of the state.

Another prominent man and good talker was Richard Eastman. He or Mr. Brackett for a long time represented the town in the legislature. When Mr. Eastman came home he brought the latest books, and was always glad to lend them to any who would read them. He came to this town about 1798. In conversation he was very happy in illustration, and told a story admirably. He was very pleasant in his family; his four sons and two daughters attained maturity, and were highly respectable citizens. His wife was one of the best of women, and lived to a great age. Mr. Eastman died in 1842. Asahel Going, the clothier, was worthy of note. He was a man of courtly manners, with a pleasant voice, of clear, well defined ideas, often original, and kept himself thoroughly informed upon the general topics of the day. These men, with many others whose influence was potent for good in the town, had a wonderful power in shaping the character of the young men and boys who had the good fortune to know them.

I knew most of these people as well as a boy would be likely to know men somewhat advanced in life. Most of the persons I have named were leading spirits in the settlement, all of fair education and many of them of most courtly manners. The English language I never heard murdered by them as we often hear it in our day. That flat nasal tone in conversation or singing that we sometime hear I never heard from them or their descendants. The ladies were not a whit behind their husbands, and in taste of dress, deportment and conversation would compare favorably with their great-granddaughters. In a religious point of view I think few could claim descent from Pilgrim or Puritan ancestors. Some were Episcopalians, and all extremely liberal, so much so that the creed of the church was so broad that any professed Christian could subscribe to it.

As early as 1835 a library association was inaugurated under the auspices of Sylvester P. Williams, Eliphalet Lyman, R. P. Kent, Reuben Stephenson, and "associates."

The Public Library.—In 1860 a reading club was organized for mutual improvement, and at once adopted measures to purchase books for the use of the members. A public entertainment was given for this purpose November 27, 1860, and the first money raised for the library came from it. From time to time a few books were added, but the club was small, and only a few persons were interested in its welfare. The members, however, kept the library together, and, in 1867, there was a decided interest aroused for a permanent library placed upon a subscription basis. A meeting was held at the town hall, October 21, 1867, for the purpose of organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and it was voted to

issue shares at twenty dollars each, to be paid in annual installments of five dollars, and to restrict the use of the books to the purchasers of shares. Hon. William Heywood was elected president of the Association, and Dr. George O. Rogers was selected to be the librarian. The books were placed in his office, and through the persistent efforts of Rev. Henry V. Emmons and other friends who gave much time and strength to the library, it grew steadily from that time forth. At the beginning of the year of its renewed growth, the library contained 554 volumes, sixty-six were donated as a nucleus from the reading club, 140 were donated by friends, and 348 were purchased.

In 1870 the library, which then contained 1,102 books, was removed from the office of Dr. Rogers to a room belonging to Parker J. Noyes. A catalogue was printed at this date. The next year the books were removed to the office of Dr. Rogers, and, after several changes, they were placed in the R. P. Kent building. The library was successful from the start on its subscription basis; new shares were sold every year, and additional volumes purchased. These books were largely selected by Rev. H. V. Emmons and Hon. W. S. Ladd, both scholarly men; consequently the selection was made with good taste and judgment, and the library has become an unusually fine one. But many of its patrons were not satisfied to have it held only for the benefit of the association as a subscription library; George P. Rowell, of New York, a most loyal friend of education and intellectual improvement, who had made many liberal gifts to the association, was very desirous that there should be a free public library in Lancaster, and through his influence steps were taken to bring about this result. The association then voted to surrender its books to the town of Lancaster, on condition that the town should maintain a free public library, and appropriate yearly for its use not less than \$400, and, at the annual town meeting of March, 1884, the proposition was accepted, and a board of trustees was elected: Jared I. Williams, Frank D. Hutchins, George P. Rowell, Irving W. Drew, Emily Rowell, who still continue in office.

To make a permanent home for the library, George P. Rowell offered to give the use of the building owned by him, (which had been occupied as an armory,) for five years, provided an equal sum to his gift (\$500) was raised by general subscription. This was cheerfully done by the citizens of the town. Francis Leggett, of New York, gave \$50 towards the purchase of books. Mr. Rowell offered to pay the expense of cataloguing the books, and give a catalogue to every family in town. In April, 1884, the library was established in its present location, Mr. Rowell fitting the building up at his own expense; the cataloguing was done by Rev. J. B. Morrison assisted by Mrs. Philip Carpenter, now of New York, and July 29, 1884, the public was admitted to its benefits, which have been and are greatly appreciated.

Mr. Rowell still continues to show his interest in its growth and permanent usefulness by generous gifts. In 1886 Miss Emily Rowell, who has devoted much time to the library, prepared a supplementary catalogue. The number of volumes is about 4,000. The first librarian was Mrs. Eugene S. Leavitt; the present one Mrs. E. W. Wyman.

Schools.—The data relating to our schools is more difficult to obtain than that of any other interest of the town. Therefore a detailed account of their origin and progress cannot be given, it is certain, however, that the town took early action in the matter, and has always maintained its schools up to a high standard of excellence and efficiency.

The town was divided into three school districts about the year 1790, the first embracing what is now the village proper or the Union school district; the second the territory from the Parson Willard place or parsonage, to Dalton line, and covering the northerly side of the Martin Meadow Hills; the third extended from the northern limits of what is now the village, to Northumberland line. The Stockwells, Pages and Stanleys were in this district.

In 1830 there were ten districts with 400 pupils in all the schools; with an average attendance of fifteen to 100 in each, and a "term of continuance," of two to four months. The discipline was kindly but rigid; the text books comprised the New National Spelling Book, Marshall's Spelling Book, National Reader, History of the United States, Woodbury's Geography, Morse's Geography, Colburn's Arithmetic, Lindley Murray's Grammar, and a punctuated pronouncing testament. A law was in vogue at this period requiring school committees to report the number of children between four and fourteen who had never attended school, also of older persons between fourteen and twenty-one who could not read and write. The report of 1830 was made by Jared W. Williams, who congratulates the citizens that none of the above classes exist in the community.

As the settlements extended east and south new districts were formed, and at the present time there are fourteen school districts, the first and twelfth making the Union district, the number of scholars therein exceeding all the other districts in town. This school is conducted by an able committee with a well qualified and efficient corps of instructors. The number of scholars in attendance in the various districts according to the report of the school board for 1885-86 was 1,244, the average attendance for the same terms was 1,139. Whole amount of taxes for school purposes \$4,070.83.

Union Graded School.—This was formed about 1867 with three teachers, and a school-house was erected in 1868. The pupils then numbered about one hundred. There are now two hundred and seventy scholars, divided thus: two hundred in the school building, and a grammar class of fifty in the academy building. From twenty-five to thirty high school

scholars attended the academy under the provisions of the Somersworth act. Great pains are taken to supply the school with the most competent teachers, Normal school graduates being in nearly all instances employed. The present instructors are: Principal and Second Intermediate department, Hattie Gordon; First Intermediate, Frank B. Flanders; Second Primary, Lillie P. Shaw; First Primary, Carrie A. Curtis; Grammar school, Mary M. Moore. Board of Education—president, J. I. Williams; clerk, W. F. Burns; treasurer, E. R. Kent; Frank Smith, M. A. Hastings, Charles E. Howe. It cost \$2,600 annually to support this school, \$1,100 of which comes from the town.

Lancaster Academy.*—The early settlers of Lancaster were marked men. One of their most striking characteristics was individuality. They were thoughtful, original men. They were composed of such stuff as heroes are made of. They were brave and self-sacrificing, unflinching and self-reliant. The men had courage, and the women fortitude. No other men or women than such as these would have left their early comfortable homes to push their way over such then long journeys, through unbroken forests, without roads or comforts on the way. They mastered the difficulties; they were superior to circumstances; they conquered. They saw, or thought they saw, in this northern country, rich lands for themselves and their children where they could improve their condition. Descendants of an ancestry deprived of owning real estate in another country, they coveted lands. Whatever the labor, whatever the sacrifice, whatever the present deprivation, they risked all for their new homes; never faltering, never regretting. The next generation, reared in this hardy school which strengthens the brain as well as the muscle, made their mark in this community, which deserves a passing notice. They stood far enough away from the pioneer to see the necessity of a molding influence on the young mind; and to realize the importance of culture.

One of the most important things of this generation, and which has perhaps done more to give character to the town and elevate society than any other one thing, was the founding of Lancaster academy. I propose in this paper to speak of this institution, its founders, teachers and scholars, and its influence in this community. This generation just spoken of was the natural outcome from the rough life of these hardy pioneers. Reared in such a school they had sound minds in sound bodies. They thirsted for knowledge and improvement. They were self-made men, and many of them well educated, though schools were few and means scanty. By the light of pitch knots and tallow candles before the broad old fireplace, they literally devoured all the books in the neighborhood, such as

* Paper read before the Lancaster Historical Association by B. F. Whidden.

Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, the English Classics, American History from the landing of Columbus, and the United States' Constitution. Many of them rose to distinction and gave tone to society. These and such as these were the founders of Lancaster academy. For their children they sought a more liberal education than was afforded in the public schools. To this end the leading spirits of the town united, and out of their private means pledged money for the support of a school for a more liberal education.

I am this evening in the company of scholars whose laudable object is to collect scraps of the history of the town before it is too late. As much of what I have hereafter to say has transpired within my time and come within my observation, it will not be out of place in this instance, to speak in the first person, for I can say of myself what Eneas said to Queen Dido in relating to her his wanderings after the Sacking of Troy; changing the superlative adjective of the *sad* to one of only *pleasant* memory, "*quæ que ipse pulcherima vidi et quorum pars magna fui.*" Thus to secure the benefits of a more liberal education for the rising generation, the leading citizens of Lancaster applied to the legislature for a charter to be organized for this special purpose. In 1828 Lancaster academy was chartered, with all the privileges, immunities, and liabilities common to literary institutions; and William Lovejoy, John W. Weeks, Jared W. Williams, Richard Eastman, William Farrar, Thomas Carlisle, Samuel A. Pearson, Reuben Stephenson, and Adino N. Brackett, were made the grantees. This charter was signed by James Wilson, Jr., speaker of the House; Nahum Parker, president of the Senate, and approved by John Bell, governor. Under this charter Lancaster academy was organized February 2, 1829. All the grantees, nine in number, accepted the place of trustees, under its provisions, and William Lovejoy was chosen president, Jared W. Williams, secretary, and John W. Weeks, treasurer. The charter was amended July 2, 1831, making a few additional provisions, and remains to-day as then enacted. Not one of the members of the first board of trustees is now living. In the intermediate time the list has been made up of many of the most influential men in town, and useful members of society, who now have passed away. The names of the present members of the board in the order of appointment, are as follows: Richard P. Kent, James W. Weeks, William Burns, Benjamin F. Whidden, Henry O. Kent, Edward Spaulding, George S. Stockwell, William S. Ladd, and Jared I. Williams. The names of the trustees between the first and the present board are as follows: John H. White, Joshua Marshall, John Wilson, John S. Wells, Royal Joyslin, James M. Rix, S. A. Barnard, Robert Ingalls, John Pendexter, Samuel A. Pearson, Barton G. Towne and Warren Porter.

By an article in the by-laws, the principal of the academy was called preceptor, and that ancient name has obtained ever since. The follow-

ing are the names of the different preceptors in the order of time: Nathaniel Wilson, Walter P. Flanders, William H. Hadley, Moses Johnson, Ezra E. Adams, George Barstow, Harry Hibbard, Benjamin F. Whidden, John H. Wakefield, Elihu T. Rowe, Moses H. White, Thomas L. Wakefield, Daniel C. Pinkham, Truman Ricard, Samuel A. Lord, S. E. Cummings, Adino J. Burbank, David R. Lang, Daniel A. Bowe, Sylvester Marsh, Harlan W. Page, William A. Odell, Lyman Walker, A. W. Tenney, O. C. Palmer, J. C. Irish, S. A. Jones, A. K. Whitcomb, Jonathan Smith, William W. Holman, William W. Morrill, G. C. Fisher, — Sanborn, — Rolfe, — Armington, W. A. Burbeck, Thomas Macomber, Isaac L. Rogers, F. B. Spaulding, and D. T. Timberlake.

The first session of the academy was opened by Nathaniel Wilson, in September, 1829, in the old court house, on the spot where Kimball B. Fletcher's house now stands. It was a primitive old house with high-back plank seats, and the windows so high that the students could not look out on the passers by. The stove was an inverted pot-ash kettle, perched upon a high brick arch. The pipe was adjusted at the top of the kettle, where a hole had been broken through to make way for the smoke. In this same old building justice had been administered under Richardson, Green, Harris, and Livermore, in that quaint old style we read of in the early history of New Hampshire. Here had been heard within the bar the impressive tones of Webster, the sharp repartee of Bartlett, and the clean, sweeping argument of Mason. A little later James Wilson, Joel Parker, and Joseph Bell.

Let us go back to the early days of the academy under Nathaniel Wilson, Walter P. Flanders, and William H. Hadley, in this old building at the head of Main street. At nine o'clock by the watch precisely, the stately preceptor walks in with books and manuscripts under his arm, watched by all eyes. Every student is supposed to be in his seat to answer to the roll call. The answer to the last W and Y on the list, is a signal for business. The school-room is the study-room, and the contest is over books, slates, manuscripts, and the black-board. As we go round the room let us take a list of the text-books in use. *English*:—National Reader, Adams' old Arithmetic, Davie's Algebra, Conversation on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Playfair's Euclid, Murray's Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, Watts on the Mind, and Walker's Dictionary. *Latin*:—Gould's Adams' Grammar, Liber Primus, Latin Reader, Cooper's Virgil, Folsom's Cicero, Anthon's Sallust, Ainsworth's Dictionary, and Anthon's Classical Dictionary. *Greek*:—Fisk's Grammar, Jacob's Reader, Greek Testament, and Donegan's Lexicon. In comparing this list with the text-books of to-day, I find a very great improvement in the latter, particularly in the way of presenting things to the mind. In English grammar, however, I cannot

quite agree that any modern author has ever got much in advance of old Lindley Murray; particularly in syntax and prosody.

The art of teaching has not only changed, but very much improved within the life of the academy. From Wilson to Timberlake the change has been great, and the improvement so decidedly marked that I will not draw a parallel. Yet, with all this marked improvement in favor of the present in teachers, books, and systems of instructions, there is much to be said in favor of those early days. The teachers were good drill-masters, good disciplinarians; and the students, seeming in dead earnest, made the most of their time. They dug gold out of solid rock. It was not brought to their doors. "Ponies" and "keys" were not known then—were not needed. Many of the young men of that early day, seeking an education, walked from one to three miles of a morning, with books under their arms to school, and were not tardy. This produced in them what they learned in their classics, "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," and sent along into another generation what the founders of the academy inherited from the pioneers.

This academy was the pride of the town, and its influence was marked among all its inhabitants, and incited in the young an ambition for sound and liberal education. The old building at the head of Main street was moved down, in 1836, to where the present academy stands, and enlarged and improved. This was used till 1862, when the present one was built, and the old moved across the way for a Baptist church.

The influence of this institution has not been circumscribed. Its alumni are to day in almost every prominent city in the Union. I recall those in Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Newark, San Francisco, Stockton, Portland, Bangor, Springfield, and the distant state of Oregon. They hold their own and make their mark among bankers, engineers, merchants, lawyers, teachers, doctors, and divines, and reflect credit on their Alma Mater. I have no knowledge that any one of them has ever committed a crime.

We are to-night to collect facts and gather up the incidents in the life of the town, and then extract their meaning for history. This human mind, which creates and writes history, must also read it; and this same human mind must solve it. The hours make up the centuries. The history of an epoch is all to be explained by individual experience. What others have felt, we can feel; what others have known, we can learn; else to us all history is a riddle. Every fact related must find some internal correspondence in us, or it is not intelligible. The history of the academy is an important chapter in the work, and when written it will find an important place in the history of the town. All honor, then, to the founders of this institution! And I shall have accomplished my work of the evening, if I shall have drawn your minds into the light of their influence upon the then rising generation.

They sleep in the old cemetery yonder, beside which stands their monument, the academy. As one of the alumni, I would place on their cenotaph these words:—

“FOUNDERS OF LANCASTER ACADEMY.”

“Beneath those ancient elms and pine-tree shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
These worthy fathers of the village sleep.”

Hon. Nathaniel Wilson, the first preceptor of Lancaster academy, was born in Haverhill, N. H., September 18, 1808. He fitted for college at Haverhill academy, entered Dartmouth college in July, 1825, and graduated in July, 1829. He came to Lancaster in September following and took charge of the academy, just chartered and organized. He was a thorough scholar, an able teacher, and well adapted to the discipline and drill of that day. Educated and graduated while yet the spirit and manners of the men of the Revolution remained with their descendants, by his commanding presence and genial manners he brought and cultivated respect in the school-room. The academy under his tuition made its mark in the cultivation of literary taste, the love of reading, and a desire for advanced scholarship. He occupied the chair in this institution two years; and there are many of his pupils now occupying places of distinction in various states of the Union to bear witness to the formative influence of their early preceptor. Mr. Wilson then read law in the office of the Hon. George Evans, in Gardner, Me., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1833. He located at Orono, Me., in 1834, and is still in the active practice of law at the advanced age of seventy-eight. The local and later history of Mr. Wilson are specially set forth in the published history of Penobscot county, Maine.

Raising Men.—Noticeable in that early period, was the large families and the prevailing good health of the mothers and children. James W. Weeks says: “There were in my boyhood, nine families residing near Mount Prospect, their children numbered sixty-five, sixty three of these attained maturity. I hazard nothing in saying that not one of these children ever, of necessity, went to bed hungry or cold. There were many families of fifteen or sixteen children, and few with less than five or six. Many of those mothers who brought up those great families were women of refined tastes, cultivated minds, and mothers that any good man would be happy to own. It was a proud saying of an old stage-driver of years ago, when a gentleman from a more favored clime, who, noticing our short seasons, and as he thought unfruitful soil, said to him, ‘Why, this is a poor country! What can you raise here?’ ‘*Raise men*, sir!’ was the reply. Truly, Lancaster has done well her part in raising good men and true to fill honorable and high positions.”

CHAPTER XXIX.*

Merchants — Manufacturers — Physicians, Apothecaries and Druggists — Hotels.

MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have always been among our leading men. They used to be called “store keepers,” and of those of the olden time, one of the first was a native of France, by the name of Toscan, who had served under the Bourbons as consul at Portsmouth, but, who, on the accession of Napoleon, came to Lancaster, and kept a variety of articles on sale near the residence of Allen Chase, in district No. 2. His dwelling and store was burned out about 1804, whereupon he returned to Portsmouth, and, after the overthrow of the empire, went back to his native land.

Titus O. Brown, who exported the first and only tobacco from Coös, had his residence near the south end of the lower bridge and nearly on the site of the building now occupied by Charles Howe as a harness shop.

Col. Stephen Wilson was located at the north end, as was Benjamin Boardman, Thomas Carlisle, John M. Denison, and, for a while, William Cargill. Samuel White, father of the late Nathaniel White, of Concord, kept his goods in the bar-room of his tavern, as late as 1825. These men were succeeded by Royal Joyslin, R. P. Kent, Reuben Stephenson, Charles Bellows, William Sampson, Lewis C. Porter, Hosea Gray, D. A. Burnside, and a long list of others, who, for a time, were associated with them. To-day the oldest firm in town is that of “R. P. Kent & Son,” represented by Col. E. R. Kent, surviving partner. This house is the largest purely mercantile establishment in Coös county, with an immense stock of dry goods, ready-made clothing, carpets, groceries, farming utensils, etc., etc. Next in order come those of James A. Smith (forty years a merchant here), Kent & Roberts (Nelson Kent† and Burleigh Roberts), Bailey & Smith, and S. G. Evans, each carrying a stock of dry goods unsurpassed in variety in Coös.

Frank Smith & Co. (Smith & Bullard), besides being general grocers

*This chapter was chiefly prepared by James S. Brackett.

†*Nelson Kent* was born in Lyman, N. H. He married Debby N., daughter of William D. and Sarah A. (Goss) Spaulding. He came to Lancaster in 1836, and was clerk for his brother, R. P. Kent, with whom he entered into partnership in 1840, and continued for three years. In 1860 he became a partner of R. P. Kent & Son, with firm name of R. P. Kent, Son & Co. In 1870 he formed the business house of Kent & Spaulding (John W.). C. L. Griswold succeeded Mr. Spaulding, who died in 1883, and he was succeeded by Burleigh Roberts, forming the present firm of Kent & Roberts. Mr. Kent, for half a century, has been among the business men of Lancaster, and his courteous manners, strict integrity and honorable dealings are known to all.

and provision dealers, have a large trade in flour and grain, coal, wood and lumber, supplying with these articles, to a great extent, a large surrounding country. The grocery and provision trade is further represented by D. W. Smith, Howe Brothers, C. C. Noyes, A. G. Evans, W. R. Evans, Joseph McGee, and in East Lancaster by George S. Stockwell.

Books and Stationery.—George H. Colby has the largest and best selected stock of books in the county. On his shelves can be found the standard authors, and a great variety of miscellaneous works. Orders for magazines, subscription books, and other publications are made a specialty. In connection with his book trade, he has a job printing office. He is one of the best book-buyers and book-sellers in the state.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements are extensively sold by Colleigh & Moore, who keep as fine a stock as can be found in any country town—also by George S. Morse in more limited variety.

Tailoring and clothing establishments are represented by Thomas S. Underwood, Nelson Sparks, C. Deitrich and George W. Lane, while many of the merchants keep ready-made clothing on hand.

Boots, Shoes, Etc., by Vernon R. Smith, Hazo Woodward and C. E. Allen.

Millinery and dress goods, by Mrs. S. G. Evans, Mrs. Mallard and Mrs. Cross.

The trade of to-day is chiefly a cash trade, whereas, before the construction of the railroad it was a system of barter, hay, grain and farm products being exchanged for the various commodities the merchants had on hand, and it was not always by any means that their stocks in trade embraced a great variety.

Manufactures.—Years ago the spinning wheel, flax wheel, and the old fashioned hand loom, were heard in almost every house and cabin in this section. "Homespun" and hand-woven fabrics were worn by all classes; and of course fulling mills were necessary, where the cloth was not only *fulled*, but *dyled*, and, as it was called, *dressed*. At one time, the town had two of these mills in successful operation, one of these being the *Going* mill—taking its name from Asahel Going—on or near the site of the furniture factory of N. H. Richardson, on Water street, and the other on or near the site of the saw-mill now owned and run by F. Smith & Co.; but the necessity for these mills has ceased, as cloths and clothing are manufactured elsewhere.

Carriages and the various vehicles for comfort and use in transportation and conveyance have been extensively manufactured here since about 1842; Harvey Adams being the first to make a specialty of this branch of business. His shops were at various times in different localities, once at the old trip hammer shop, so called, where Mathew Monahan now does business as blacksmith, again where James McCarten now works and does

a large business as blacksmith, and again, and lastly, in the building where is now Charles Howe's harness shop. Edward DuFoe at one time had a carriage and furniture shop on the premises recently owned and occupied by Hon. B. F. Whidden, but now the residence of George Van Dyke. DuFoe brought to public notice the Elliptic spring buggy; such an improvement on the old *thorough brace* wagon, that its elegance and ease was unquestioned.

Thompson Manufacturing Co..—Samuel Rines had been for many years engaged in the business of blacksmithing, had acquired some property, and was the owner of the saw-mill, which had long been a feature in the business of the town, located on the northern side of Israel's river, near where his blacksmith shop was situated; there, in connection with his son, W. M. Rines, he began the manufacture of plows and various agricultural implements. The "Rines plow" had a celebrity which was well deserved, and some of them are still doing service on the farms of Coös. In 1858 the property passed into the hands of Jared I. Williams & Co., who conducted it, with improvements in machinery and a more extensive business, until May, 1860, when Alexander and Daniel Thompson bought an interest, and the firm became Thompson, Williams & Co., making nearly all the kinds of machinery then in use. The genius and taste of Alexander Thompson added largely to the success of this establishment. (See biography.)

In 1869 an incorporated company was formed, "The Lancaster Iron Works"—which, after an existence of a year, was dissolved, the business passing into the hands of Alexander Thompson. January 9, 1873, the old machine shop was burned, and Mr. Thompson lost the results of years of labor, inventive genius, and industry. Fifteen thousand dollars was an enormous loss to the enterprising man, but he did not slacken his labor. He at once purchased the property of the defunct "Lancaster Starch Co.," on Canal street, and put up a new shop, the same year. The quality of the work done, the high character of the proprietor, and the pains taken to give satisfaction to patrons, brought a large and constantly increasing amount of orders. After conducting a prosperous business until October 19, 1874, and making the industry one of the solid institutions of Coös county, and a valuable auxiliary to the prosperity of Lancaster, Mr. Thompson admitted Kimball B. Fletcher, Jr., who had been trained into a skillful workman under Mr. Thompson's own supervision, and Frank H. Twitchell, his brother-in-law, as partners under the firm name of "Alex. Thompson & Co." This continued, after the death of Mr. Thompson, in 1882, until May 7, 1884, when the "Thompson Manufacturing Company" was formed with these members: K. B. Fletcher, Jr., F. H. Twitchell, W. T. Jones, and C. H. Balch. They do an annual business of over \$25,000, employ from eighteen to twenty workmen, with a pay-roll of about

\$1,000 a month. Practical mechanics themselves, the partners give their own services and labors to the work and maintain the high reputation of the establishment for producing excellent machinery, while their reliability and accuracy in filling orders is steadily increasing the demand for their goods. In addition to iron foundry work they are machinists and millwrights, and manufacture wood-working machinery, shafting, gearing planers, special machinery, etc., etc.

Anderson J. Marshall, who had been quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, commenced, in 1847, the construction of carriages on a rather small scale, and had built up quite a business, when, in 1852, his shops were burned; but, with a rare energy, he erected larger buildings, and with improved machinery and facilities went ahead in a work that required skill and capital and achieved a success profitable to himself, and which added largely to the interests of the town. (See biography.) His health failing, he turned over his business to his son, Antipas P. Marshall, who associated with himself Wright Chamberlain, whose connection with the firm was soon dissolved, and Hon. George R. Eaton became a partner, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of "Marshall & Eaton." Their work has a high reputation. In busy times they employ thirty men. They have received orders for their carriages from nearly every state in the Union.

Paper Mill.—At a town meeting held April 15, 1864, it was voted, "that the selectmen be, and hereby are, instructed to lease in perpetuity to K. B. Fletcher, Edmond Brown, Henry O. Kent, Jason H. Woodward, J. W. Spaulding, Charles W. Roby, Frank Smith and C. E. Allen, doing business as 'K. B. Fletcher & Co.,' or their assigns, the waters of Israel's river and its bed, and the land on both sides of the same, being the same which was granted or given to the town by the original proprietors of the town of Lancaster to the said town for the benefit of schools, viz.: Commencing at the east abutment of the upper bridge and running up Israel's river seventy six rods, and as much farther as a dam ten feet high at said terminus would flow back the water of said Israel's river, for the sum of one dollar annually for the benefit of schools in said town; and also, in consideration that said lessees shall erect, or cause to be erected, a straw board mill, or some other manufacturing of like importance to the town within a suitable time, and keep the same in operation."

The Lancaster Manufacturing Company was soon formed, and a mill built with a capacity for producing several tons of straw board a week. In 1867 S. H. LeGro became treasurer and superintendent, and was in charge until August, 1871, when H. O. Kent became treasurer, and J. H. Woodward, agent. Mr. Woodward held his office until January 1, 1879. It was not a financial success, and Mr. LeGro and Col. Kent took the mill off the stockholders' hands, and agreed to pay the indebtedness. In 1871

it was fitted to manufacture paper. Its production has been from nine to ten tons per week of wrapping and manilla paper, and gave employment to about ten men. In November, 1885, the mill was sold to T. M. Stevens, of Boston, and the business is now conducted by E. A. Booth and H. E. Stevens.

Next in importance in the manufacturing interests of the town is the furniture factory of N. H. Richardson & Son (late Richardson & Folsom), who employ from eight to ten men, and whose sales of furniture, finished and unfinished, are very extensive. Mr. Richardson came here in 1867 and purchased the property formerly owned by Oliver Baker, (one of the first who made the manufacture of bedsteads, bureaus and house furnishing goods a specialty in Lancaster). Mr. Richardson has manifested an enterprise in his business well calculated to advance the pecuniary, social, and moral interests of the community.

In speaking of the manufacture of household furniture, which of course was in accordance with the requirements of the times, we should not omit the name of Samuel Philbrook, who made bureaus, chairs, and bedsteads that did not, perhaps, rival in artistic beauty and grace those of modern times, yet still had the qualities of ease and endurance. Many of those old arm-chairs are to be seen in the houses of our people, and weary bodies recline on those bedsteads, made comfortable and happy by the beds of feathers plucked from the geese which swam and cackled in the passing brook, and the real wool blankets made from the fleece of the flocks that grazed on the neighboring hills.

Frank Smith & Co. (Frank Smith and Willie E. Bullard) employ a larger number of men and teams than any firm in town, aside from their large store—of which mention has already been made. The grist-mill, embracing all the necessary appliances for custom work, has also the means for converting a large amount of foreign grain into flour and meal. Wheat and corn is shipped in large quantities to their mills from the west, and then retailed throughout the surrounding country. Their planing-mill and hay-pressing establishment, located just east of the flouring-mill, the saw-mill on the south side of the river,—each are employed most of the time, and the amount of hay pressed, and of lumber manufactured and sent away, would have astonished the towns people of twenty years ago. The public spirit which characterizes the firm has done much to develop the resources of the town and has added to its wealth and material prosperity.

The Door, Sash, and Blind Factory of Leavitt & Hartford (Eugene Leavitt and N. E. Hartford) does an extensive business, and consequently employs a number of men.

The Carding Works of Ira E. Woodward (he being also engaged in

the manufacture of carriages) is another quite important element in the prosperity of the town.

East Lancaster.—There are several saw-mills in town, one known as the Stockwell mill, on the site of the old mill once owned and run by Major Joel Hemmenway, in the east part of the town. And let me say, that around that locality has sprung up quite a little village known as "East Lancaster," with its store (dry goods and groceries), of which George S. Stockwell is the proprietor, a shoe store, William G. Ellis, proprietor (who is also postmaster of "Grange" postoffice), three shops, and a general air of enterprise and thrift, where only a few years ago there was the solitary saw-mill, and a single dwelling house.

Other Saw-Mills.—Higher up the brook is the saw mill of John M. Whipple, who manufactures almost exclusively hard wood lumber. This mill was built by John H. Spaulding more than forty years ago, and has done a good deal of work. Shattuck & Amidon have a small water-mill on Beaver brook. John M. Clark has quite a manufactory in connection with his saw-mill, near the south line of the town, near Scott's Junction. On the Great Brook in the "Gore," is a saw-mill now run by steam, George W. Garland, proprietor, and where the immense quantities of timber on the Pliny range of hills, and in their valleys in the township of Kilkenny, is rapidly being cut into boards, etc. In 1878 D. & H. Beattie had a steam saw-mill at South Lancaster with a capacity for cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber between April and December. They made a specialty of headings for molasses hogsheads. This mill was totally destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt. Hilliard & Allen owned a steam saw-mill one mile north of the court-house, in the same year, which cut about 1,500,000 feet of lumber per annum, from logs brought down the Connecticut.

Miscellaneous.—The manufacture of potato starch was formerly extensively carried on, but the business has dwindled to merely nothing, in fact nearly faded out of existence.

At one time, sixty years ago, Benjamin Adams distilled potato whisky: the "still-house" standing opposite the house where Aaron Guernsey now lives. There were other distilleries in town, but their location is somewhat uncertain. Mr. Adams was a blacksmith, and made the best hoes, shovels, and hay forks then in use. Sylvanus Chesman, who owned a large tract of land, embracing what is now "Egypt," extending easterly up Israel's river, above the present village limits in that direction, was one of the old-time blacksmiths, who accumulated a large property. He was the builder and proprietor of the "Chesman Tavern," afterwards called the "American House." The blacksmiths of to-day are those connected with Marshall & Eaton's carriage manufactory, Riley Hosmer, James and Matthew Monahan, James and Robert McCarten.

Apothecaries, Druggists, and Physicians.—The first to set up a dis-

tinctive "apothecary shop" in town was Dr. John W. Barney, who was, for a long time, a leading physician in this county. Previous to his enterprise, drugs and medicines were retailed at the various stores, notably by Richard P. Kent, at whose establishment anything could be procured in all the range of articles needed in the community, from a grindstone to a grain of quinine.

The doctors of old times bought their medicines in bulk, and compounded them as occasion required; it was a part of the medical student's duty, who "read" with the local doctors, to make the pills, and do the other work necessary for filling the "saddle-bags" of their instructors, as they went out to visit their patients. Dr. Barney was succeeded by Edward Savage, and he in turn by Dr. Frank Colby, who associated with himself his brother, Charles F. Colby. This firm, with some changes, has carried on a very successful business to the present time, and now requires a capital and skill greater than any establishment of the kind which had preceded it in the county.

Parker J. Noyes, a native of this county, and a soldier in the late war, learned the business of pharmacist at St. Johnsbury, and came here in 1868, and purchased the plot and building where the office of James M. Rix had formerly stood, but which was burned with all the court records in 1846. Here Mr. Noyes commenced business; he has enlarged and developed it until now it is one of the leading interests in town. He employs, in the various departments of the establishment, twelve, and sometimes fifteen persons. Orders are received from many of the leading druggists and physicians of New England, and the south and west, and they are filled daily by express and mail.

Physicians.—The physicians prior to 1800 were not men of very scientific attainments; but they possessed a certain kind of skill sufficient for the times. Dr. Samuel White, the first settled physician in the Coös country, located at Newbury, Vt., in 1773, and visited Lancaster professionally in its early days. Dr. Francis Willson and a Dr. Chapman were the first settled physicians; of them much might be truthfully said in praise. In 1776 a woman afterward known as "Granny" Stalbird came from Portsmouth with the family of Col. Whipple, who settled in Jefferson, and resided with them a number of years, and was undoubtedly a most excellent nurse; but she styled herself a "doctor," and had a great reputation in certain families for the art of healing diseases. Dr. Samuel Legro was for a number of years a leading physician in town, a man of very strong natural ability and sterling worth. Many anecdotes are related of him, illustrating his sense of humor and professional skill, which will live long in the traditions of the times.

Dr. Benjamin Hunking was born in Newbury, Vt. He graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1808. He received a

commission as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and was stationed at several naval stations, and on board ship, during the War of 1812. He came to Lancaster from Portsmouth about 1815. He married Drusilla, eldest daughter of Hon. Richard C. Everett. His descendants are among the first people of Lancaster. His practice extended to the limits of the county, and he was everywhere reckoned skillful and honest in his calling. He held various offices, was postmaster a long time, and judge of probate for twenty-three years, and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens is proof of the esteem in which he was held. His death occurred in 1868, at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Eliphalet Lyman, whose ancestors were of the best lineage of New England, was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical school, and came to town in 1815. His science was unquestioned, and he immediately took a stand as one of the ablest practitioners in all Northern New Hampshire; and, in all difficult cases, whether in physic or surgery, was consulted and his opinions were of great weight. During the later years of his life, Dr. Lyman relinquished medical practice, and opened an office as justice of the peace, the lawyers esteeming him on account of his mental ability, and giving him their business. He was a prominent member of North Star Lodge, F. A. M., and was buried with the honors of the order, July, 1858.

Dr. Jacob E. Stickney was a native of Maine, came to Lancaster in 1823, married Martha, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Nye) Goss, and continued the practice of his profession until near the time of his death, which occurred in 1869. Dr. Stickney was eminently a man of good judgment and painstaking in all matters pertaining to his profession. Dr. George T. Dexter was for a short time associated with him. In 1843 Dr. John W. Barney came here from St. Johnsbury, Vt., and soon took a very high place as a skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Barney represented the old senatorial district, No. 12, in the legislature of New Hampshire, for two terms. He subsequently removed to Concord, and died there in 1883, but his remains, at his request, were brought here and buried with Masonic honors. He was one of the best informed physicians in northern New Hampshire.

Dr. James D. Folsom, now of St. Johnsbury, was for a number of years located in town and attained an enviable reputation as a skillful member of the medical fraternity.

Dr. John W. Bucknam, a grandson of Gen. Edwards Bucknam, commenced practice in town, but was appointed assistant surgeon of the "Fighting Fifth," in which he served, being promoted to surgeon, until the close of the war, when he settled at Great Falls, N. H., where he died several years ago, greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

The present medical practitioners are: Dr. Ezra Mitchell, a native of Maine, Dr. E. R. Stockwell, a native of this town, and a descendant of

Emmons Stockwell, Dr. Oscar Worthley, who was a surgeon in the 2d N. H. Vols. in the late war, and Dr. W. H. Leith, who are of the "old school" or allopathists. Drs. D. L. Jones and Frank Spooner, homeopathists, Dr. Samuel L. Wellington and A. W. Wark, dentists.

White Mountain Medical Society.—This was organized at White's Inn, Lancaster, May 17, 1820. Dr. John Willard, moderator; Dr. William Burns, of Littleton, secretary *pro tem*. The society was incorporated June 23, 1821. Dr. Eliphalet Lyman was the first permanent president. Its membership came from both sides of the Connecticut, and it has had an uninterrupted activity in usefulness.

Hotels.—*Lancaster House* is a modern structure where 150 guests can be accommodated. Gas and steam heat. N. A. Lindsey & Co., proprietors.

Williams House has accommodations for fifty guests. John N. Hopkins proprietor.

Mt. Prospect House, built on the summit of Mt. Prospect, in 1883, by W. H. Smith. Its elevation is 1,240 feet above the station, and 2,090 feet above tide water.

Hillside Cottage is a pleasant summer boarding place. W. L. Rowell, proprietor. A mineral spring of medicinal virtues has recently been discovered on the grounds.

Elm Cottage, Mrs. M. E. Hunking, proprietor, is a brick building, surrounded by magnificent trees, and has been a favorite stopping place with many for a long time. Before the Lancaster House was rebuilt it was for some time the only hotel in town.

CHAPTER XXX.

Civil List, Town Clerks, Selectmen, and Representatives—Mails, Postoffices and Postmasters—Lancaster Bank—White Mountain Bank—Lancaster National Bank—Lancaster Savings Bank—Siwooganock Savings Bank—The New Cemetery—Societies, Grand Army, Relief Corps, Etc.

T*OWN Clerks.*—1769 to 1789, Edwards Bucknam; 1790, Samuel Johnson; 1791 to 1796, Jonas Baker; 1796 to 1800, Isaac Chafee; 1800, William Lovejoy. (We cannot find any record for a long time.) 1834 to 1836, Thomas Denison; 1837, John W. Lovejoy; 1837 to 1845, Reuben L. Adams; 1845 to 1849, John S. Roby; 1849 to 1857, R. L. Adams; 1857 to 1859, David B. Allison; 1859 to 1864, R. L. Adams; 1864 to 1866, Charles E. Allen; 1866 to 1876, Edward Savage; 1877, Charles E. McIntire; 1878, John G. Crawford; 1879, George H. Emerson; 1879 to 1881, Charles E. McIntire; 1881 to 1883, Charles B. Allen; 1883 to 1886, Charles E. McIntire; 1887, Charles B. Allen.

Selectmen.—1769, David Page, Abner Osgood, George Wheeler, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam; 1770, David Page, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1771, David Page, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam; 1772, David Page, Emmons Stockwell, Daniel Cross; 1773, David Page, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell;

1774, David Page, Daniel Cross, David Page, Jr.; 1775, David Page, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1776, David Page, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1777, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam, Moses Page; 1778, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam, David Page, Jr.; 1779, Jonas Wilder, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam; 1780, Edwards Bucknam, Jonas Wilder, Emmons Stockwell; 1781, Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1782, Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1783, Edwards Bucknam, Jonas Wilder, Emmons Stockwell; 1784, Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell; 1785, Edwards Bucknam, Jonas Wilder, David Page; 1786, Edwards Bucknam, David Page, Emmons Stockwell; 1787, Edwards Bucknam, Jonas Wilder, Samuel Johnson; 1788, Col. Jonas Wilder, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell, Samuel Johnson, Jonas Baker; 1789, Edwards Bucknam, Capt. John Weeks, Col. Jonas Wilder; 1790, Edwards Bucknam, Emmons Stockwell, Francis Willson; 1791, Emmons Stockwell, Edwards Bucknam, Francis Willson; 1792, Emmons Stockwell, John Weeks, Jeremiah Willcox; 1793, John Weeks, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Willcox; 1794, Jonathan Cram, John Rosbrook, Titus O. Brown; 1795, John Rosbrook, David Page, Dennis Stanley; 1796, Joseph Farnham, Stephen Willson; 1797, Richard C. Everett, Titus O. Brown, Nathaniel White; 1798, Stephen Willson, Nathaniel White, Titus O. Brown; 1799, Stephen Willson, Nathaniel White, Titus O. Brown; 1800, David Page, Joseph Wilder, Levi Willard; 1801, David Page, Benjamin Twombly, Jr., William Bruce; 1802, William Bruce, A. N. Brackett, Sylvanus Chapman, Levi Willard; 1803, —; 1804, Adino N. Brackett, Richard Eastman, Elias Chapman; 1805, Adino N. Brackett, Richard Eastman, Elias Chapman; 1806, Adino N. Brackett, Richard Eastman, Nathaniel White; 1807, Adino N. Brackett, Nathaniel White, Richard Eastman; 1808, Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks, Benjamin Boardman; 1809, A. N. Brackett, Richard Eastman, Jonas Baker; 1810, Richard Eastman, John W. Weeks, Uriel Rosbrook; 1811, Richard Eastman, John W. Weeks; 1812, Richard Eastman, Ebenezer Twombly; 1813, Richard Eastman, Benjamin Boardman, Reuben W. Freeman; 1814, Stephen Willson, Abiel Lovejoy, Sylvanus Chesman; 1815, Adino N. Brackett, Abiel Lovejoy, Richard Eastman; 1816, Richard Eastman, William Lovejoy, John Aspenwall; 1817, Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks; 1818, Adino N. Brackett; 1819, Adino N. Brackett, Richard Eastman, John W. Weeks; 1820, Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks, Richard Eastman; 1821, Richard Eastman, Sylvanus Chesman, Joel Hemenway; 1822, Richard Eastman, J. W. Weeks; 1823, John W. Weeks, William Lovejoy, Joel Hemenway; 1824, John W. Weeks, William Lovejoy, Nathaniel Goss; 1825, John W. Weeks, Nathaniel Goss, Samuel White; 1826, Richard Eastman, Ephraim Cross; 1827, Nathaniel Goss, John H. White, Ephraim Cross; 1828, William Lovejoy, Edward C. Spaulding, Benjamin Stephenson; 1829, Ephraim Cross, Richard Eastman; 1830, John H. White, Reuben Stephenson; 1831, Richard Eastman, Reuben Stephenson, Ephraim Cross; 1832, Reuben Stephenson, Amos Legro, John Smith; 1833, John H. White, Adino N. Brackett, Richard Eastman; 1834, John W. Weeks, Abiel Lovejoy, Reuben Stephenson; 1835, Reuben Stephenson, John H. White, Elijah D. Twombly; 1836, Reuben Stephenson, Elijah Twombly, Harvey Adams; 1837, Solomon Hemenway, Reuben Stephenson, Harvey Adams; 1838, John H. White, Harvey Adams, William Holkens; 1839, Reuben Stephenson, Harvey Adams, Edwin F. Eastman; 1840, Reuben Stephenson, William D. Spaulding, Barton G. Towne; 1841, William D. Spaulding, Barton G. Towne, Richard Eastman; 1842, Reuben Stephenson, William Lovejoy, William Holkins; 1843, Reuben Stephenson, John W. Hodgdon, William Lovejoy; 1844, Adino N. Brackett, Samuel McIntire, John W. Hodgdon; 1845, Barton G. Towne, Samuel McIntire, James W. Weeks; 1846, Reuben Stephenson, James Marden, Fielding Smith; 1847, Reuben Stephenson, James Marden, Edward B. McIntire; 1848, James W. Weeks, Edward B. McIntire, Barton G. Towne; 1849, Reuben L. Adams, William R. Stockwell, James McIntire; 1850, John H. White, John W. Hodgdon, Joseph B. Moore; 1851, George Alexander, William R. Stockwell, Joseph B. Moore; 1852, Seth Savage, Silas McIntire, Hiram Twitchell; 1853, Seth Savage, William S. Clark, John W. Hodgdon; 1854, Seth Savage, William S. Clark, (till August), James Legro, William R. Stockwell, (from August 26); 1855, Seth Savage, James Legro, Seth Adams; 1856, Charles Plaisted, William A. White, Seth Adams; 1857, Charles Plaisted, William A. White, Freedom M. Rhodes; 1858, F. M. Rhodes, William D. Weeks, Hiram Savage; 1859, William D. Weeks, Hiram Savage, S. H. Legro; 1860, S. H. Legro, William F. Smith, Charles B. Allen; 1861, William F. Smith, Charles B. Allen, James W. Weeks; 1862, S. H. Legro, Edward Spaulding, Horace F. Holton; 1863, E. Spaulding, H. F. Holton, Horace Whitcomb; 1864, Seth Savage, Joseph B. Moore, Fielding Smith; 1865, Samuel H. Legro, Jason W. Savage, Charles B. Allen; 1866, S. H. Legro, J. W. Weeks, C. B. Allen; 1867, S. H. Legro, J. W. Weeks, C. B. Allen; 1868, S. H. Legro, C. B. Allen, Jason W. Savage; 1869, S. H. Legro, J. W. Weeks, C. B. Allen; 1870, S. H. Legro, J. W. Weeks, Hiram Savage; 1871, S. H. Legro, J. W. Weeks, H. Savage; 1872, Seth Savage, Charles S. Hodgdon, William J. Harriman; 1873, Seth Savage, Barton G. Towne, Edward Emerson; 1874, William Clough, Francis Kelburn, E. Emerson; 1875, Seth Savage, Barton G. Towne, Philip Hartley; 1876, Seth Savage, Philip Hartley, Thomas S. Ellis; 1877, Samuel H. Legro, Roswell W. Chesman, John Daley; 1878, S. H. Legro, R. W. Chesman, John Daley; 1879, S. H. Legro, R. W. Chesman, John Daley; 1880, Roswell W. Chesman, Edward Spaulding, Isaac W. Hopkinson; 1881, Edward Spaulding, Erastus V. Cobleigh, Sylvanus R. Chesman; 1882, E. Spaulding, E. V. Cobleigh, Jonas Powers; 1883, Samuel H. Legro, John M. Clark, Daniel Trueland; 1884, S. H. Legro, J. M. Clark, Daniel True-

land; 1885, S. H. Legro, James Bain, Charles C. Noyes; 1886, S. H. Legro, James Bain, Charles C. Noyes; 1887, Edward Spaulding, H. J. Guernsey, W. E. Bullard.

Representatives.—(See Early Representatives in County Chapter, page 200.) 1801, Richard C. Everett; 1802, Richard C. Everett; 1807, William Lovejoy; 1809, Willam Lovejoy; 1811, William Lovejoy; 1813, Adino N. Brackett; 1815, Adino N. Brackett; 1817, Adino N. Brackett; 1818, Richard Eastman; 1819, Adino N. Brackett; 1820, Richard Eastman; 1821, Adino N. Brackett; 1822, Adino N. Brackett; 1823, John Wilson; 1824, John Wilson; 1825, John Wilson; 1826, Richard Eastman; 1827, Richard Eastman; 1828, Adino N. Brackett; 1829, Richard Eastman; 1830, J. W. Williams; 1831, J. W. Williams; 1832, Richard Eastman; 1833, Richard Eastman; 1834, Richard Eastman; 1836, J. W. Williams; 1837, Adino N. Brackett; 1838, Richard Eastman; 1839, John S. Wells; 1840, John S. Wells; 1841, John S. Wells; 1842, John S. Wells; 1843, no choice; 1844, William D. Weeks; 1845, Harvey Adams; 1846, Harvey Adams; 1847, James M. Rix; 1848, James M. Rix; 1849, Benjamin F. Whidden; 1850, Benjamin F. Whidden; 1851, no choice; 1852, George A. Cossitt; 1853, Royal Joyslin; 1854, Jacob Benton; 1855, Jacob Benton, Edward Brown; 1856, Jacob Benton, Edward Brown; 1857, John M. Whipple, Jacob E. Stickney; 1858, John M. Whipple, Jacob E. Stickney; 1859, George C. Williams, Seth Savage; 1860, George C. Williams, Seth Savage; 1861, no choice; 1862, Moody P. Marshall, Henry O. Kent; 1863, M. P. Marshall, Samuel H. Legro; 1864, S. H. Legro, James D. Folsom; 1865, William F. Smith, Edward Spaulding; 1866, no choice; 1867, Benjamin F. Whidden, Charles Plaisted; 1868, H. O. Kent, Ossian Ray; 1869, H. O. Kent, Ossian Ray; 1870, no choice; 1871, Benjamin F. Hunking, James Legro; 1872, John W. Spaulding, Seneca B. Congdon; 1873, J. W. Spaulding, S. B. Congdon; 1874, George S. Stockwell, Edward Savage; 1875, John E. Dimick, James McCarten; 1876, J. E. Dimick, James McCarten; 1877, George S. Stockwell, Francis Kelburn; 1878-80, George S. Stockwell, Francis Kelburn; 1880-82, Chester B. Jordan, James Monahan; 1882-84, Henry O. Kent, William S. Ladd; 1884-86, Frank Smith, Matthew Monahan; 1886-87, Charles A. Cleaveland, Robert McCarten.

Mails, Postoffices and Postmasters.—The first we can ascertain concerning the mail service is that Stephen Wilson was postmaster in 1803, and that the mail was carried to and from Haverhill at that time once a week on horseback. Col. Wilson was succeeded in 1807 by Abraham Hinds. In 1812 Samuel A. Pearson was appointed and held the office until 1829. In 1825 the mail was carried semi weekly to Haverhill on a two-horse wagon, weekly to Colebrook on a one-horse wagon, weekly to Bethel, Me., and to Waterford, Vt., on horseback. From an article written by James S. Brackett for the *Lancaster Gazette* in 1885, we quote:—

“Fifty years ago the mail was brought from Haverhill in a barouche drawn by two horses. The barouche was succeeded by the more pretentious and elegant coach drawn by four horses, and the Jehu who handled the ‘ribbons’ and with mighty flourish and crack of whip reined in the fiery steeds at the postoffice door, and with pride and pomp whirled his panting, foaming team around to the hotel, where, with politeness and dignity, he handed down the passengers, was the envy of all the boys who stood agape and witnessed the wonderful feat.

“Those were days of simplicity in the country towns, and the arrival and departure of the mail three times in each week were occasions of moment. Some anxious hearts were in waiting to hear from absent friends or the news from distant places, but there was no rush to the ‘delivery’ as now; the postmaster took with care the letters and papers from the mail-bag, and called the name of each person who had the fortune to receive a letter or package, and if the person were present it was handed out to him; if not, the package was put into a drawer or laid upon a shelf

or table to await the time it should be called for. After a while it was found convenient to have letter 'pigeon holes' constructed and arranged alphabetically that time might be saved in looking over the accumulation, as a paper or letter might be required. Postage was not prepaid as nowadays, but the postmaster charged the amount due on a package to the receiver, if he was known and able to pay his debts, and once a quarter presented his bill. If the receiver was a stranger or an impecunious individual the postage was required before delivery.

"Dr. Benjamin Hunking was the first postmaster whom I remember, succeeding Samuel A. Pearson in 1829. Dr. Hunking was an earnest and consistent Jacksonian Democrat, and for that reason was appointed to the office of postmaster. For several years the office was kept in the house where he lived, now 'Elm Cottage.' The mail matter was so limited in supply that the little closet in his sitting room sufficed for the reception of all that came and went, and when a letter was called for, the doctor, and in his absence, any member of the family, would go to that small closet, look over the letters and papers and hand out the required package. The doctor, owing to professional and other business, soon, however, appointed as his deputy Reuben L. Adams, a man well and favorably known in this vicinity; whereupon the office was moved down street, and kept for a while in a little room of the house built by Harvey Adams, which afterward became the property of Presbury West, and is now owned and occupied by Nelson Sparks. In 1842 Dr. Hunking resigned, 'rather,' he said, 'than to be removed from office,' and the appointment of Mr. Adams was secured.

"When Gen. Taylor became president, Robert Sawyer, being a Whig, and quite ardent in his political faith, was given the office. It was at that time considered quite singular that a man who had become so recently a resident of the town should receive the appointment, but Mr. Sawyer discharged his duties to the general satisfaction of the citizens. Of course when Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire's favorite son, assumed the administration, Mr. Sawyer stepped 'down and out,' and Harvey Adams, who had always been a Democrat, a native of the town, and a very respectable citizen, succeeded to the office of postmaster. An office was fixed up in what is now the Shannon building, and was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Darling. James A. Smith having rendered important services to the party was next made postmaster and performed its duties well.

"Royal Joyclin, an old time Whig, who had long resided in town and been identified with its interests, and a man of sterling integrity, was appointed postmaster under President Lincoln. It was fitting that such a man should at last receive recognition, for he was a gentleman, honest in his convictions and honest in his business transactions. Mr. Oliver Nutter, who had been in town but a few years, a Republican, was appointed in

place of Mr. Joyslin; was succeeded by John W. Spaulding, and he by Charles E. Allen."

In October, 1886, Charles E. McIntire was made postmaster, and celebrated his accession to the position by fitting up an elegant office commensurate to the demands of the times. "South Lancaster" office was established in 1886; the postmaster is E. A. Steele. "Grange" office, at East Lancaster, was created in the latter part of 1886, with William G. Ellis, postmaster. "Scott's" postoffice is at present in Lancaster, kept at the residence of J. M. Clark, postmaster.

The Lancaster Bank was incorporated in 1833 with John H. White, president, and Royal Joyslin, cashier. In a very short time Mr. Joyslin became president and held the office until the winding up the affairs in 1855. R. P. Kent succeeded him as cashier and retained the office until 1843, when George A. Cossit came in and acted until the bank went out of existence. The capital was \$50,000. The stock was entirely lost by the failure of debtors of the bank. The charter expired and the bank closed in 1855. The incorporators were the solid men of that day, among them being David Burnside, Benjamin and Turner Stephenson, Ephraim Cross, Warren Porter.

The White Mountain Bank was formed in 1852 with a capital of \$50,000, and these officers: President, James B. Sumner; cashier, G. C. Williams; directors, J. B. Sumner, Barton G. Towne, James W. Weeks, E. C. Spaulding, Oliver B. Howe, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., Moses Woodward. It was largely patronized, did a fine business and declared good dividends for some years. Gov. J. W. Williams became president in 1858, and was succeeded at his death, in 1864, by William Burns. J. I. Williams soon was chosen cashier, and in redeeming the notes to close up the affairs of the bank, it was discovered that there had been an over issue of notes amounting to \$53,000, and the former cashier, who had left the country, carried away \$40,000 more of the funds. All the stock was lost, but all the obligations were paid. William Burns, J. I. Williams, J. W. Weeks and Barton G. Towne gave their skill to the settlement. John Farr, of Littleton, was receiver, and the bank was closed by the directors paying their pro-rata amount of the indebtedness. J. I. Williams paid on all the stock held by his father and brother, and the whole estate of the Governor was swallowed up in the wreck.

The Lancaster National Bank was incorporated in 1881 with a capital of \$125,000 and commenced business in its present location in 1882 with George R. Eaton, president; Everett Fletcher, vice-president; Frank D. Hutchins, cashier; board of directors: Ossian Ray, George R. Eaton, William Clough, C. B. Jordan, A. J. Marshall, Everett Fletcher, *Lancaster*; Seneca S. Merrill, *Colebrook*; R. H. Porter, H. O. Coolidge, *Keene*.

As it is in very able financial hands, and the only bank in the Connec-

ticut Valley north of Littleton, it ranks high among the banks of the state, and does an unusually large and prosperous business. Its officers are gentlemen of extensive acquaintance and well known as business men of high order. Lancaster can well be proud of its national bank. It has now no vice-president, and the president and cashier first chosen still hold office. The present directors are: George R. Eaton, William Clough, F. D. Hutchins, Burleigh Roberts, William S. Ladd, George M. Stevens, Irving W. Drew. The surplus is \$12,500.

Lancaster Savings Bank.—This solid institution occupies a prominent position. Its formation was due to Col. Henry O. Kent. While bank commissioner he became convinced that a savings bank in Lancaster would be both useful and profitable, and through his efforts the legislature was petitioned for a charter in 1868. The charter was granted and the bank organized July 29, 1868, as "The Savings Bank of the County of Coös." It has occupied its location in the Kent building from that time. The original trustees were H. A. Fletcher, R. P. Kent, A. J. Marshall, B. F. Whidden, Edmund Brown, S. H. LeGro, J. I. Williams, LaF. Moore, C. W. Smith, E. Savage and E. V. Cobleigh. J. W. Weeks, William Burns, Hosea Gray, A. Guernsey, J. H. Hopkinson, and J. H. Woodward became trustees in 1876. In 1883 the name was changed to "Lancaster Savings Bank," and we find among the trustees of this year George P. Rowell and Charles L. Griswold. The president first chosen was Hiram A. Fletcher, Esq., a man of great business ability, caution and integrity. The second president was Anderson J. Marshall, who was greatly interested in this bank. The third and present president, James W. Weeks, is noted for his sagacity in the management of financial trusts. Col. Kent, the treasurer from organization, has, also, a high rank as a financier. The management has always been of the most conservative character. Absolute safety, so far as human foresight can secure it, has always been regarded as a prerequisite of a loan. Its securities are varied, well selected and desirable. Its depositors are scattered not only through Coös county, but over a much larger area, and the great increase in deposits shows the public confidence in its management. July 1, 1887, the bank had assets amounting to \$369,406.28, a gain during the last year of \$69,023.55. The guaranty fund and surplus, also belonging to the depositors, was \$13,353.11. The officers now are J. W. Weeks, president; H. O. Kent, treasurer; S. H. LeGro, assistant treasurer; Frances E. LeGro, teller; H. O. Kent, S. H. LeGro, E. V. Cobleigh, Ezra Mitchell, Jr., J. W. Weeks, Parker J. Noyes, E. R. Kent, George S. Stockwell, James H. Curtis, trustees.

The Siwooganoock Guaranty Savings Bank was organized in 1887 with the following officers: William S. Ladd, president; F. D. Hutchins, treasurer. Trustees: George R. Eaton, William S. Ladd, William Clough, C. B. Jordan, Everett Fletcher, Charles A. Bailey, F. D. Hutchins. Incor-

porators: William S. Ladd, Chester B. Jordan, Irving W. Drew, George VanDyke, William Clough, Frank P. Brown, Charles T. McNally, Jason H. Dudley, Ossian Ray, William R. Danforth, George M. Stevens, Charles A. Cleaveland, Benjamin C. Garland, William F. Dodge, Bert A. Taylor, D. H. Beattie, George R. Eaton, Frank D. Hutchins, Everett Fletcher, Burleigh Roberts, Charles A. Bailey, Alexander M. Beattie, James I. Parsons, Alfred R. Evans, Fred N. Day, John C. Pattee, E. W. Scribner, Robert McCarten, Sylvester Cole, L. T. Hazen, Samuel E. Paine.

The New Cemetery.—At the annual town meeting, March, 1868, there was considered to be a pressing and immediate demand for a new place of interment. “The old yard was declared to be full,” and it was understood that subsequent burial therein (except in family lots) would be interdicted; and haste was urged in preparing new grounds for occupancy. The subject was referred to a committee of three, who were authorized to receive proposals, and report at the November election. This committee reported a site on the Holton farm, and the selectmen were instructed to appoint a committee of five “to examine relative to a cemetery plot.” This last committee made their report at a special meeting July 17, 1869, on which was based a warrant calling another meeting September 18, 1869, “to see if the town will vote to purchase a new cemetery, and raise money for the payment of the same, and, also, appoint a committee to select a suitable place for a cemetery, purchase, and take a deed of it in the name of the Town, and be authorized to prepare the same in a suitable manner.” At this meeting the committee, consisting of B. F. Whidden, H. O. Kent, W. F. Smith, E. D. Stockwell, submitted, through their chairman, Mr. Whidden, a report recommending the purchase of nineteen acres east of Summer street, of B. F. Hunking and Sallie E. Burnside. The report was unanimously adopted. It was then voted that a committee of three be appointed by the selectmen to purchase this land, and to properly fence the same, and that the committee be entrusted with the laying out of lots, avenues, and foot-paths, planting of trees and shrubbery, etc., etc.; also, that they be authorized to manage and control the cemetery. The selectmen appointed as this committee B. F. Whidden, H. O. Kent, and K. B. Fletcher. In the spring and summer of 1870, they surrounded the whole cemetery lot with a picket fence, erected gateways, made the roads, graded and laid out the level portion of the ground for immediate use. In 1870 and 1871 the grounds were well graded, stumps and stones removed, roads and avenues constructed, lots laid out and numbered, fences, gateways and approaches completed. Mr. Fletcher declined to act soon after his appointment, and Mr. Whidden and Col. Kent, for twelve years conducted the affairs of the cemetery, resigning their position March 8, 1881. To their faithful services Lancaster is much indebted for the beautiful and artistic appearance of this “city of the dead.”

W. E. Bullard, J. I. Williams, and George U. Kent were appointed a cemetery committee March 19, 1881. The present committee is C. E. McIntire and C. A. Howe.

Masonry.—(See "Masonry in Coös," page 139.) We are indebted for this valuable chapter to the enterprise of Brother I. W. Quimby, of the *Lancaster Gazette*, for which journal he personally prepared the histories of the Masonic bodies of this town, and secured those of the lodges of Gorham and Whitefield, and the early history of that at Colebrook. Herewith we acknowledge the many other courtesies received from him.

Olive Branch Chapter, order of the Eastern Star, Adoptive Masonry, was instituted in Lancaster March 16, 1870, with these members: Ann I. Savage, Ruth A. Hovey, Helen Cherry, Martha A. Rowell, Richard Hovey, Abner Thompson, Philo S. Cherry, Ellen E. Cobleigh, Sarah B. Cleaveland, Martha J. Thompson, Edward Savage, Erastus V. Cobleigh, Charles A. Cleaveland, William L. Rowell; and these officers: Edward Savage, W. P.; Ann I. Savage, W. M.; Ellen E. Cobleigh, A. M.; Martha J. Thompson, Treas.; Helen Cherry, Sec'y; Sarah B. Cleaveland, C.; Ruth A. Hovey, A. C. The first public installation of officers was January 26, 1877. The degrees have been conferred on one hundred and thirty-seven, and there are now seventy-five resident members. The Worthy Patrons have been Edward Savage, H. H. Porter, Frank Peabody, Dan Lee Jones, Edward R. Kent, Eugene Leavitt. The Worthy Matrons have been Ann I. Savage, Ellen E. Cobleigh, Eliza M. Spaulding, Emma F. M. Jones, Martha A. Corning, Grace Whitecomb, Hattie Smith.

Old Fellowship.—About 1850 a number of lovers and members of this order, among them several civil engineers on the line of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R., organized the old White Mountain Lodge, which did a good work for some years, but finally died out. But few of its members are now alive, among them are William Heywood and John Lindsey.

Coös Lodge, No. 25, has been in existence for some years, but we have vainly endeavored to obtain its history.

Col. E. E. Cross Post, G. A. R., No. 16.—A charter for the post was received from the State Encampment, January 16, 1869, and an organization perfected; but for some reason, after a few years the charter was returned, and the organization ceased to exist, and as the records are lost it is impossible to give its history for the time it had a being. November 1, 1878, the present post was organized under a new charter (with the same name and number as the old post). The charter members were: William G. Ellis, Solon L. Simonds, H. D. F. Young, E. W. Wyman, B. T. Olcott, Parker J. Noyes, H. S. Hilliard, Thomas S. Ellis, H. O. Kent, L. H. Parker, Ira E. Woodward, Thomas Sweetser, A. A. Dow, Charles E. McIntire, Richard Fletcher, J. I. Williams, H. Richardson, G. E. Chandler, E. A.

Rhodes, Zeb Twitchell, G. H. Emerson, F. H. Perkins, J. M. Morse, J. G. Sutton, R. M. J. Grant and George W. Morgan.

The first officers elected and installed under this charter were Thomas S. Ellis, Commander; P. J. Noyes, S. V. Com.; B. T. Olcott, J. V. Com.; E. A. Rhodes, Adjutant; Ira E. Woodward, Quarter Master; R. M. J. Grant, Chaplain; William G. Ellis, Officer of Day; F. H. Perkins, Officer of Guard; S. L. Simonds, Sergt.-Major; George E. Chandler, Q. M. Sergt. No Surgeon appointed or installed.

The post very soon mustered into its ranks a good many veterans of the war, and its success was assured. A special feature of the principles of the order has been developed in the fact that the post has done a great deal to help needy and destitute comrades and their families.

Memorial Day has been observed in a fitting manner on its occurrence each year, the occasion calling out not only the members of the post, and old soldiers not connected with the order, but people of the town and towns surrounding in very large numbers. Some of the best known men in the country and participants in the conflicts of the war, have given their experiences, and still spoken words of cheer and hope for an undivided country, and good will to all. The Commanders of the post since its organization have been: Thomas S. Ellis, from November 1, 1878, to January 1881; Henry O. Kent, from January 1881 to January 1882. (Re-elected but declined second term.) Levi H. Parker, from January 1882 to January 1883; Jared I. Williams, from January 1883 to January 1884; Parker J. Noyes, from January 1884 to January 1885; Thomas Sweetser, from January 1885 to January 1886; Samuel L. Wellington, from January 1886 to January 1887. The officers for 1887 are: S. L. Wellington, Commander; I. E. Woodward, S. V. Com.; W. W. Hendrick, J. V. Com.; J. S. Brackett, Adjutant; J. I. Williams, Quarter Master; Oscar Worthley, M. D., Surgeon; George R. Bush, Chaplain; L. H. Parker, Officer of Day; George W. Morgan, Officer of Guard; Joseph B. Cloudman, Sergeant Major; David Legro, Q. M. Sergeant.

The post is entitled to four delegates to the State Encampment. It has a relief committee of great efficiency, which looks after the wants of deserving comrades and their families. It now ranks with the best Post in this department of the G. A. R., has a membership of one hundred and three in good standing; the whole number of mustered members having been one hundred and twenty-nine, twenty-six having died, been demitted, or dropped from the rolls. It is a matter of pride with our people that the veterans of the war are so earnest and enthusiastic in the great work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Col. E. E. Cross Women's Relief Corps, No. 39, was organized September 21, 1886, with a membership of twenty-one. The organization was effected by the choice and installation of the following named officers, viz.: presi-

dent, Mrs. Persis F. Chase; first vice president, Mrs. Clara L. Noyes; second vice president, Mrs. Sarah W. Brown; secretary, Miss May M. Wyman; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Sweetser; chaplain, Mrs. Bernice Kent; conductor, Miss Carrie Smith; assistant conductor, Mrs. Josephine A. Bailey; assistant secretary, Mrs. Ella Carter; assistant treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Cram; Mrs. Addie M. Hughes, of Ashland, inspector of the department, acting as installing officer. The membership at the time, all being charter members, was twenty-one. At the meeting requiring the election of officers of the Corps for the full term of one year from the 8th day of January, 1887, the officers were re-elected with the exception of the treasurer, Mrs. Sweetser, and the chaplain, Mrs. Kent, who declined re-election. Those officers were succeeded by Mrs. Clara J. Tuell, as treasurer, and Mrs. A. M. Wyman, as chaplain, and on the 8th of January, 1887, they were installed by Mrs. Hughes, the Corps showing then a membership of thirty-five.

Fire Department.—LaFayette Engine Co., No. 1, meetings last Saturday of each month. Etna Engine Co., No. 2, meetings first Saturday evening in the month. E. R. Kent Hose Co., No. 1, meetings first Monday of each month.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Brief Personal Sketches — Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN *Emmons Stockwell*, was a man of remarkable courage, and it seems the Indians who were his neighbors both feared and loved him. But what is most remarkable in the history of this couple is their numerous progeny. Emmons and Ruth Stockwell lived together fifty-five years. At the time of her decease their descendants were known to be about two hundred, one hundred and eighty of whom are supposed to be living. Their children were fifteen in number, and no death occurred in the family until the youngest was more than twenty years of age. Their grandchildren numbered ninety-two, and great-grandchildren ninety. Captain Stockwell died November, 1819, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Stockwell died March 21, 1828.

Edwards Bucknam, born at Athol, Mass., June 21, 1741, was a resident of Lancaster in 1764, and became a prominent and leading man. He married Susannah Page, and settled at the mouth of Beaver brook. Their daughter Eunice was the first white female child born in Lancaster. "Mr. Bucknam was a man of unbounded hospitality and usefulness, was a dead

shot with his 'smooth bore,' could draw teeth, 'let blood,' perform the duties of priest in marrying, was one of the most skillful and accurate surveyors in the state, was proprietors' and town clerk (his house and records were destroyed by fire in 1772). He became general of the militia: surveyed for towns and people in all quarters; wrote deeds, tried causes, drafted agreements, etc., etc." He died March 9, 1813.

Lieut. Dennis Stanley came, with Col. Whipple, from Kittery, Me., to Dartmouth (Jefferson). He was a tanner by trade and commenced business there, but moved to Lancaster, prior to 1776, where he married Sarah Bishop, from Boscawen, N. H. They had a large family of children, whose descendants are most respectable people. He followed his vocation till his death, which occurred in 1813. He owned the best farm north of Haverhill. It contained 650 acres, and now belongs to Capt. A. M. Beattie. The house still retains its shape and size as when he occupied it, and was the resort, and almost the home, of the halt, the lame, and the blind. As can be seen to-day, the house could almost quarter a regiment. Like all others, when in want of fresh meat, Lieut. Stanley hunted the moose, whose nearest feeding ground was Cherry pond. Many of the skins of the moose killed in this section found their way into his tan-vats, and made valuable material for clothing. He was a man of fair education, of strong mental power, prominent in town affairs and liberal in his views. His house was a place where the early Methodists—Rosebrook, Crawford, Reeves and others—held their meetings, although neither he nor his family were of that denomination. Mrs. Stanley died January 11, 1849, aged eighty-seven years. She had resided in Lancaster more than seventy years.

Major Jonas Wilder came here about 1778, from Templeton, Massachusetts. He purchased a square mile of land extending from the "Holton House" to Israel's river. He built the house in Lancaster now (1887) occupied by Horace Holton, and also erected the first grist and saw-mill here. He was on a committee to select a public burial ground, in March, 1779, and presented the mound known as the "old grave-yard" to be used for that purpose. Mr. Wilder was enterprising and public-spirited, entering with his whole heart into any movement tending to the good of the community. He died in 1810, at the age of seventy eight. In the "old grave-yard" is a handsome white granite monument, erected to his memory in 1885.

Joseph Brackett was a lieutenant in the minute-men in the time of the Revolution, and was called to the defense of Portsmouth when an attack was apprehended from the royal troops. In 1787 he purchased two rights of land in Lancaster, about 640 acres. In March, 1788, he mounted his horse and started from Lee, N. H., for Lancaster. Arriving at Bartlett, he learned that the road through the Notch was impassable for his

horse. The next morning, finding a snow-shoe track which led to Dartmouth (Jefferson), he shouldered his saddle-bags and proceeded on foot, and alone, through the Notch to Col. Whipple's, a distance of thirty-one miles; from there, where he had comfortable accommodations for the night, he easily reached Capt. Weeks's house, the distance being twelve miles. At that time there was only one house between Obed Hall's in Bartlett, and Col. Whipple's in Jefferson; that occupied the site now known as the Fabyan House. During the summer Mr. Brackett cleared a few acres, built a log house and returned in the fall to Lee. On the 20th of January, 1789, he set out on his upward journey of 130 miles, with his family, one ox-team, a few cows and sheep; after eleven days of travel they reached their home in the then wilderness of Lancaster. Joseph Brackett was a man of genial humor and vivacity, which endeared him to many friends. He was for many years a deacon in the church. He died April 5, 1813.

Adino Nye Brackett, son of Lieut. Joseph and Mary (Weeks) Brackett, was born in Lee, N. H., in 1777, came to Lancaster in 1789, and married Mary W. Weeks in 1807. They had six children, of whom two are now living, Adino Nye and James Spaulding. In 1800 he was elected hog reeve, highway surveyor and tything-man. In 1803, chosen selectman, which office he held for seven years; representative in 1814 and at various subsequent dates; was clerk of the superior court, and one of the most valuable and useful citizens. He possessed an open and frank disposition, was accurate and prompt in the discharge of all duties. Professional men sought his society for his extensive and varied knowledge, gathered largely by long years of steady and continuous reading, and close and scientific observation of nature. He was a great lover of history. He was an accurate and reliable surveyor, and became thoroughly conversant with the White Mountains and vicinity, and established by actual survey the altitudes of the various mountain heights.

Mr. Brackett was a man of commanding appearance and a gentleman by nature, and was held in the very highest estimation by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. Whatever tended to elevate and improve society and enlighten the people, found in Adino N. Brackett an ardent, consistent and faithful friend. He was a graphic writer and speaker, and contributed much of value to the literature of the day. He died in 1847. Adino Nye is a physician in Virginia. James Spaulding Brackett inherited many traits from his father and is a ready writer, and interested in historical research.

Titus Olcott Brown, born in Tolland, Conn., August 25, 1764, after his marriage settled in Lancaster. He engaged in the hotel and transportation business, and was the first person to carry the produce of Upper Coös through the Notch of the White Mountains to Portland. He afterwards

moved to Bartlett, and was an inn-keeper at Gray Corner. In 1833 he went to Norway, Me., and kept a hotel until 1842. He resided in Norway until his death, in 1855. His son, J. B. Brown, born in Lancaster, was for many years a leading business man in Portland, one of the principal movers in establishing and constructing the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., and in creating the Berlin Mills Company.

Col. Stephen Wilson had a clearing and a log hut on the interval near the present village, as early as 1786. He kept hotel in many towns of Coös county; he was also a veteran stage proprietor, and even after he was seventy years of age acted as a mail carrier, and for many years did the freighting for Lancaster, via the White Mountain Notch, with Carlos Page for wagon master. Mr. Wilson was an active, kindly and genial man. He died in Northumberland, N. H., May 6, 1869.

James Perkins came before 1800, married Lucy, daughter of Major Jonas Wilder, and lived in the first house built on the "common," near the old meeting-house. He traded this place to his brother Daniel, who moved from Wakefield to Lancaster in 1805, and returned to Dover. Daniel Perkins was a native of Dover, and was a tailor here for many years. His daughter Adeline married Allen Smith, who was a drummer in the War of 1812. After the war Mr. Smith started a saddler's and harnessmaker's shop in Lancaster, which, with his house, was located on the lot where the Hopkinson stone house stands. In 1836 he bought the place where, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, his venerable widow, graceful and interesting, now resides. His shop was where George W. Lane's clothing store is now, and here, for over thirty years, he carried on a constant business. He was a native of Hanover, N. H., a valued member of North Star Lodge of Masons, a steward, and class-leader of the Methodist church, to which both he and his wife belonged for many years. He died in 1873, aged eighty-two. Among their ten children were William and James A., so long business men of Lancaster. The latter is probably the oldest merchant now in actual trade in the county. (See merchants.)

Major Moses White was a man of more than ordinary gifts and culture, and a model business man. During the Revolution he was actively a participant, and for quite a period served on the staff of Gen. Moses Hazen. His business abilities rendered him of use to his uncle in his extensive operations, and his counsel and active interference were often required in untangling complications. The Lancaster lands of Gen. Hazen became the property of Major White under the will of the General; but in such an involved condition as to require years of time, much expense and litigation before they were cleared. Major White became a resident of Lancaster in 1815. He was from Rutland, Mass., a merchant, and in the language of those who remember him, "a most courtly, and aristocratic gentleman."

John H. White, son of Moses White, was register of deeds for several years, sheriff ten successive years, an influential member of Gov. Page's Council; at one time a candidate for governor. He was for years a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum. Honorable and true in all relations. He filled all local town offices with marked ability and was one of the foremost in every public enterprise.

Royal Jagslin came to Lancaster from Bath in June, 1825, and was in trade from that time, alone, and with partners, until 1867, when he sold his store building to Porter Brothers, and closed out his goods by auction. He was a typical old-style country merchant, and was the leading business man for many years, and quite successful; but he could not adapt himself to the changes of business methods in later years, and he gradually lost his customers, and when he died had little property. He always held the confidence and esteem of the people as a thoroughly honest man. He died July 16, 1880, in his eighty-fifth year.

Col. Ephraim Cross was, during a long life, a prominent man in Northern New Hampshire, holding offices of honor and trust—town, county, state and national. He was always a leader in society, a kind neighbor, a genial companion and warm friend. He died in 1876.

Seth Savage, born in Lancaster, January 27, 1807, died August 4, 1883. He married Martha Spaulding. Of their children, nine attained maturity: Edward, Hubbard, Sarah (Mrs. Alden Lewis), Lucy (Mrs. James Bain), Henry, John, Charlotte, Mattie, and Cyrus, who was a soldier in the civil war, and died while at the front from the hardships and exposures of the military service. When a young man Mr. Savage became well known as an excellent school teacher, and he taught in Lancaster, Jefferson, Whitefield and adjoining towns. Before 1840 probably no person in this vicinity was more noted as a teacher of our common schools. In his younger days he was also quite successful in teaching singing schools. He was a good singer, and for many years sang in the Congregational church choir of Lancaster. He was a selectman for twelve or fifteen years. He was representative to the General Court of New Hampshire in 1859 and 1860. Originally a Whig in politics, he joined the Republican party at its organization, and remained a sturdy Republican to the end of his life. Mr. Savage was an affectionate husband and father, a kind friend and neighbor, a generous and public-spirited citizen. In all his dealings with his fellow-men he was just, faithful and capable.

Early Marriages.—William Johnson to Polly Stockwell, November 13, 1786; George Brown to Polly Bucknam, September 3, 1789; Nathan Lovewell to Charlotte Stockwell, December 27, 1792; John McIntyre to Sally Stockwell, March 19, 1792; Richard C. Everett to Persis Wilder, December 17, 1793; John Sanborn to Sally Crawford, of Guildhall, November 12, 1795.

In 1750 a small tribe of Indians near Litchfield, Conn., removed to the

mouth of White river, Vermont, to find a peaceful home, and became farmers and mechanics. John, a son of Annawanski, their chief, often came in hunting expeditions to the Upper Cohos, and moved, in 1806, with his white wife, to Lancaster, where he built his camp in Indian style, on Beaver brook, near Israel's river. Of his thirteen children, eight married whites.

Zadoc Cady, in the early days of Lancaster, was a *character*. He was a mason by trade, and always had a "puttering job." At one time he was messenger to the court. The old court-house was warmed by the first stove I ever saw. This stove was a brick structure about five feet square, and two and a half feet high, surmounted by a potash-kettle turned bottom up, with a hole through the bottom, over which the smoke-pipe was riveted. It was capable of heating half an acre. On one occasion Judge Livermore, who was to hold the court, came up at night, and walking out in the morning saw the court-house door open, walked in, and saw Cady (who did not know the Judge) stuffing wood into the stove. "You are getting up a pretty good heat here," said the Judge. "Yes," says Uncle Zadoc, "I understand Livermore is a frozen old cuss, and I'll see if I can't get it warm enough for him once." The Judge went out, and in due time the court was opened in great state. Mr. Sheriff, with cockade on his hat, sword at a "carry," and as straight as half a dozen ramrods, escorting Judge Livermore. Cady saw he was caught and was in a pickle. As there was nothing else for him to do, he kept cramming wood into the stove till it was almost at a red heat. The old Judge stopped and said: "Mr. Messenger, you need not put any more wood in the stove, the 'old cuss' is warm enough."

Cady was sexton, and George W. Ingerson was appointed in his stead. In his rage and spite at the loss of his place, he said "he hoped to God that there would not be a person die in town that year." He had a good and amiable wife, and a large and respectable family.

Ziba Lynds was well-known to many of the present generation. He knew or cared little about the ways of society, legal or moral, preferring to live a hermit life in his little cabin near the pine woods above the village. Many years ago Ziba appeared one Lord's day in the old meeting-house with a miscellaneous collection of silver coin, which he wished to deposit as an "offering to the Lord." It being suggested that some one take care of it, he concluded that he would take care of it himself. After a time it was reported that he had buried it, and soon the rumor grew, and was believed by many that he had large treasures hidden away, which he had forgotten. He was under guardianship as an insane person during his later years. Previous to his death in 1869 he strongly desired to return to his native town, Charlestown, N. H., but he was not allowed to go. His last request was that he might be buried there, and fifteen dollars in

gold were found sewed in the arm-pit of his shirt to pay the expense of transportation. His request was complied with.

Historical and Personal Notes in Royal Joyslin's Ledger.—An interesting relic is in the possession of Edward R. Kent. It is an old ledger of the early merchant, Royal Joyslin, for the years 1825 to 1828 inclusive. The entries were all made by Richard P. Kent, then clerk for Mr. Joyslin. Some few years before the death of Mr. Kent, this old book became his property, and he made many historical notes and descriptions under the accounts of various persons which add largely to the value of the volume. By the kindness of Col. E. R. Kent we are permitted to give our readers the benefit of these:—

“Seth Adams, living in Lancaster Jan. 1, 1883, (died July, 1883,) a truly honest, conscientious man.” “Rev. Joseph Willard, First settled Minister, ordained 1794, had the minister's lot of land of which he made a farm. Salary £50, to be increased to £80 when the increase of population would warrant it; was dismissed 1822. Succeeded by Mr. Wheelock who filled the pulpit one year. Mr. Willard, in 1824, engaged to preach, *with privilege of reading his old sermons*, at a salary of \$150 per year. He died suddenly Sunday morning, July 22, 1826.” “Samuel Phelps, Guildhall, Revolutionary pensioner, for many years toll gatherer at the Lancaster Toll Bridge.” “John Hicks, Jefferson, soldier in Major Weeks' Company, 11th Regiment, in the War of 1812.” “Charles A. Goings, a young physician of good talents, killed himself by hard drinking at the age of 26.” “John Burgin, a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, drew a pension under the act of 1818.” “Ebenezer Twombly, Revolutionary pensioner.” “Jonas Baker, Land Surveyor, long known as 'Squire Baker.’” “Ephraim Cross, hatter by trade, afterwards deputy Sheriff and Custom House officer, died of cancer, father of Col. Edward E. Cross, of the 5th N. H. Regiment who was killed at Gettysburgh, July 1863.” “Eunice White, maiden lady long known as Aunt Eunice.” (She was a kind hearted body, went from house to house as a seamstress. Many of the men of Lancaster will remember her kindness, and the little presents of beech nuts, popped corn, etc., put into the pockets of the new garments she had made for them.) “Richard Darby, lives in Lancaster.” A note in a subsequent hand says “after R. P. Kent's death, Darby came to see the remains and wept like a child.” “Benjamin Hicks, Jefferson, Revolutionary pensioner.” “Charles J. Stuart, Lawyer, intemperate, poor, died suddenly while seated at the dinner table in 1834.” “Jacob E. Stickney, physician in practice in Lancaster forty-five years, died of consumption July 1869.” “Jacob Barras, Dalton, Revolutionary pensioner, made brown pottery which was largely used in early times.” “William Ingerson, Jefferson, known as 'Billy' Ingerson, famous for telling great stories.” “Eliphalet Lyman, from Woodstock, Ct., was reputed to be an able physician and surgeon, for many years enjoyed an extensive practice, but fell into habits of intemperance, became poor and lost his business, was divorced from his wife, the mother of his children, married a second time; the second also obtained a divorce. He died at the Coös Hotel of paralysis.” “Daniel Pinkham, Adams, known as Elder Pinkham, projector of the Pinkham road from Adams (now Jackson) to Gorham leading (to) the Glen House.” “Ethan A. Crawford, for many years kept a teamster's tavern near where the large Fabyan House now stands at the White Mountains.” “Jared W. Williams came from Woodstock, Ct., read law in S. A. Pearson's office, became a politician, was a member of the legislature, state senator, four years member of Congress, and two years Governor of New Hampshire, and the last years of his life served as judge of probate of Coös County.” “Abner Hinds, Milan, was a farmer and hunter, supposed to have been killed.” “John Smith, a soldier of the War of 1812.” “Major John Burns, Whitefield, a soldier of the War of the Revolution, also of the War of 1812, in the latter as a member of Major Weeks' company. He was elected Representative from Whitefield at the age of 87.” “Samuel S. Wentworth, a soldier of the War of the Revolution and a pensioner.” “Reuben Stephenson, trader, deputy sheriff, register of deeds, and held other town offices.” “William Lovejoy, Jr., known as Judge

Lovejoy, he being once side judge, by trade a joiner, was always poor, but a man of influence, was one of the electors of President in 1828, and voted for John Adams." "Charles Bellows, a trader, hotel-keeper, lumber manufacturer, sheriff of Coös County, and dealer in wild lands, died in 1883." "Gratia Stebbins, a seamstress, never married, worked at making men's garments, known as a tailoress, going from house to house to make garments of the home made cloth spun and woven by the female portion of the family, for her services she received 25 cents per day, and, when at a little over seventy years of age, she was obliged to give up labor, she had money laid up to 'carry her through', and at her decease, a few years later, left \$1,100 which she had at interest." "Allen Smith, a drummer in the War of 1812, for many years a harness maker in shop opposite our store, a Free Mason." "John Bickford, Northumberland, soldier of War of 1812."

Mr. Kent had evidently only partially finished his work on the ledger. It is a pity he was not spared to rescue from oblivion facts concerning all whose names appear on these pages. On a blank page in the latter part Mr. Kent wrote: "Of the six hundred or more names on this ledger entered during the years 1825, 1826, 1827 and the early part of 1828, it is ascertained that the following 43 persons were alive Jan. 1. 1883." This entry made by R. P. Kent, March 10, 1883.

"Anson Fisk, at Haverhill, N. H.; Ralph Fisk, Orlando James, Horatio P. Lougee, Joseph Colby, Whitefield; Joseph Greenleaf, millwright, Massachusetts; David Hicks, Emmons S. McIntyre, Jefferson; James Curtis, Stratford; Zeph. K. Washburn, Guildhall; Hazo Woodward, Minot, Me.; Wm. M. Smith, Normand Smith, Virginia; James H. Johnson, Bath; Levi F. Ranlet, Littleton; Sam. Rines, Strafford Co.; Thomas D. Blake, New York city; Ira White, Wells River, Vt.; John Bishop, Brighton, Vt.; Francis Bingham, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Joseph Wiswall, Clarks-ville; Lucinda Greenleaf (Mrs. Pearson), Boston; Arnold Blood, Bethlehem; Alex. Brown, Oregon; Timothy Estes, Springfield, Mass.; Geo. V. Eastman, Coneaut, O.; Samuel Bell, Lunenburg, Vt.; F. G. Messer, Portland, Me.; Shepard Knight, James Legro, Mary Perkins (Mrs. Ingerson), John Stalbird, Seth Adams, Ezra Derby, Charles Bellows, George Bellows, Alva Twombly, Enoch F. Conner, Samuel McIntyre, Richard P. Kent, Harvey Goodall."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD PEABODY KENT.

For almost sixty years the subject of this sketch was identified with the business, the development, the prosperity of Lancaster and the region round about. During this long period, his career was marked by untiring energy, persistent industry and unswerving integrity. In the manifold transactions that passed under his direction, there was never an instance of deviation from the straight path of business and personal honor. His name for more than a generation, has been the synonym of commercial integrity and absolute truth. Generous in public matters deserving support, devoted to his home and his family; it seems fitting that more than a passing notice should be bestowed upon him and his memory.



Richard P. Hook

Richard Peabody Kent came of a thoroughly New England family. His ancestors landing at Newbury, Mass., in 1635, the different branches of their descendants being represented later by Chancellor James Kent, of New York, Edward Kent, Governor of Maine, and Moody Kent, of Concord. His immediate paternal ancestor was John Kent, son of Jacob, one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Vt., then in the New Hampshire Grants—a lieutenant in the “Old French War”—and a colonel in the War of the Revolution.

In 1760 a regiment of eight hundred men was raised in the Province of New Hampshire, for the army destined for the invasion of Canada, and placed under command of General Amherst. Of this regiment, one company was officered by John Hazen, captain; Jacob Kent, (a descendant of the pioneer, who landed at Parker’s river, in Old Newbury, in 1635—and then of Plaistow, N. H.,) 1st lieutenant, and Timothy Bedel, (father of Gen. Moody Bedel, of the War of 1812, and grandfather of Gen. John Bedel and Col. Hazen Bedel,) 2d lieutenant. The regiment rendezvoused at Litchfield, and marched, by Peterborough and Keene, to “Number Four” (Charlestown), thence cut a road through the wilderness, twenty-six miles to the Green Mountains, and thence to Lake Champlain, crossing to Crown Point, where it took water transportation. After a successful campaign they returned through the wilderness via the meadows of Newbury (Vt.) and Haverhill, or the “Cohos Country.”

While returning, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Bayley, Capt. Hazen and Lieutenants Kent and Bedel were so favorably impressed with the fertility of these meadows that they determined to found a settlement there. This project was speedily carried out, Bayley and Kent locating on the western side, and Hazen and Bedel on the eastern side of the river, from which settlements sprung the towns of Newbury (named for the old home of the race at the mouth of the Merrimack), then in the “New Hampshire Grants”—now in Vermont—and Haverhill, N. H.

Jacob Kent, here referred to, died at Newbury in 1812, aged eighty-six years. He was a noted man in his section, commander of the first company of militia raised in the towns of Newbury and Haverhill, “in our Province of New Hampshire”—as says his commission signed in 1764 by Benning Wentworth. He was a leader in church matters, was for years town clerk, and county clerk of Orange county, and subsequently, and for a long time, judge in the Vermont judiciary. In the Revolution, while burdened with the cares of the infant settlement, he was an earnest actor in those scenes which gave us our independence. He was colonel of the forces in his vicinity, and on the advance of Burgoyne, started with his regiment for the field, and was present with it at the capitulation at Saratoga.

On his mother’s side his ancestry was equally notable and deserving.

His mother was Tabitha, daughter of Lieut. Richard Peabody, of Woodstock, Conn., an officer of distinction in the Continental army, and one of the early pioneers of Littleton in Grafton county. Sprung from this hardy and patriotic stock, from which he inherited the indomitable will and resistless energy which characterized his life, the career of Mr. Kent was almost the typical progress of the New England boy of the period. He was born at Newbury on the family homestead, December 21, 1805, and in 1810 removed with his father to "Parker Hill," in Lyman, N. H. In 1811 he received an injury from a cut, on his right knee, from the effects of which he never recovered, and which event had an important influence in shaping his subsequent career. At the age of fifteen he commenced his mercantile life as a clerk for William B. Eastman in a little store in Lyman, remaining two years at a compensation of \$30 for the first year and \$70 for the second. He then entered the store of William Eames, at Wells River, Vt., where he remained two years, from whence he went to Lisbon in the employ of John A. Smith, where he remained until 1825, when he engaged with Royal Joyslin, for two years, at \$150 a year, in a store he was about to open at Lancaster. He came to Lancaster on the first day of June, 1825; his diary recording that he passed through Littleton village "then a place of a dozen houses, some mills and one store, kept by Major Aaron Brackett." Arrived at Lancaster, he stopped at the stage tavern at the north end of the street, kept by William Cargill. It being "Election Day," the people were observing it as a holiday, and he "engaged in a game of long ball, on the Holton Common." At that date, says the diary, there were from Parson Willard's (the present W. H. Hanson house) to the Rosebrook farm (now George H. Emerson's), thirty-four houses only, including the two taverns, one at each end of the street; the one at the south end, at a later date was christened the American House and kept by Samuel White. The public buildings were the old church on the Common, now the Town Hall building, the court-house, (the present Library building, which for many years served as an academy,) the village school-house, in the northwest corner of the present court-house yard, the jail of elm logs, built in 1805 and burned January 9, 1858, and the Red Gun House of the (then) 24th Regiment, where the Unitarian church now is. There was a saw and grist-mill at the upper or Wesson dam, conducted by Isaac Derby, familiarly known as "Squire Derby." On the site of the present dam of Frank Smith & Co. was a saw and grist-mill on the north side, owned by Ephraim Stockwell, the grist mill managed by David Greenleaf, a Revolutionary soldier. On the south side were clothing and carding works. Asahel Going had a smaller clothing mill on the lower dam, where Richardson & Folsom's shop now is. Gen. Wilson had a pearl-ash on Indian brook, in rear of Irving W. Drew's, William Cargill one twenty rods south of it, Mr. Boardman one opposite J. H. Hopkinson's, Reuben Stephenson

one where Marshall & Eaton's carriage shop sheds are, and Samuel White one where N. B. Wilson's shop stood near the south end of the bridge. The postoffice was kept by Samuel A. Pearson, in the house known as the Hiram A. Fletcher house. Reuben Stephenson had a store on the corner of Main and Middle streets, in his house, now occupied by Mrs. Coburn, on High street. Samuel White a small stock in his tavern. Mr. Boardman a store in the house near the railroad crossing on Main street, and Perkins, Eastman & Co., (Gen. John Wilson, George W. Perkins and George V. Eastman,) a store on ground now occupied by L. W. Drew's house. The Masonic hall was in this structure, which, after several metamorphoses, is now Charles E. Allen's store. There was the Carlisle store, where Jonas Powers's house stands, and David Burnside had a tannery on Elm street. George W. Perkins was the tailor, Francis Bingham the cabinet maker, Ephraim Cross the hatter, Eliphalet Lyman, Benjamin Hunking, Jacob E. Stickney and Samuel LeGro the physicians; John L. Sheafe, Samuel A. Pearson, William Farrar, Levi Barnard, Charles J. Stuart and Jared W. Williams the lawyers, and Joseph Willard the clergyman. Such was Lancaster sixty-two years ago, and during the long period that has since elapsed, no man did more to accomplish its development and prosperity, than did Richard P. Kent.

It is a remarkable fact, that from June 1, 1825, to March 11, 1885, when he took his bed, Mr. Kent kept a daily record of all events of interest transpiring in Lancaster, and largely in the region around about. There is no break in the chronicle, which furnishes an invaluable fund of biographical and historic information, which it is proper to add, has been largely drawn upon already, in preparing this County History and other works, and which must grow more valuable with each passing year.

The limits of a memorial sketch necessarily preclude anything like the complete story of so long a business life, as well as of the growth of the enterprises with which it was identified. Mr. Kent was never in what is known as "public life," he reserving his energies for business pursuits and the society of his family and friends. He was, however, years ago, identified with earlier public educational and business plans of the town and region. For over forty years he was secretary and treasurer of Lancaster bridge, built, not as an investment, but to draw business from the Vermont side of the river. For fifty years he was a trustee of Lancaster Academy, and was president of the corporation at his decease. He was, for several years, cashier of the Lancaster Bank, the first bank in this region, and an institution which, though expensive to its stockholders, by reason of bad debts incurred, never lost the public or any person a cent through failure to redeem its bills or obligations. He was a corporator in the first railway charter crossing Coös, the "Portland and Connecticut River," covering the entire county, a franchise which the Atlantic & St. Lawrence were obliged

to retire before they could build. It was believed by some that to hold the charter would compel the new promoters to build under it, and through Lancaster, thus securing a junction with southern roads at this point, to the advantage of the town. Mr. Kent was of this opinion, and strenuously opposed the relinquishment of the old charter which was asked by the Atlantic & St. Lawrence people, who, however, procured the acquiescence of sufficient grantees to annul it, which abdication was followed by a new charter, and the construction of the road up the Androscoggin. He was a trustee of the Lancaster Savings Bank from its incorporation to his decease. Aside from these matters his attention was methodically and diligently bestowed upon business, in which, after serious reverses consequent upon losses and destruction of property by fire, he attained a career of success which, for many years, was the reward of patient toil and honorable endeavor, recognized wherever he was known. He was first in business in Lancaster as a clerk for Royal Joyslin, but speedily assumed care of a concern of his own. He has had as partners, Royal Joyslin, Lewis C. Porter, John C. Kent (at Lyman), Nelson Kent, and his son, Edwin R. Kent. In the hardware branch of his business, Mr. E. V. Cobleigh was associated with him as partner. The clerks whom he trained have been numerous, and his methods of book-keeping and of business, practiced by them, best exemplify his correct mercantile views and habits of application, which have borne abundant fruitage in the successful career of many of his former employés. His places of business have been the Carlisle store, at the north end of the street, moved by Royal Joyslin later to the site of the present National bank, and again to the site of Cobleigh & Moore's store on Middle street, and destroyed by the great fire of 1878; the "Red," or Sampson store, remodeled, and now standing next Mrs. Hosea Gray's, on Elm street; the "Green Store," in which was also the bank, afterwards owned by Samuel G. Evans, on Main street, and burned in 1880; and the site occupied by him on Main street since 1837. Of this building the old ell was the original store, and formerly stood in the present garden of Mrs. John H. Hopkinson. The main store was built by Mr. Kent in 1853.

In his married relations Mr. Kent was especially contented and happy. He was married at Littleton, June 5, 1832, to Emily Mann Oakes, daughter of Henry Oakes, a deceased merchant, formerly of Waterford, Fairlee and Barnet, Vermont, her mother being of the Manns of Orford, the original settlers of that town. In the summer of 1882 the golden anniversary of this auspicious union was quietly observed by the family and immediate relatives.

Mr. Kent was a member of the Orthodox Congregational church and for many years had been a consistent supporter of the society. He was devoted to the cause of temperance and education, liberal in his benefactions for public good, and an unostentatious bestower of deserved charity

through numerous private sources. In his home he was devoted as a husband, just and kind as a parent, thoughtful and considerate in all things. He left an ineffacable impress upon those with whom he was associated.

It was evident, for the year preceding his decease, that the strength so long given to his duties was flagging, and that he was approaching the confines of his labor, but he was persistent to the end, completing January 1, a detailed statement of his extensive stock and demands, a work that would have taxed the prolonged devotion of a younger man. It was not until into February that he abandoned his familiar seat at the desk in his counting-room, although thereafter he accomplished considerable work at his home. Tuesday, March 10, was his last day about the house, his last entry in his diary recording the result of the town meeting of that day. From then, until his decease, which occurred Monday, March 30, 1885, his decline was rapid. There was no disease, the mechanism of life was wearing out, and when he breathed his last it was as quietly as a child falling away to sleep.

The interment occurred, after obsequies at his residence, in the lot prepared by himself on the summit of the hill, in the Summer street cemetery, overlooking the valley and the now prosperous village where his life work was accomplished. It is entirely proper to say, that as the mould closed above him, it shrouded an honored citizen whose unobtrusive but persistent labors accomplished much to give prosperity to the town and character to its people.

To each community there comes loss when a man active in affairs rests from his labors. To every household there comes grief, when those beloved take up their final journey. The language of sympathy and condolence is well nigh identical on all occasions, and so frequent is the inevitable summons, that there remains nothing new to say, when another name is called. The memory of a good man is his best eulogy, and the life of a just citizen the best example for imitation. It is, however, well to draw from these sources lessons that may profitably be heeded, and the career of Richard Peabody Kent points and illustrates the possibilities and the usefulness of a quiet well ordered life. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, passing over all his earnings (as was then the custom) until he was twenty-one, to his father, clerking in a small way, gradually ascending the scale, avoiding extravagance and ill habits, laying carefully aside his small earnings, as the basis of his future success, prosperous, with the early prosperity that often comes, to beguile and wreck the weak, meeting unexpected reverses with undaunted front, battling financial loss, and the destruction of his savings, by fire, building alike store, house and home from the ruin of former prosperity, compelling the success that came after years of toil and unintermitted endeavor, rearing a family and making the home circle the center of his love, the acme of his ambitions,

generous, public-spirited, just and kind, he walked for sixty active years among the people of this town and county, his name a synonym for integrity, industry and kindness, and as he closed his long life, replete with good example and honorable labors well performed, he left behind him the most precious inheritance that can come to children, the tenderest sympathy that can come to widow and kindred; the universal esteem and regard of the people who knew him so intimately and so well. By many years the senior business man of the region, an honored merchant, a valued citizen, he left a community better for his life, and a town and region wherein that good repute that is better than riches, endures to honor his memory.

HON. HENRY O. KENT.*

One of the best known and most prominent of New Hampshire's distinguished sons is Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, at the present time (1887) Naval Officer of the Port of Boston.

Henry Oakes Kent was born in Lancaster, N. H., February 7, 1834. The genealogy of his family is given elsewhere in this volume, in the sketch of the life of his father, Richard Peabody Kent. It may be added that on the maternal side his ancestry is traced to Richard Mann, "a planter in the family of Elder Brewster," who was one of the colony of the *Mayflower*, and from whom descended that John Mann who was the first permanent settler of the town of Orford, N. H., in October, 1765.

Young Kent attended the district school and Lancaster Academy and graduated from Norwich (Vt.) University in the class of 1854. He then entered the office of Hon. Jacob Benton, and pursued his studies for four years, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Shortly afterward he became the editor and proprietor of the *Coös Republican*, published at Lancaster, which he conducted with rare skill and ability for the period of twelve years. During this time the paper enjoyed the distinction of being one of the ablest conducted and most successfully managed newspapers in the state. It was counted as a power in the party, and performed valuable service in advancing the material prosperity of the county and section where it was located. Its leading articles from the pen of Colonel Kent were always strong, vigorous and earnest, and secured a reputation for the paper widely beyond the limits of the state.

After disposing of the paper, and retiring from its management, Colonel Kent continued to give his attention to a large general office business, which had grown up during his journalistic career, and also to the Lancaster Savings Bank as its treasurer, for which institution he obtained a charter in 1868, and to other manufacturing and business enterprises, in

*By L. B. Brown.



Henry C. Kent

which he became actively engaged. The encouragement of local enterprise and industry has always been one of his characteristics, and he has promptly and freely given of his means, talents and influence to promote all such.

Colonel Kent began public life as a Republican, his newspaper being one of the leading party journals in the state. Believing the issues involved in the war to have been finally settled, both by the decree of arms and the constitutional amendments, he came to differ with his former party relative to its policy, and was one of the promoters of the Liberal Republican movement of 1872, which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore, Colonel Kent being a member of the National, and chairman of the State Liberal Republican committees of that year, acting in unison with the Democrats in the fall campaign. In 1873 the Liberals ran a state ticket, but in 1874 united with the Democrats on a common platform and candidate, James A. Weston, Democrat, being elected governor. From this time he has taken an active and influential part in directing the councils and shaping the policy of the Democratic party in state and nation. But, though active in political affairs for years, he has always subordinated politics to the desire to promote the welfare of the community. Throughout all his active business life he has been most thoroughly identified with the interests of Coös county, and closely connected with its development. Its political, social, military, business, educational and Masonic history would not be complete without prominent mention of his name. He has represented Lancaster frequently in the House of Representatives since 1862, and the district comprising his county in the Senate, serving with distinction upon the active committees, and largely aiding in shaping important legislation. He has also served as state bank commissioner, presidential elector, commissioner to adjust the state boundary line, and been three times the candidate of his party for representative in Congress, each time running largely ahead of his ticket. He has served the greater part of twenty-five consecutive years as moderator of Lancaster, and, on many memorable occasions, to the universal satisfaction, alike of political opponents and political friends.

Of Colonel Kent's military history, much of credit and repute might be truthfully written. He was a cadet of a military school and colonel of the Governor's Horse Guard. At the opening of the Rebellion, he was early called in consultation by the state authorities to arrange recruiting stations, and opened one of the first in the state. He was then commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the state by Governor Goodwin, and sent to Portsmouth to aid in the formation of the Second New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers, and continued active in organizing the earlier New Hampshire regiments and was subsequently commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry, performing his entire duty, as

ordered by the then authorities, efficiently and creditably. He is past commander of his post of the G. A. R., and past judge advocate of the state department.

In the legislature he was House chairman of the railroad committee in 1868, and took an active part in securing the extension of the railroad into Coös county. In 1883 he zealously labored for the passage of the general railroad act of that year, securing the development of the railroad system of the state. He also actively supported the bill to relieve church property from taxation; and in 1885 was largely instrumental in defeating, by veto, the bill preventing hunting and trapping, and favored legislation making the forests and waters of the state free to its people. He warmly favored the insurance measure known as the valued policy bill, and the bill providing for the careful investment and control of the funds of savings banks; and strongly opposed the bill abolishing the school district system. He took an active and leading part in securing existing legislation in behalf of the soldiers, and won their warmest gratitude by his patriotic efforts.

Colonel Kent is prominent in the Masonic order, and was made master of ancient North Star Lodge of Lancaster at the age of twenty-five. He also served as grand lecturer, deputy grand master and commander, and grand commander of Knights Templar, and is also a Mason of the thirty-second degree. In the advancement of educational interests he has always been earnestly engaged. He is B. S. and A. M. of his college, and for twenty years was president of its associated alumni; he is also trustee of Norwich University and of Lancaster Academy.

In business connections he has been manager of a paper-mill, director of insurance companies, and trustee and treasurer of a most successful savings bank. In all his business and financial dealings he has never attempted sharp practice or exacted exorbitant fees, but been fair, honorable and just. He has thus properly enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community, regarding their interests as his interests and fully believing in the people as they in him, and his business integrity and sagacity have become well known and thoroughly understood.

A glance at Colonel Kent's career shows that he has filled eminent and responsible public and business stations; and that while intimately known in his own county of Coös, he is one of the best known men of New Hampshire and New England. As a public speaker, he has long been actively engaged. Before an audience he is spirited, earnest and convincing. He has a pleasing, well-cultivated voice, and speaks with fluency and rapidity. He combines his statements and arguments in such a manner that he invariably arrests the attention of his hearers and steadily holds it to the close. Some of his more important special public speeches and addresses are the address before the New Hampshire Fish and Game League in 1885; before Norwich University; Memorial Day addresses at Lancaster,

Portsmouth and Laconia; Masonic address at Whitefield; the speech seconding the nomination, on behalf of the New Hampshire delegation, of President Cleveland in the Chicago convention of 1884, which gave him a national reputation as an orator; at the Boston banquet to Governor Hill of New York, in June, 1886, where he responded to the toast, "The President of the United States;" and in Faneuil Hall at the reception of Robert E. Lee Camp of Virginia, by John A. Andrew Post of Massachusetts, on Bunker Hill Day, 1887. In 1878 he closed his Congressional canvass in his own town of Lancaster, holding an immense mass meeting, after an extended speaking tour, and meeting his old friends and neighbors, including many political opponents, face to face, and held them for two hours in a speech of masterly power and eloquence, and was rewarded for his effort by receiving at the polls the largest and heartiest endorsement ever given to him by his townsmen.

Colonel Kent was also president of the New Hampshire Democratic State conventions in 1877 and 1884, and delivered speeches on both occasions, which struck the key-note of the campaigns of those years. In the latter year he also drafted the resolutions adopted, which constituted a terse and comprehensive statement of party doctrine, and were widely copied by the press throughout the country. They are worthy a place in this volume, as they are such a true index of the character and sentiments of their author:—

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT CONCORD, MAY 21, 1884.

"The Democrats of New Hampshire, in State convention assembled—deeming it fitting to declare the principles that govern their political action, assert their adherence to the following principles and beliefs:—

"1. Government exists by right through the consent of the people and for their benefit—to the end that they may be protected in the exercise of natural rights—and enabled to accumulate, to build and to enjoy.

"2. Simple and exact laws expressing or directing fundamental facts, are alone necessary to the attainment of these ends, and all complex systems reaching beyond this are unnecessary and productive of evil.

"3. All citizens are equal under the laws and all are entitled to equal rights and privileges. Our republican structure can only exist intact, based upon an independent and untrammelled people, and hence all laws tending toward the centralization of power, wealth or political influence are undemocratic and subversive of the best interests of the State.

"4. Taxation is an incident—not an object of government. It should be levied in such simple and efficacious manner, as to provide the means for the economical maintenance of the government machinery and the timely discharge of the national obligations, through a system of imposts bearing as lightly as is consistent, upon those articles in common use. All surplus derived from taxation, above such amount, is unnecessary, a burden upon the people, and provocative of legislative steals, waste and corruption in official and legislative quarters.

"5. We demand a reduction of the war tariff in accordance with these principles, to a sum required for the honest, frugal and unostentatious administration of affairs, fully believing that the proper distribution of such levy, will encourage business, relieve the people of onerous burdens and afford all proper encouragement to deserving American industry."

Colonel Kent's writing is characterized by elegance of style and terseness of expression, and several bits of poetry from his pen give evidence that he might easily have won a place in literature had he chosen to apply his talents in that direction. The following was read at the Lancaster centennial celebration, July 14, 1864:—

WELCOME HOME.

The mountains look down, in their grandeur and pride,
 On the home of our childhood to-day;
 On the wandering children who strayed from their side
 To gather rare flowers by the way.
 Ye are united again in the dear old town,
 'Mong the streams and the hills of yore;
 Ye have fought well the fight for gold and renown,
 And ye turn to your childhood's door.

There are those who have lingered around the old home,
 While their brethren were far in the strife,
 Who have tilled the old fields in the years that have flown,
 In the quiet and comfort of life.
 These welcome ye back, with hearts full of joy,
 A joy that commingles with pride,
 As they greet, with warm fervor, each wandering boy
 To the town where his forefathers died.

We gather, to-day, amid scenes so endeared,
 To crown with the fame of her sons
 The time-silvered locks of the mother revered,
 While an hundred long winters have flown;
 To wreath a full chaplet of daughters' warm love
 'Mid the silvery sheen of her hair,—
 As enduringly pure as the azure above
 That smiles on an homage so fair.

Welcome home from the east, and the west, and the south,
 Welcome home on this dear natal day;
 The kiss of some loved one is warm on each mouth;
 Ye have tarried a long time away.—
 Welcome home, and forgetting the wearying care
 That compassed the pathway ye trod,
 Throw off the chill years and be young again here,
 In the smile of a love born of God.

Welcome home to each spot so remembered of yore,
 Welcome home to each love that endures;
 Gather strength for the journey that stretches before,
 Ere our sails leave life's vanishing shores;
 Go forth from among us with tokens of love,
 Glad burdens each pilgrim to crown;
 So shall memory's banquet be spread as ye rove
 From the home ye have cherished—our dear old town.

The following lines were read by him at the observance of the Festival of St. John, June 24, 1880, at which time he was presented a past master's jewel by North Star Lodge—on his retiring as master:—

There's mony a badge, that's unco braw,
Wi' ribbon, lace and tape on,
Let kings and princes wear them a';
Gie me the master's apron,—
The honest craftsman's apron,—
The jolly Free Mason's apron.
Bide he at hame or roam afar,
Before his touch fa's bolt and bar,
The gates of fortune fly ajar,
'Gin he but wears the apron !

For w'alch and honors, pride and power,
Are crumbling stanes to base on;
Fraternity suld rule the hour,
And ilka worthy Mason,—
Each Free Accepted Mason,—
Each ancient crafted Mason.
Then brithers let a halesame sang
Arise your friendly ranks alang;
Gude wives and bairnies blithely sing
To the ancient badge, wi' the apron string,
That is worn by the Master Mason.

At the dinner of the New Hampshire Club in Boston, in February, 1886, of which Colonel Kent was the principal guest, he included in his response the following original lines "To the Old Granite State," written in 1856:—

Old Granite State! Thy name recalls
Tales of privation, many dark and drear,
Since first was set in thy primeval forests, vast,
The footprints of the daring pioneer.
Years in their onward course have rolled away,
And left behind their trace, deep graved in living characters, unaltered, uneffaced,
Upon the page of history, and upon the hearts of all thy stalwart sons,
Reared 'mid thy rocky fastness, or where Connecticut, New England's pride, to ocean runs.
Our fathers' hero deeds are known and loved,
As the recurring years their measure fill,
Their names are graven on Fame's sounding shield,
From Yorktown's triumph back to Bunker Hill.
New Hampshire's glorious dead! Oh, where
Are names more dear to us in song or story
Than those that frame a halo round her brow of never-fading glory?
The Delaware's bright waters flow lightly past her dead;
Virginia's lovely daughters know their lowly, quiet bed;
St. Lawrence guards their slumbers and the wilderness of Maine;
For them poetic numbers wake Bennington again.

Round thy rock height Carilon,* New Hampshire's sons repose;
 Near Mexican pavilions and 'neath chill Canadian snows;
 Then shout for the Old Granite State, each rock and stream and sod;
 We keep the faith they pledged for us; we bow to none but God.

In personal appearance, Col. Kent is above the medium height and build, of erect carriage and elastic step. He wears a heavy dark moustache, which sets off a face full of pleasant expression, lighted up by bright, dark eyes. He was married January 11, 1859, to Berenice A. Rowell, daughter of Samuel Rowell, of Lancaster. They have two children, a daughter, Berenice Emily, and a son, Henry Percy. Their home is one of domestic happiness, comfort and content. Colonel Kent's religious associations are with the Episcopal worship, and he and his family are regular attendants upon that service.

Of fine presence, with genial and courteous manners, and strong personal magnetism, public spirited, generous and obliging, in the prime of life, and endowed with strong mental and physical powers, he is well fitted for the performance of important business, and public labors.

THE WEEKS FAMILY.

The Weeks Family in England was entitled to armorial bearings. *Leonard Weeks*, the emigrant, was born in Wells, Somersetshire, England, in 1635. In January, 1656, he had a grant of eight acres of land in Portsmouth, and four years later he settled at Winicut (a part of Portsmouth now in Greenland). Mr. Weeks was an influential man, and held positions of responsibility. He is spoken of as "one of the men who stood rather for Massachusetts than the crown." In 1661 he was selectman of Portsmouth. In 1669 he was one of a committee with men of Dover and Hampton to lay a road between Greenland and Bloody Point. He was several years constable and some time sheriff. In 1667 he married Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth. Leonard Weeks was a man of property. In 1706 he deeded farms to three of his sons, and made further provision for his oldest son, John. He died in 1707. His children were John, Samuel, Joseph, *Joshua*, Mary, Jonathan, Margaret, and Sarah. One of the daughters married the grandfather of Gov. John Langdon.

Capt. Joshua Weeks, son of Leonard, was born in Greenland, 1674. He became a farmer, and married, November 1, 1699, Comfort Hubbard, a sister of Thomas Hubbard, a Boston merchant. They had nine children, Martha, Comfort, Mary, Ichabod, *John*, Thankful, William, Richard, and Margaret. (A daughter of Margaret Weeks married Hon. William Plumer.)

*The Indian name for Ticonderoga.

Martha married Capt. Benjamin Randall; Comfort married Dr Coffin Moore. The house of Capt. Weeks was at the Bay-side, and afterwards occupied by Deacon William Weeks. Capt. Weeks died June 13, 1758, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. John Weeks, son of Captain Joshua, was born in Greenland in 1716, and died in 1763. He was colonel of a regiment, a justice of the peace, and an eminent and successful physician. His estate was valued at £22,000. He married Martha Wingate, sister of Hon. Paine Wingate. They had ten children. Of these Joshua Wingate Weeks, born 1738, was graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and became rector of St. Michael's church at Marblehead, Mass. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he left the country, and was afterward Bishop of Halifax, N. S. His wife was Sarah Treadwell. They had five sons and three daughters. Four of the sons held commissions in the British army, and the other was an Episcopal minister. Sarah (Sally) Weeks, daughter of Dr. John Weeks, at the age of fifteen married Rev. Jacob Bailey, a classmate at Harvard of President John Adams and Gov. Wentworth. He was ordained an Episcopal clergyman in England, espoused the cause of the mother country in the Revolution, and served fifteen years at Pownalborough (now Dresden), Maine. He then went to Annapolis, N. S., and was rector of St. Luke's church. He resided there twenty-six years, until his death in 1808. His children were Charles Percy, Rebecca L., Charlotte M., Thomas H., William G., and Elizabeth A. Charles Percy Bailey held a captain's commission in the Regiment of the Duke of Kent, "First Royals." In 1813 he was ordered to Canada, and was killed July 5, 1813, while leading a charge at the Battle of Chippewa, where Capt. John W. Weeks was fighting on the American side. Thomas H. held an army commission; William G. was a lawyer.

Capt. John Weeks was born at Hampton, N. H., February 17, 1749. He was the sixth child of Dr. John Weeks. Tradition says it was designed he should follow the profession of his father, who died when John was fourteen years old. Inheriting what seemed to him a fortune, instead of pursuing his studies and fitting for college, he devoted himself to long expeditions for game up the Kennebec and in the "Upper Coös," visiting this country when but sixteen. In 1770 he married Deborah, daughter of James and Martha (Wingate) Brackett. She was an educated lady, fitted to adorn any position in life. His time and money were freely spent in the service of his country. He had a captain's command in the Revolution; first, under the Committee of Safety, and then under the provisional government, by whom he was called to the defense of Portsmouth harbor. In 1786 he came to Lancaster and purchased lands, and returned in 1787 with his daughter Patty to keep his house, and his son, John W., then six years old. They came by the way of Baker's river and the Connecti-

cut. In the fall Mrs. Weeks and the remainder of the family, accompanied by relatives and friends, came to their new home through the White Mountain Notch. This journey Mrs. Weeks made on horseback, bringing her youngest child, seven months old, in her lap, and James B., three years old, riding behind her.

The log house Capt. Weeks first constructed stood directly back of the foundation of an old barn on land now owned by Jason H. Woodward, and about fifty rods towards the village from the house of the late William D. Weeks, now owned by Ephraim Smith. The farm he then occupied has remained in the Weeks family (except for a brief period) for about a hundred years. Here in his new home, as in Greenland, Capt. Weeks kept open house, and entertained with great hospitality the new comers to the settlement. He was a man of strong common sense, genial presence, and good cheer; and at once took an active part in the affairs of this section. In 1788 he was elected delegate from Upper Cohos to the convention for the ratification of the federal constitution, and was one of the fifty-seven who voted in the affirmative against forty-six in the negative. In 1792 he represented this whole northern country in the General Court. He also represented the district several times, held the office of selectman, and was a popular moderator of the town meetings. He was a good man in the community, there was no envy or jealousy in his disposition, and he was always ready to give his aid to any enterprise for the welfare and development of the town. He was a kind friend and neighbor and widely known and appreciated. He died suddenly at Wakefield, N. H., September, 1818, when on a journey from Lancaster to Greenland. His wife, one of the noble women of that day, lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying July 5, 1831. They had seven children attaining maturity, Martha, Deborah, Elizabeth, John Wingate, *James Brackett*, Polly Wiggin, Sally Brackett. Deborah, born February 29, 1776, married first William Ayers; second, Jacob Emerson. She died at the age of eighty-four years. Elizabeth, born March 10, 1778, married Azariah Webb, of Lunenburg, Vt.; Mary (Polly), born March 4, 1787, married Adino N. Brackett; Sally B., born August 13, 1789, married Edwards Bucknam. Martha, oldest child of Capt. John Weeks, was born in Greenland, December 20, 1771. She married Edward Spaulding. They lived on the northern slope of Mt. Pleasant, the central hill of the three Martin Meadow hills. They had four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Spaulding was a woman of great industry, and, after her household affairs were put in order, had time for reading. When eighty-five years old she read "Mill's Crusades," and could discuss the merits of the work, the causes of the movement, the style of the author, etc.; showing an unusual memory of what she had read, and a knowledge of general history which would be remarkable in a much younger woman of the present day. Her sight failed soon after,

but her granddaughters read to her. She died January 10, 1871, in the one hundredth year of her age, filling out the measure of a long life of usefulness, kindness and Christian charity.

John Wingate Weeks, oldest son of Capt. John Weeks, born in Greenland, March 31, 1781, came to Lancaster in 1787. He was a bright boy, fond of study, and although his educational opportunities were meager, yet he became one of the most intelligent men in the northern part of the state. In 1805 he married Martha Brackett, who died about two years after. In 1824 he married Persis F., daughter of Hon. Richard C. Everett. They had no children. In June, 1812, he was commissioned captain. His influence is shown by the fact, that, when he received his commission, he almost immediately "rendezvoused" fifty men at the house of A. N. Brackett. With these he started for the Niagara frontier, where he served during the war. He was attached to the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and his company formed the right of the regiment at the battle of Chippewa, and he had the honor of first repeating the command of its major in that noted flank movement that so quickly broke the British column. Capt. Weeks was brevetted for gallant services in this battle, and commissioned major. We find copies of returns in 1814, vouched by him where he signs himself "Major, commanding the first brigade, U. S. A., consisting of the 11th, 13th & 23d Regiments." He participated in many of the most severe engagements of the war. After peace was restored Major Weeks returned to his farm in Lancaster, resumed his active interest in local affairs, and held many offices. His name appears often as selectman; he was county treasurer from 1818 to 1822; sheriff from 1819 till 1824; one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire; member of Congress for the two terms ending 1833, and was said to be the finest looking man in the House. For a long period he was in constant communication with many of the leading men of the nation. He died April 3, 1853.

James Brackett Weeks, born in Greenland June 14, 1784, came to Lancaster in the fall of 1787. His education was such as the times and place afforded. He married, January 1, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Dennis Stanley, settled upon what is now Prospect farm, which he occupied until his death, March 19, 1858; Mrs. Weeks died in 1854. She was an excellent woman of rare energy and sterling worth. Their children were James Wingate, Mary Nye, Sarah Stanley, William Dennis, John, Martha Eliza and Persis Fayette. Mr. Weeks was a successful farmer, and took pride in the fine cattle that he raised. He inherited a love of hunting, and was so cool and collected when in pursuit of game, that his gun seldom failed him. He was remarkable for his clear head and sound judgment. Simple and unpretending, he neither sought nor wished for public office, preferring the quiet of his home life. However, he had pronounced and

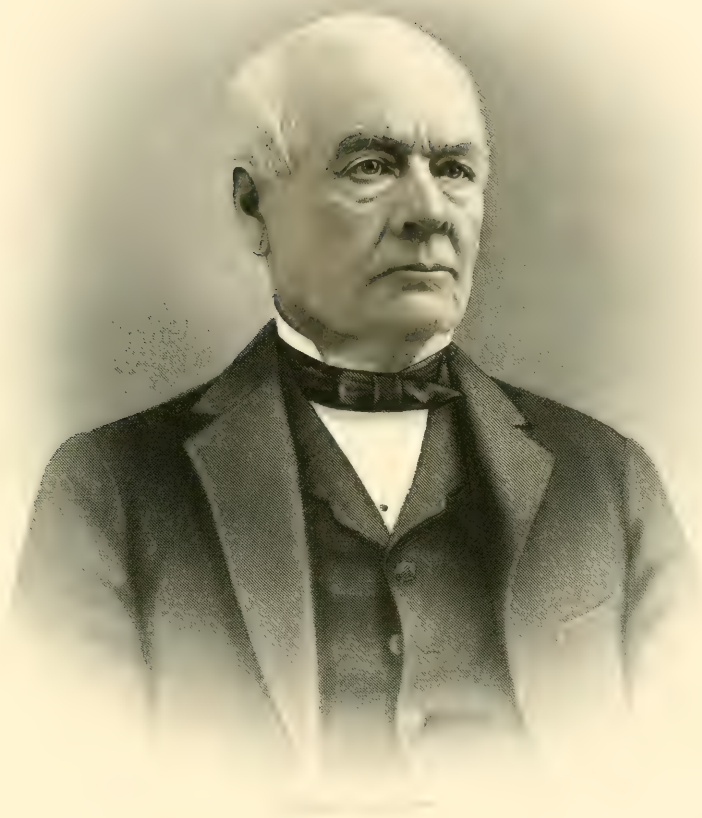
decided opinions and expressed them strongly. A gentlemen in all his instincts, he dispensed his hospitality with a generous hand. He belonged to a class now, unfortunately, passing away,—the pleasant, social, unpretentious and well-informed New England farmer of the last generation.

Mary Nye Weeks, born at Lancaster August 14, 1813, married Richard H. Eastman, and died in 1857. Their daughter, Mary, married James W. Weeks, Jr., in 1886.

Sarah Stanley Weeks, born at Lancaster November 16, 1815, married Edmund C. Wilder, of Colebrook. She died May 22, 1842.

JAMES WINGATE WEEKS was born in Lancaster, July 15, 1811. He is the oldest child of James B. and Elizabeth (Stanley) Weeks, and inherited the strong individuality of his parents. He received such education as the common schools of his day afforded, supplemented by a few terms at Lancaster academy. He is a close student, a constant reader of valuable books, and a keen and correct observer of human and animal nature. During his boyhood he was engaged in assisting in the necessary farm labor. He taught school five winters, and was a successful teacher in some of the largest and most difficult schools. When about eighteen years of age he learned the trade of house joiner, but did not follow it to any extent. In 1834 he entered the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and continued with them, as agent, for six years; two years of the time he passed in Michigan and adjoining states. In the fall of 1840 Mr. Weeks returned to Lancaster where he has since resided. His mechanical taste, and love of nature, led him early into land surveying, and he has a wide reputation as a surveyor. In 1844 he was engaged in the survey of the Pittsburg lands. In 1845 he assisted in the survey of the boundary between the United States and Canada, from the mouth of Hall's stream to St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence (about 160 miles), his associates being Capt. Warner and Lieut. Pope, U. S. topographical engineers. His duty was to survey and make a sketch of the country half a mile each side of the boundary, and connect his work with the main line. On reaching St. Regis he was given the field notes taken by Warner and Pope, and, on his return to Lancaster he made a topographical map of the summer's work, which was sent to Washington, and highly complimented. Mr. Weeks has been extensively employed in preparing and illustrating land cases for the courts of his own and other counties. His exactness and wide knowledge, with his promptness in attending to the work, made him a most valuable man in this business, and his services have been in great requisition.

In 1844 he was elected road commissioner, which office he held two years. In the spring of 1848 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of railroad commissioner, occasioned by the death of Titus O. Brown, and two years later he was appointed to fill a full term in that office, thus



John W. Miller

holding that position five years in the most active period of railroad building in New Hampshire. In 1854 he succeeded Gov. J. W. Williams as judge of probate, which office he held about two years, when the "Know-nothings" came into power, and he, not choosing to take the oath of the order, was removed with all others not members. From about 1847 few men have been more employed in probate business than Mr. Weeks; although not a lawyer, he was an excellent judge of probate law, and thoroughly conversant with all its forms. His good judgment, sagacity and keen insight into the characters of men, were of great advantage to him, and he has acquitted himself with credit, and to the approval of interested parties. In 1870 he was elected one of the county commissioners with Amos W. Drew, of Colebrook. They found an enormous county debt drawing the highest rate of interest, and interest not paid on some of the notes "afloat," with large arrearages due from some of the towns. They succeeded in re-arranging, satisfactorily, the financial affairs of the county.

Mr. Weeks is a Democrat in politics, consequently, after 1854, he belonged to the minority party. In all matters pertaining to the town as selectman, etc., he has taken a lively interest, and his duties have been performed disinterestedly, and he has liberally contributed for public purposes. In 1847 he purchased the "Hemenway farm," two miles east of Lancaster village, upon which he has lived forty years. He conducted his farm like all business which he undertook, and was financially successful.

In 1842, May 30, Mr. Weeks married Martha W., daughter of Solomon and Clarissa Hemenway, a lady of great merit and high social standing. They had four children, Sarah (Mrs. Oxnard), who died July, 1871, aged twenty-five years; George, James W., Jr., and Clara H. who died May 5, 1881, aged twenty-nine years. These daughters were cultured and refined ladies. Mrs Weeks died September 5, 1853. Mr. Weeks married, in 1859, Mary E., daughter of Dr. Robert Burns, of Plymouth, and sister of Hon. William Burns. Socially and intellectually she ranked among the first ladies of Northern New Hampshire. She died February 2, 1878. The loss of these beloved members of his family was a great grief to Mr. Weeks, a sorrow that neither time nor the attention of friends can lessen.

He inherited a love of hunting from his ancestors, especially large game. Bears were his favorite sport, and he has trapped and killed a great number. When over seventy-five years old he heard of one eight miles away that had evidently not been disturbed. He set a trap and watched it. On finding the trap gone, he, after a chase of two hours, came up with "Bruin" and shot him as he would have done in the prime of life. The man who was with Mr. Weeks said "Mr. Weeks forgot that he was over thirty years old; he forgot his cane; his long deer gun was no incumbrance; and when we came in sight of the game, he seemed in no

need of glasses to shoot it, which was done in the most approved style." Bruin's skin dressed by Mr. Weeks makes a very nice robe.

In his religious belief Mr. Weeks is a Unitarian. He dislikes theological controversy, and believes that a good man of any religious denomination is a good Christian; and that a villian is a villian, no matter to what church he belongs. Kind-hearted and sympathetic, the poor and needy always find in him a friend; the stranger and wanderer are never turned cold or hungry from his door. He is an ardent lover of history, his memory is retentive and accurate, he has a keen sense of humor, and his unstudied descriptions of men, scenes, and events are very vivid.

Mr. Weeks is an able man, strong in mind, strong in self control, strong in will, and strong in sympathy. True to all, without deceit or hypocrisy, he is appreciated most by those who know him best, and is known throughout Coös county as a foremost man in intelligence and ability.

William Dennis Weeks, born in Lancaster February 28, 1818, died February 27, 1885, was the second son of James B. and Elizabeth (Stanley) Weeks. As a boy he lived upon his father's farm, tilled the soil and carefully improved the educational advantages afforded him, and became a successful teacher. For some years he was in the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt. In 1848 he married Mary Helen Fowler, a niece of Gov. J. W. Williams, a lady of worth, a true helpmate, and congenial companion. Their three children are Emma F. (Mrs. Burleigh Roberts), John W. and William C. Mr. Weeks was a farmer on the old homestead farm, but for more than forty years was identified with the public interests of his town and county. In 1841 he represented Lancaster in the legislature, for many years was selectman, and held other positions of trust.

In 1863 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, which office he held till it was abolished. At one time he was proposed by his friends as a candidate for governor, and quite a complimentary vote was secured in the convention, but he modestly declined the candidacy. In the summer of 1876 he was appointed judge of probate. Though not bred to the law he discharged the duties of probate judge justly, honestly and satisfactorily until his death. He was of the Unitarian faith, and a strong supporter and practicer of the tenets of that church. A man more honest, or with purer motives is rarely found. There was much of grace, courtliness, frankness and quiet dignity of character in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. He gained without pretension or ostentation by the nobleness of his character the confidence of the people; by his daily walk and the example of a pure life whose morality never taught him to be morose or austere; by the enduring fidelity of the husband, the deep and constant affection of the father, he won an abiding place in the hearts of his townsmen. His example and influence were beneficent in all the relations of life and his memory is gratefully cherished.



Hosea Gray

Martha Eliza Weeks, born October 10, 1824, was a woman of much ability, and somewhat of a religious enthusiast. She was ever working for the good of others, and striving to relieve the unfortunate. During the Civil war (1861) she went to Alexandria, Va., and was head nurse in the hospital there until her health failed, and only at the urgent advice of her physician left her post. After regaining health and strength she went to the Soldier's Home in Boston and occupied the same position for two years. In 1865 she became the assistant of Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Hollis Street church, Boston, acting as city missionary until her death, which occurred June 1, 1872. (This was occasioned by caring for a poor and destitute woman who was ill with a contagious disease.)

Persis Fayette Weeks, born February 3, 1831, was the youngest child of James B. Weeks. For clear good sense and womanly virtues she has few equals. January 2, 1855, she married Rev. George M. Rice, who died September 22, 1882. Their four children are Laura W. (Mrs. H. H. Piper), George B., Mary Nye and William, all true children of such a mother. Mrs. Rice's home is in Dublin, N. H., where her husband was a pastor for fifteen years.

HOSEA GRAY.

Among the men of Coös who have been prominent in business circles, and whose activity caused his to be a familiar form in every part of this large county, must be especially mentioned Hosea Gray. For nearly half a century his name was a synonym for commercial integrity and honor; and, so extensive were his dealings, that nearly every man of any consequence in the county had personal transactions with him. And it is well in making up the record of the men who have impressed themselves upon the progress of this section to preserve something of the personality of one who contributed so much as he to the advancement of its material interests. The Gray family of New Hampshire has ever been noted for sturdy independence, for "push" and persistency, and other sterling qualities. Joseph Gray, in the Revolutionary war, was a participant in the battle of Ticonderoga, and especially marked for his energy and vigor.

Hosea Gray, son of James and Sarah (Elkins) Gray, was born at Jackson, N. H., April 11, 1818. He inherited a strong vitality and vigorous health from his parents, and aided his physical development by industriously laboring on his father's farm until he attained manhood. His advantages for the education of schools were meager, but he had a discipline, and acquired a practical knowledge, which was of great value to him in after life. His work was honestly and thoroughly done, and we can infer that it was not from any dissatisfaction with agriculture, except that it was not remunerative enough for his ambition, that when he be-

came of age he came to Lancaster, abandoning the avocation of his father. He did not do this in search of an easier business, for we soon find him owning a team, and drawing produce from Lancaster to Portland and returning with merchandise. On one of his return trips, while unloading his goods, he met with quite a serious accident which incapacitated him for labor of this nature. Accustomed to hardships, vigilance, and laborious exertions, he had developed a strong, vigorous and thoughtful manhood, and it appeared to him that he could conduct merchandising successfully; and he engaged in trade in a small way in the Reuben Stephenson house, on the corner of Main and Middle streets. Here he demonstrated that his ideas were right; his business increased, and to provide adequate quarters for the rapid enlargement of his trade, he removed to the "Cargill store," where he remained until 1857, when he retired from merchandising. He carried his operations into all the upper towns of the county and through the Androscoggin valley, bought and sold cattle, horses, wool, flour, any thing and all things that had a merchantable value, and personally supervised a large farm with financial success. He was prospered in his undertakings, and enjoyed the confidence, esteem, and friendship of the best people. His shrewd, practical advice was often solicited, and as a member of the board of directors of the bank with which he was connected, his judgment and common-sense views were highly valued. His success was due to his far-reaching sagacity, his energy, his promptitude, and the confidence reposed in him as an honest and reliable man. He possessed strong convictions, had a terse and incisive manner of expressing them, was interested in all matters for the improvement of the town and county, and also in the political movements of these organizations, but never aspired to official position. Long years of unceasing toil at last undermined his splendid constitution, and he died, August 27, 1882, after an illness of nearly two years. By his death Lancaster lost one of its best citizens, and Coös county one of its ablest business men, for by his great activity and indomitable energy, and the success of his varied business enterprises, he largely benefitted the town, and was an important factor in the development of the county. His friendships were strong and tenacious; he was kind in his relations as neighbor and townsman: liberal in his charities; a most estimable and useful citizen whose integrity and worth endeared him to all; and loving and indulgent as a husband and father.

Mr. Gray married March 28, 1858, Mary A., daughter of William and Mary (Perkins) Sampson, a lady eminently fitted to make the home life pleasant, and who survives him. Their only child, Jannett, married, and has given to her only child, a son, his grandfather's name.



John H. Spaulding

JOHN HUBBARD SPAULDING.*

Edward Spaulding, the ancestor of the Spaulding family in America, settled in Braintree, Mass., between 1630 and 1633. Edward¹, born 1635 at Chelmsford, Mass., died 1708. Edward², was born August 18, 1674 at Chelmsford. Phineas¹, born in Chelmsford in 1706, died in 1748. Daniel¹, born November 5, 1737, in Hudson, N. H., died in Lancaster, N. H. His wife was Phebe Dustin. They came to Northumberland, from Londonderry, with their son, Edward³, who married Martha Weeks. He died in Lancaster, January 6, 1845. Their son, John Wilson Spaulding, was the father of John Hubbard Spaulding, who was born in Lancaster, August 17, 1821. His grandfather, Edward Spaulding, was one of the early settlers of the town. His father, John Wilson Spaulding, and his mother, Electa Stebbens Spaulding, died when he was about three years old. His uncle and aunt (William Dustin Spaulding and Sarah Ann Spaulding) adopted and cared for him affectionately as for an own child. From boyhood he worked on his uncle's farm, and in good time acquired a common school and academic education, and for faithful service received as a gift one year of his minority. He began life as a man by teaching a district school in the winter for several years, and working on a farm the remainder of the year, except when it was convenient he practiced land-surveying. One year he assisted in surveying and lotting the township of Pittsburg. He was employed in 1845, the next year after the famous "Webster and Ashburton Treaty" under Lieut. W. H. Warner and Lieut. John Pope (now General); and, as a surveyor, assisted in establishing the United States and Canada line from the "Highlands" in Maine westward past New Hampshire, Vermont, and along the northern boundary of New York to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence river. In 1847-48 he purchased, mostly on credit, several hundred acres of timber land in Lancaster and Northumberland; and, after building two saw-mills, successfully manufactured lumber for several years. In 1848 he married Miss Emeline Corser, of Guildhall, Vt. They have two children; the oldest, John H. Jr., is married and lives in Whitefield; the second, Debby Ann, married and lives in Lancaster.

In 1853 he assisted in building the "Tip-Top" House on the summit of Mt. Washington, and the next year became half owner of that and the "Summit House" (so-called). For nine seasons he was chief manager of both houses, becoming favorably well known to the thousands of distinguished visitors to that renowned resort. February 10, 1862, with two invited companions, he accomplished the dangerous enterprise he had planned the summer before, and visited the top of Mt. Washington in mid-

*By B. F. Whidden, Esq.

winter. For two days and nights this party was storm-bound, and fully realized the terrors of that place in a hurricane of drifting snow. In one place, while making the fearful ascent, he was obliged to cut steps for a long distance past an icy cliff, the waste ice from which rushed down two thousand feet into the woods below. In 1862 two rival claimants to the real estate title of Mt. Washington instituted thorough surveys by which to prove ownership, and during two different seasons he assisted each of these parties in making their surveys, and, though protected by a special charter from the state in his right to hold the hotel improvements on Mt. Washington, he sold his interests and bade farewell to mountain life. By invitation from an old business associate, he went to Rosendale, Ulster county, N. Y., March 9, 1865, and, from that date, he has very successfully superintended the manufacture of hydraulic cement for the Lawrenceville Cement Company, with only a short vacation each year.

Mr. Spaulding, graduating from the schools and academy of his native town, entered early the school of experience, and has had a busy, active, and useful life. The quality of his mind is determined and strong, and, without being rash or boastful, he is very decided in his action. He has always possessed good health, and his large vital power has enabled him to endure more hardship than most men. Without any inclination to selfishly desire favor, he has a remarkable faculty to manage men well; and under all circumstances he manifests a generous inclination to assist those who are poor and dependent on charity. Though shrewd in business management he will not stoop to a mean advantage, and his associates have great confidence in his integrity. Though not over-zealous in religious matters he has large veneration and a profound regard for practical piety; and while cherishing extreme contempt for hypocritical pretence, he never fails to array the force of his character on the side of morality and justice. Having often endured hardships for adventure's sake, and from his experience as a successful mountaineer and hardy woodsman, very many interesting reminiscences of his eventful life might be recited.

Thus much is due to be said in regard to the subject of this sketch, whose life has been so strikingly representative of New England character. He is a man of cultivation and literary taste, and a very ready, racy writer.

GEORGE ROSCOE EATON.

The Eaton family is one of the earliest in America. Among the one hundred and two passengers of the "Mayflower," who arrived in Cape Cod harbor two hundred and sixty-seven years ago, were Francis Eaton, his wife, and Samuel Eaton. Francis Eaton was one of the signers of the first compact in the nature of a constitution of government in the Plym-



George A. Colver

outh Colony. Samuel Eaton was one of the twenty-six men who purchased what became the First Precinct in Middleborough, Massachusetts, where he died in 1684, leaving descendants. About sixteen years after the arrival of the "Pilgrim Band" (1636), John and Anna Eaton came from England to Boston, and, in 1640, were living in Salisbury, Mass. They had two sons, Thomas and John². Thomas removed with his father to Haverhill, Mass.; John² remained in Salisbury, married, had John³, who, in due time also married, and became the father of Joseph⁴, to whom a son, John⁵, was born. The birth of Wyman⁶ occurred in Salisbury, July, 1725; he married Ruth Merrill, December 17, 1745, and settled in that part of Hampton, N. H., now Seabrook. [Five generations of the family settled within a radius of five or six miles of the old homestead in Salisbury, which has ever been, and is now, occupied by their descendants.] In 1765, Wyman Eaton's name appears on the petition to Gov. Wentworth for a Presbyterian society in Hampton Falls, which shows that he was a freeholder and inhabitant of the town. His son, John⁷, bought land in Buxton, Maine, in 1774, from James Gray, of Salisbury, Mass., and moved thither. He married Jemima Green. Tristram⁸, fourth of their nine children, was born December 16, 1781. His son, Stephen W., was born in Buxton, Me., educated at the common schools, studied civil engineering, and was a member of the first surveying party engaged in running out the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad. He married Miranda B. Knox, of Portland, (a descendant of Gen. Henry Knox,) and became a resident of that city. They had eight children; Stephen M., Samuel K., (*George R.*, Minnie, (Mrs. Myron Hovey, of Boston,) Charles P., Woodman S., Howard B., and Edward.

George Roscoe Eaton, third son of Stephen W. and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton, was born in Portland, Me., November 16, 1837. He received his school education at the high schools at Portland & Yarmouth, Me. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of S. T. Corser, superintendent of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (Grand Trunk) railroad, as clerk, where he remained two years and a half, evincing an aptitude, intelligence, and readiness for business. He passed the next two years and a half in the Grand Trunk freight forwarding office at Portland. He was now twenty years old, and left his home, came to Berlin, and engaged in the employ of H. Winslow & Co., as general agent of their mill and store. Although the firm changed several times in the course of his stay, Mr. Eaton was connected with its management for fourteen years. During this long period, however, Mr. Eaton's business keenness foreseeing the future possibilities of the broad timber lands in Coös county, he invested largely in them, and his investments brought solid financial results. In 1872, purchasing a stock of goods and store at North Stratford, he changed his residence to that place, and continued in trade alone until 1882, when he admitted E. B.

Merriam as a partner, and the firm became E. B. Merriam & Co. By this time Mr. Eaton's lumber interests and ownership of lands had become extensive, and his financial ability known and appreciated. Upon the formation of the Lancaster National Bank, in 1882, Mr. Eaton was elected its president, and, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, accepted the office, and removed to Lancaster, where he has since resided. Democratic in politics, as such, Mr. Eaton has often been called to positions of honor and trust. He represented Berlin in the legislature of 1872 and 1873; was selectman for several years in Berlin and Stratford; a member of the constitutional convention, in 1876, from Stratford; he was elected county treasurer in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. He is a member of the firm of Eaton & Sawyer, lumber manufacturers of Columbia, also of Marshall & Eaton, carriage manufacturers, of Lancaster, and for many years has loaned money, and conducted a private banking business.

In 1860 Mr. Eaton married Sarah J. Parker. They have three daughters; Minnie P., Georgie May and Sadie Jane (twins). The family attend the Unitarian church, of which Mr. Eaton is a generous supporter.

In his various official relations Mr. Eaton is ever the prompt and faithful officer, performing his duties with the efficiency and accuracy manifested in his private affairs. His success should be an incentive to every young man, who, like himself, has brains, energy and a capacity to carry ideas into practical working. He has been successful because he deserves to be, and enjoys the friendship and esteem of the leading men of this section. A citizen of sterling integrity, kind and generous impulses, and frank and manly bearing, there is not one who does not wish him a long continuance of the prosperity which has in no wise changed his genial and cordial nature.

GEORGE VAN DYKE.*

George Van Dyke was born in Stanbridge, P. Q., February 21, 1846, the fifth child of a family of eight children. His father, George Van Dyke, was a native of Highgate, Vt. The Van Dyke family came originally to Vermont from Kinderhook, New York, and, according to Washington Irving, was one of the prominent Dutch families which so early brought civilization to the valley of the Hudson under the administration of Peter Stuyvesant. Among them were "the Van Wycks, the Van Dycks, the Van Burens,† and the Brinkerhoffs and the Schermerhorns." Gov. Stuyvesant possessed great energy of character, self-reliance and administrative ability; but was impetuous, turbulent, self-willed, and recklessly cour-

*By Rev. J. B. Morrison

†Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, was a descendant of this family.



George Van Dyke

ageous and unscrupulous in his absolutism. He was appointed Governor of the Dutch possessions in the New World in 1645, with two prominent officers associated with him in the administration of all civil and military affairs. They were the Vice Director and the Fiscal (an important office corresponding with our national treasurer). To this latter high office was appointed a soldier, skilled in wise counsels and of valor, Ensign Van Dyck. He had been wounded in the Indian wars, and, in 1644, was in charge of the expedition which exterminated the large Indian tribe that dwelt on the site of Stamford, Conn. He was imprisoned by Gov. Stuyvesant for attempting to gain that place in the Council to which he thought his office legitimately entitled him. He was one of the most noted men of New Amsterdam (New York), for many years, and brought an Indian war upon the colony by shooting an Indian woman gathering peaches in his garden. Many lives were lost, Hoboken and Pavonia were burned, Van Dyck was shot dead by an arrow, and the very existence of the colony imperilled. [EDITOR] His mother, Abigail Hatch Dixon, was the granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Dixon, of South Hero, Vt., and daughter of Capt. Joseph Dixon, a soldier of the War of 1812, a man of great probity of character. The Dixon family was of marked ability, and Mrs. Van Dyke inherited the chief characteristics of her sturdy ancestry.* She married George Van Dyke, Sr., in 1836; they emigrated to Stanbridge, P. Q., where they built their log house, and cleared the land of its primeval forest.

In a home like this, George Van Dyke, Jr., could not fail to get that education that comes from experience and work. He attended the town schools until the age of eleven, and henceforth by his own industry and faithfulness was to make his way, and show by his ability and zeal that the real essentials of a strong manhood can be learned in the rough discipline of the woods equally as well as in the seemingly more favorable surroundings of a city business education. At the age of eleven he began to earn his own living, and to put the hard conditions of poverty and lack of worldly advantages under his feet. To him, toil meant nothing; whatever had to be done was accomplished. He had robust health and a strong will. He cared only to obtain employment, and was willing to work day and night at anything that offered. At the age of fourteen he engaged to chop in the woods on the Androscoggin, and, from that time, with a stout

* Capt. Thomas Dixon, a Revolutionary pensioner, settled at South Hero, Vt., about 1790. He was a worthy man, of kindly disposition, brave and heroic. When the British attacked Plattsburgh, Capt. Dixon took his gun and hastened to the front, where he became so much engaged in firing, that he did not notice that the Americans were falling back until he was nearly surrounded by the British. But he had boasted that he "never had and never would turn his back to the British," and he faced them as he retreated, and continued fighting. He received several bullet-holes in his clothing, but by little less than a miracle escaped unhurt.—*Vermont Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 573-4.

heart, began to be the architect of his fortunes. Labor is luck; and clear grit in Mr. Van Dyke's case triumphed over every difficulty. At the age of twenty-six, the wood-chopper of the Androscoggin valley became, in company with Henry and Louis Bowman, at Guildhall, Vt., in 1872, the manager of a saw-mill on the Connecticut. From Guildhall he went to South Lancaster, taking charge of the mill there for himself in the spring of 1875. In the fall of 1876 he removed to McIndoes, Vt., where he accumulated a handsome competency; and, making wise investments in the timber lands of northern Vermont and New Hampshire (which rapidly rose in market value), he soon became one of the wealthiest capitalists in the section. In 1886 he sold all his interests to the Connecticut River Lumber Company, and became its president. Since that time he has devoted himself to the care of the interests of the company, and managed them with consummate ability. Through his indomitable force and powers of execution, the Upper Coös railroad, of which he is president, has this year become an accomplished fact. He is also a director of the Hereford, P. Q., Branch railroad.

Although Mr. Van Dyke has been so singularly successful in business, his prosperity has not turned him away from the amenities of life. He is a very devoted son and brother, and a sincere friend. He generously shares with others the results of his large fortune. At his beautiful home in Lancaster, his mother, and his sister, Miss Eva, dispense an elegant hospitality. The churches of McIndoes find in him a most generous supporter. He is a Universalist in religious belief. Interested in everything pertaining to McIndoes, his place of business, and Lancaster, his place of residence, both towns find him public spirited in the promotion of their welfare. In politics he is a Democrat, but does not seem to be a political aspirant, content to be a voter for measures, and upholding the party to the best of his strength and inclination. Mr. Van Dyke is justly esteemed for all the elements of substantial success. In the proud record of his eminent career as a business man, Coös can point to him as an example of what energy, persistency and pluck can achieve in overcoming obstacles. His chief characteristics, and to which his success is pre-eminently due, are "level-headedness," strong common-sense, excellent practical judgment concerning men and things, and marvellous executive ability. His hard work early in life on the farm and in the "woods," developed an iron constitution, which enables him to do the work of half a dozen men daily. He possesses great memory, is a natural mathematician, is vigilant, untiring, and a man of excellent habits

FRANK SMITH.

Among the leading men whose activity, enterprise and persistent industry have been powerful motors in furthering the growth and develop-



Frank Smith

ing the business interests of Lancaster is *Frank Smith*, son of Chester and Betsey (Hutchins) Smith. He was born at Lunenburg, Vt., September 12, 1833, and was the youngest of a family of ten children. His childhood years were passed with his parents, and, like many farmers' sons, he had to use his hands to help move the wheels of the household economy. At the age of sixteen he went to Newbury, Vt., where he attended the seminary one year with good results; having acquired sufficient education to start him in life as a clerk in a store in Boston, where he remained two years, gaining a knowledge of business and fitting himself in various ways for his future field of labor. In the fall of 1852 he came to Lancaster and commenced his long and active business career in the store of J. A. Smith. The energy and ambition of Frank Smith, from which his success comes, would not allow him to be an employé, and the next spring, with his little savings, he began trade in a small way in the building, now the Colby Brothers' drug store, as a grocer and provision dealer; and, from that small beginning, he has, by his own ability and honest dealing, placed himself high on the list of business men, as having achieved a justly merited success. For four years Mr. Smith conducted this store, then built, and occupied for about ten years, the store since occupied by D. W. Smith, but, by his unremitting devotion to his labors, his system became prostrated, and he was compelled to relinquish business for a time.

In 1870, however, with a partner, George A. Goodrich, under firm name of Smith & Goodrich, he engaged in the same line in the Burnside store, only paying more attention to the jobbing of flour, feed and grain. This partnership continued three years, when the firm became Frank Smith & Co., Mr. Goodrich being succeeded by A. M. Bullard, (who died in 1881, when his son, Willie E. Bullard, became Mr. Smith's partner.) At this time the business had assumed large proportions (over a quarter of a million per annum), and included grain, flour, agricultural implements, etc. In 1875 they were burned out in the great fire, losing heavily; but, with characteristic energy, business was carried on without intermission in a rented building, and the construction of the large mercantile establishment now occupied by them was begun as soon as the land could be bought. About 1873 the firm purchased a half-interest in the grist-mill in the village, and, with John P. Hodge, conducted it until it was burned in 1875. The next year they rebuilt it with facilities for grinding 150,000 bushels of grain per annum. In 1879 Mr. Hodge sold his half to Frank Smith & Co. In 1881 they bought the Freeman mill, remodelled it, put in machinery to cut annually four million feet of lumber, and from that time have manufactured lumber. They are also largely interested in the Kilkenny Lumber Company. Their business has steadily increased. They own and cultivate the Brooks farm of one hundred and twenty acres of beautiful meadow land, on which they have cut this year 130 tons of hay. They give con-

stant employment to about seventy-five men, and in the winter season to many more.

Mr. Smith married, first, Harriet B., daughter of Fielding and Mary (Bingham) Smith, on May 8, 1855. She died August 1, 1875. They had one child, Minnie. (She married Edwin T. Morse, of Charlestown, Mass., has one child, Frank.) Mr. Smith married, second, December 20, 1877, Esther J., daughter of Benjamin and Eunice (Bennett) Rhodes. She was born in Cairo, N. Y. They have two children, Florence J. and Frank C. Mrs. Smith was for several years a successful teacher in the State Normal school.

Although Mr. Smith has been an assiduous business man, yet he has been mindful of the civil affairs of the town. He has had the entire supervision of the public schools in Lancaster, and has been a prominent member on the Board of Education for twelve years; he was a Republican until the Liberal Republican party was started, when he joined the Greeley movement, and has since acted with the Democrats; in 1881 he was nominated for representative to run against the very popular C. B. Jordan and was defeated by one vote; in 1885 he was again nominated and elected by seventy-five majority over George P. Rowell; he was chairman of the important county convention of 1886 which decided the rebuilding of the court house. He is frequently a delegate to county and state conventions. He has been a Free Mason for twenty-five years, belonging now to North Star Lodge and North Star Commandery; and is a member of the New Hampshire club. In his religious preferences he is a Unitarian, a regular attendant at the church services, loyal to its principles and generous to its charities. In his home-life he is kind and attentive; as a manufacturer and business man, an energetic and practical worker; and his labors have been crowned with financial success. Mr. Smith can always be relied upon as a hearty co-operator in and liberal supporter of any enterprise pertaining to the public good, and is a popular and esteemed citizen.

ANDERSON J. MARSHALL.

Anderson J. Marshall, one of the leading manufacturers of Coös county for a long period of years, was the son of Antipas P. and Nancy A. (Lucas) Marshall, and was born in Northumberland, July 13, 1819. His father died when he was a child of six years, and he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Hon. Joshua Marshall, who was for many years a county judge. He passed his childhood with his guardian and with his mother, who became Mrs. Eri Curtis. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Benjamin Rolfe, of Colebrook, to learn the carpenter's trade, and while there he was a member of the "Colebrook Guards," and served



A. J. Marshall

in the famous "Indian Stream War." In 1837 he came to Lancaster and attended the "Old Academy," and then established himself in business here as a carpenter, and when twenty-one built the house so long occupied by Richard P. Kent. He was a good, faithful, and industrious workman, and his services were in demand. Subsequently he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he was in the employ of Abbott Lawrence, in charge of the men engaged in the erection of the noted "Pemberton Mills." He afterwards spent some time in St. Louis, Mo., and then returned to Lancaster, and, in 1847, bought out the carriage business of James W. Weeks, which he continued on the same site for thirty-five years. Mr. Marshall entered upon his new work with all his characteristic perseverance, and everything promised success. On the night of October 14, 1852, his entire plant was destroyed by fire. So great was Mr. Marshall's popularity, that a subscription was raised to aid him to rebuild, and a "Benefit Ball" inaugurated by the young people, the proceeds of which were devoted to the same benevolent enterprise. With great energy Mr. Marshall immediately commenced to rebuild, and within a year he had erected a fine manufactory, driven by steam, its whistle being the first one heard in Lancaster. The business grew to large proportions; and he continued manufacturing with financial success until he retired from active life. He was succeeded by Marshall & Chamberlain, which firm soon became Marshall & Eaton (A. P. Marshall and George R. Eaton).

Mr. Marshall's death occurred August 28, 1883. His wife, Frances, daughter of George and Mary (Waite) Perkins, of Lancaster, whom he married January 1, 1840, survives him. Their children are, Antipas P. (who has three children, Fred A., Frank P. and Winnie A.); Emma F. (Mrs. George L. Williams, of Concord, who has Jessie and Ethelyn); Belle (Mrs. George S. Locke, who resides in Concord, has one son, George S.).

Mr. Marshall was a man of great force of character and untiring industry. He was never in public life, but was esteemed and respected in the community of which he had for so long a time been a producer and not a mere consumer. He was a member of I. O. of O. F., and a worthy member of the ancient Lodge of F. & A. M. He was president of the "Savings Bank of the County of Coös," and a director in the Lancaster National bank. His religious belief was that of the Methodists, and for many years he was a useful and faithful officer and member of that church. By the energy of his character and devotion to business he accumulated a handsome estate. A long life well spent, and the respect and love of friends at its close, marks the success of earthly endeavor; and this good citizen, exemplary husband and father and kind friend will long be held in pleasant remembrance.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Of the numerous emigrants who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the "ship Ann" was John Thomson, born in the north of Wales in 1616, came to America in the third embarkation from England, and arrived at Plymouth in May, 1622. The first knowledge we have of the name is from the ancient book of heraldry. The name was familiarly known in England, Scotland, and Ireland; each family spelled the name differently and selected a different badge of heraldry. John Thomson was probably a descendant of the Scottish family. The letter "p" was not introduced into the name by his descendants until a century and a half had rolled away.

Alexander, son of Daniel and Persis (Ladd) Thompson, was born in Cornith, Vt., July 11, 1819, and died at Lancaster, N. H., September 3, 1882. His parents' circumstances did not afford him the advantages of liberal culture, and he was dependent on his own efforts for acquiring the knowledge he sought, which should open to him a wider sphere of life and a larger field of labor, and, while working in his father's blacksmith shop, he studied Latin with his grammar on the forge. He also read in the same way works of philosophy, science, and general literature. He had natural mechanical powers and remarkable inventive faculties. On attaining his majority he went to Boston and passed some years in manufacturing dental instruments. He was afterwards in the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt., in their scale works. Subsequently, in company with John H. Paddock, he established a machine shop at Paddocksville, Vt. In May, 1866, he came to Lancaster. [See "Thompson Manufacturing Co."] Mr. Thompson was a great student and possessed a rare fund of general information, was well informed in all the current literature and progress of the times. The difficulties he had to contend with in acquiring his education seemed to develop his manhood and bring out those qualities which constitute a truly noble character. His was a peculiarly refined and sensitive spirit, and the religious element in him was dominant. During his residence in Boston, he became a member of the "Old South Church," and retained his membership during life. He was a fine singer and was one of the choir. In mature life, he was a student of Swedenborg, and a believer in his philosophy. He attended the services of the Orthodox church of Lancaster, and here, also, his favorite seat was in the choir; and reverence, worship, and true emotion were mingled in his inspiring tones of song. He was for a time superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and his influence was of a refined and ennobling nature. "His religion was that of love."

Mr. Thompson was three times married. By his second wife, Ellen Armington, he had one daughter. December 25, 1866, he married Alice,



Alex Thompson

daughter of Hiram and Alice (Child) Twitchell, a native of Randolph, Vt. She survives him. The children of this marriage are Mary, Mabel C., Alice T., Grace, Sarah Agnes, and Persis A. In the family relation, he was a devoted husband and father, finding his fullest happiness in the home circle. As a citizen, Mr. Thompson was in harmony with the progressive element of society. He was a Republican in politics, and a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. His large and generous heart was always open to any appeal. As a business man, he gained an enviable reputation as a man of honor and worth; as neighbor and friend, he was a counselor, and sympathizer in trials, and his advice and pecuniary help, where needed, was freely given. By his life he illustrated the best qualities of a man, and won the respect and love of the community; and when the Lord called his good and faithful servant home, the strong man and the little child mourned together.

FRANK BUGBEE, M. D.*

The Bugbee family is of undoubted Scandinavian (Danish) origin, but was early in England. In the reign of Edward of Wessex (901-925) his minister of state was a Mr. Buga, who was prominent in affairs; and many land holders and landlords were of that name, or Bugga. In the last century there arose a celebrated Danish astronomer named Buggee, which name is often found now in Denmark and England. It has, however, undergone various changes in its termination during these many centuries. Near the last of April, 1634, two ships, the "Francis," with eighty-four passengers, and the "Elizabeth," with one hundred and four passengers, sailed from Ipswich, England, the same day, and arrived at Boston nearly together. In the "Francis" came Edward Bugby, then forty years old, his wife, Rebecca, thirty-four years old, and daughter, Sarah, four years old. Unto this good couple was born, June 6, 1640, Joseph, who married Experience, daughter of Andrew Pitcher, of Dorchester, Mass., and moved, with quite a party of others, to Woodstock, Conn., in 1686, as one of the original proprietors and first settlers. Joseph and wife had nine children. Their fifth son, Josiah, was born in Roxbury, Mass., November 2, 1684. Upon arriving at maturity he took a wife, and moved to the new town of Ashford, Conn., and was among its pioneers. He was active and prominent, both in church and state affairs. He was the ancestor of Dr. Frank Bugbee, the direct line being Edward, born in England about 1594; Joseph, born in Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1640; Josiah, born in Roxbury, Mass., November 2, 1684; Josiah, 2d, born in Woodstock, Conn., December 23, 1708; Amos, born in Ashford, Conn., Novem-

*By Hon. C. B. Jordan.

ber 3, 1749; Ralph, born in Ashford, Conn., February 3, 1796; Frank, born in Waterford, Vt., September 18, 1836. Ralph Bugbee, Frank's father, married Irena Goss, of Waterford, Vt., October 4, 1820. They had six children. The third son died in childhood. The father and all the remaining children were doctors of medicine—some eminent in their profession. In the practice of surgery, for which they all seemed fitted, both by taste and nature, they excelled.

Frank was the fifth child, and although his father had become "well-to-do," yet he thought it best for all his children to know how to earn a living, and so put Frank to work upon the home farm at an early age. Frank attended the district school summer and winter, and there laid the foundation for his future education. He was a quiet, obedient, manly child, and would carry out his childhood plans at home and at school without bluster or ado. When a mere boy he was much with his father in his study and in the long rides a country physician in those days was compelled to take. His love and aptitude for medicine were thus early developed. A few terms at the academy as he grew older only made more manifest the bent of his mind. He then applied himself the more diligently to his medical studies, and, at the same time, with his father, among his patients had practical illustrations of the principles and theories so recently learned from the books. He entered the medical school at Dartmouth college and took and held good rank among his fellows. He met there Dr. Frank Towne, now, and for a long time, a surgeon of the U. S. army. Coming to Lancaster with him for a visit, he made the acquaintance of his sister, Maria P. Towne, daughter of Barton G. Towne, and they were married March 4, 1863. He made his home in Lancaster, and at once engaged in medical practice. His kindness and gentleness, his good nature, quiet humor, and sympathizing heart soon made him popular with all classes. He was not long in gaining an extensive acquaintance and a consequent large practice, extending into the neighboring towns of Dalton, Whitefield, Jefferson and Northumberland, and Lunenburg, Guildhall and Maidstone in Vermont. Soon he was able to make a beautiful home for himself, wife and only child, Hattie, who came to them in December, 1864. He was hospitable and generous, and entertained his many friends most royally. In his later years he purchased a large farm and took much comfort with his horses and cattle. In all enterprises for the improvement of the village and town he was in the front rank. As a citizen he was highly esteemed. As a surgeon his services were often sought after in difficult cases. As husband and father, he was tender, kind and considerate. His daughter, wife and himself all started nearly together for the "border-land." Hattie died July 16, 1880; her mother, five days afterwards. The doctor tarried until the sixth day of September, and then followed his family in their silent march to the far country.

JEFFERSON.

BY ABNER DAVIS.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Name and Territory Embraced — First and Second Grants — Second Charter — Petition — Incorporation — Record of First Town Meeting — Names of Voters — Roads — Bridges — Taverns — Residents, Polls, Stocks and Improvements in 1812.

JEFFERSON was formerly called Dartmouth, but when it was incorporated it assumed its present name in honor of Thomas Jefferson. It embraces the original territory of Dartmouth, and a part of Kilkenny. The first charter of Dartmouth, granted October 3, 1765, to John Goffe, Esq., and fifty-seven others, among them David Page, of Lancaster, was forfeited; and June 26, 1772, it was again granted, but to different persons from the first, excepting four, whose names appear as grantees in both charters. Theodore Atkinson, Daniel Ward, Mark Hunking Wentworth and Stephen Holland. There were seventy shares and seventy grantees named in the second charter, which granted "something more than six miles square; twenty-four thousand, five hundred and eighty-one acres," bounded thus:—

"Beginning at a white pine tree (marked I. G. October 1765-6) standing on the westerly side of Israel's River, so-called, nearly opposite the second crotch from Connecticut river, and running west one hundred and sixty-three rods to Lancaster easterly line: thence south 69° west one hundred and sixty-eight rods by Lancaster, from thence south six miles, two hundred and sixty rods to a rock maple tree (marked V. R. 1771), then turning off and running East five miles and an half mile, thence west four miles and one half mile to the bound began at."

Among the conditions of the charter all white pine suitable for masting the Royal Navy was reserved to the Crown: certain improvements were to be done; and all the reservations and specifications of the formal charter of that day were presented.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION.

"State of New Hampshire,

"To the honorable Senate, and house of representatives convened in general assembly,

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of a place called Dartmouth, in the County of Grafton, and State of New Hampshire, humbly sheweth, that said Dartmouth is inhabited by

twenty four families, which labor under many inconveniences for want of legal authority to conduct town business, in consequence of which, they suffer much on account of highways being neglected, which not only injures the inhabitants, but has a tendency to retard further settlement: wherefore your petitioners pray this honorable court to consider their case, and incorporate them into a town, that they may be vested with such authority as other towns within said State by law exercise and enjoy. And your petitioners shall ever pray

“Dartmouth 29th May 1793.

“John Marden	John holmes
“Samuel Hart	Samuel holmes
“Richard Stalbird	Elijah Moulton”
“James Rider	

In House of Representatives, June 12, 1793, a hearing was ordered for the second Thursday of the next session. This petition was not granted, and another was presented by Col. Joseph Whipple, as agent for the town, dated May 20, 1796, which was granted.

Incorporation.—By an act of legislature approved December 8, 1796, the territory of Dartmouth was incorporated as the town of Jefferson. “John Marden (or in case of his death, other disability or refusal, Jonas Baker,) is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said inhabitants to choose all necessary and customary town officers, giving fourteen days notice of the time, place, and design of such meeting.”

Town Records.—As early as March, 1798, we have the first record of a town meeting, in which John Marden was chosen moderator, Samuel Plaisted, town clerk, and Benning Simes, James Hight and Samuel Plaisted, selectmen. John Ingerson was collector “at five pence per pound,” and James Hight and Benning Simes were his bondsmen. William Hewes, Richard Marden and Capt. James Rider were surveyors of highways, and William Summers and William Moulton tythingmen.” Benjamin Hicks and Daniel Moulton, “hog reeves.” Daniel Moulton was engaged to get a copy of the “charter of the town” “for eight dollars and eighty-two cents” and it was voted to raise two hundred dollars to be “laid out” on the roads, men’s labor “four shillings and six pence per day,” and “oxen work” three shillings per day. It was also voted to raise thirty dollars to support a school, (in cash, or wheat at one dollar per bushel,) and also to raise “nine pounds” to pay for the charter, and to defray necessary charges. The chairman of the selectmen received two dollars for his services, and the town clerk one dollar for the year.

There were at this time about twenty voters and the tax list contained the names of Joseph Whipple, Richard Marden, James Hight, John Marden, William Hewes, John Ingerson, William Ingerson, Samuel Marden, William Moulton, George Holmes, Samuel W. Hart, Samuel Hart, Samuel Plaisted, Benning Simes, Ezekiel Moulton, John Holmes, Benjamin Hicks, Lazarus Holmes, John Garland, John Holmes, James Rider, Richard Stalbird, Thomas Whittam, William Shores, Daniel Moulton, William

Summers, F. K. Foster, James Twombly, Benjamin Twombly, Reuben Haywood, James Wentworth, and Joseph Bachelder.

Roads and bridges, schools, and the care of the poor engaged the attention of the people. One lame widow was cared for many years by different families in turn, for a small sum per week or month. But little money was in circulation. Wheat was sometimes used instead, and taxes were not easily collected.

Roads and Taverns.—The “old turnpike” for years was the principal road in Jefferson. It was the great thoroughfare between “the Upper Coös” and Portland. It was on this road at the Meadows that the Whipple farm was located, and, probably, the first public house opened. Here, on a wild mountain stream, were erected a saw-mill and a mill for grinding provender. Soon after mills were erected on Israel’s river, at “Jefferson Mills,” by Mr. Whipple, and in 1804 a good bridge was built across the river at this place, and rebuilt in 1826.

The old county road from Gorham, on the Androscoggin, through Randolph, over Jefferson hill to Lancaster, was in use at an early date; and, May 26, 1820, a road from Jefferson hill to “Whipple’s” on the turnpike was “laid out” and surveyed by Jonas Baker, Esq. This road was so straight that you could look from one end and see the other, distant about four miles, through heavily timbered woods. No engineering instruments were used; nothing but a true eye served as guide.

In 1799 Eleazer Dennison, Esq., kept a public house situated down the river about four miles from the Whipple place, at what is now known as the Howe farm. From this point on the turnpike a road was “laid out” to Whitefield line, June 7, 1820. This place is, perhaps, a mile up the river from Jefferson Mills. Dennison’s license was signed by John Marden, James Rider, William Hewes, selectmen of Jefferson; Reuben Haywood, town clerk.

Samuel Plaisted was also licensed as a “tavernor” September 5, 1811. Mr. Plaisted was an agent for Mr. Whipple, and probably opened the first public house in town. His son, B. H. Plaisted, Esq., kept the old “Red tavern” many years, and in 1860 built a part of the famous “Waumbek Hotel,” now occupied by Charles Hartshorn, Esq. In 1874 B. H. Plaisted built the “Plaisted House,” now owned by his son Philip C. Plaisted.

Residents, Polls, Stock and Improvements, 1812.—Jack Stocks, one poll, one horse, one cow, one two year old; George Holmes, one poll, one cow, one head young stock, three acres arable land, six acres mowing, and seven acres pasture; William Summers, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, two acres plow and six acres mowing land, and one acre pasture; Thomas Willson, one poll, two horses, two steers, one acre tillage and two acres mowing land; Samuel Plaisted, Jr., one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, three young cattle, one and one-half acres arable and nine

acres mowing land; Ezra Foster, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one young creature; Joseph Whipple, Esq., seven horses and colts, six oxen, twenty cows, ten young cattle, ten acres arable, forty-five acres mowing and twenty-nine acres pasture; Samuel Plaisted, Esq., one poll, one colt, four young cattle, five acres mowing land; William Denison, one poll, one horse, three cows, two young cattle; Abner Flanders, one poll, two oxen, two cows, four acres mowing land and four acres pasture; Jabez Garland, one poll, two oxen, five cows, three young cattle, one acre arable land and six acres mowing; Benning Simes, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, six head young cattle, two acres tillage, thirteen acres mowing and two acres pasture land; Isaac Sawyer, fifteen acres pasture; Richard Perkins, one poll, one cow, two young cattle, two acres tillage and nine acres pasture; Richard Perkins, Jr., one poll, two horses, four oxen, ten acres mowing land; William Chamberlain, one poll, two horses, two oxen, five cows, nine young cattle, three acres tillage, ten acres mowing, and ten acres pasture land; John Hart, one poll, one horse, two oxen, six cows, four young cattle, three acres tillage and twelve acres mowing land; Nicholas Stillings, one poll, one horse, two steers, one cow and one young creature, one half acre tillage and two acres mowing land; George Ingerson, one poll, one horse; Lazarus Holmes, one poll, one horse, two oxen, five cows, three young cattle, two acres tillage, seven acres mowing, one acre pasture; Mehitable Hight, one heifer; John Garland, one poll, two horses, two oxen, four cows, two acres tillage, four acres mowing land; Nathaniel Stalbird, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, two young cattle, two acres tillage and six acres mowing land; John Ingerson, one poll, one cow, two acres tillage and five acres mowing land; William Ingerson, one poll, one colt, two oxen, four cows, six young cattle, two acres tillage and five acres mowing land; Ephraim Drew, one poll, one horse, one cow; James Rider, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, two young cattle, three acres tillage, twelve acres mowing and five acres pasture land; James Holmes, one poll; James Holmes, Jr., one poll, one cow, one young creature, one acre mowing land; John Holmes, one cow, one calf, two acres mowing land; Nath. Holmes, one poll, one cow, two young cattle; Daniel Deshong, one poll, one cow, one acre tillage, two acres mowing land; Daniel Moulton, one poll, one horse, three cows, one heifer, one acre tillage, five acres mowing land; Samuel Marden, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, three young cattle, one and one half acres tillage, six acres mowing and one acre pasture land; John Marden, three cows; Jabez Garland, Jr., one poll; George Simes, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, two young cattle; William Summers, Jr., one cow, one calf, one acre mowing land; Benjamin Hicks, one poll, one cow; David Perkins, one poll, one horse, one cow; Ebenezer Grant, one poll, one cow; Thomas Marden, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, one calf, one and one half acres tillage

and six acres mowing land; Paul Nute, one poll, one horse, two oxen, six cows, two calves, one acre tillage, ten acres mowing, three acres pasture land; Thomas D. Bailey, one poll, one horse; Bailey Dennison, one poll, three young cattle; Noyes Dennison, three cows.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Population in 1775-1790-1800—Scenery—Jefferson Hill—Traditions—Early Proprietors—Col. Joseph Whipple—Early Settlers—First Child—Pond of Safety—First White Woman—Deborah Vicker or “Granny Stalbird”—First Communication—First Cows—First Barrel of Rum—Adino N. Brackett's Description of Jefferson in 1821—Boundaries—Population—Valuation.

D R. DWIGHT says of Jefferson at the commencement of this century, “Jefferson contained four inhabitants in 1775; in 1790, 111; in 1800, 112. The reason why the population increases so slowly, is said to be the reluctance of the proprietor to sell the lands. The prospect in this valley is very noble. On a rising ground upon the road, about two miles southeastward of Lancaster, we were presented with one of the most interesting scenes, which ever met the eye. From Lancaster a vast basin, somewhat more than twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, opens to the southeast. Jefferson lies in the bottom of the great basin. At the distance of ten or twelve miles on the southern side of the basin, two mountains, spurs from those of Littleton, intrude finely into the valley. From the apparent summit of the farthest, descended a stream, till it was hidden by the summit of the nearest. On this, from the highest elevation also, flowed another, somewhat obliquely to the course of the first, but so nearly coinciding with it, that for some time we thought it a branch of the same, for we did not, at first, take notice of the fact, although sufficiently obvious, that there were two mountains. A moment's attention, however, presented the whole scene in its true light. The nearer stream came from a southwestern direction, until it reached the point of vision, in which it joined the course of the other. Both appeared to the eye, when loosely attentive, as a single cascade, parted from the summit of the nearer mountain, descending a vast length down a steep precipice, and glittering in the sunbeams like a torrent of liquid silver. The effect was magical; and the objects seemed more like the visions of fairy land, than the coarse realities of this rude world. Our company consisted of five, and whatever diversities of taste we might experience, they were all harmonized here, in a single gaze of astonishment and delight. Even the White Mountains were forgotten.”

Jefferson Hill cannot be surpassed for mountain scenery, as at no other point in New Hampshire can the "White Hills" be seen in such majestic splendor. The little village lies on the high slopes of Mt. Starr King, and has the entire Presidential range in full view. Madison with its lofty peak, and Mt. Adams in all its grandeur are first seen; then Jefferson's steep sides and sharp summits are shown, and next, Mt. Washington towers above them in all its stately proportions, while farther on is Munroe, flanked by the smaller hills. But Jefferson's attractions are not limited to those of the Presidential range. Franconia range is within easy reach, and near at hand is Pliny range of which Starr King is the monarch. The top of Starr King is easily attained, and from there is a view only excelled by that from the summit of Mt. Washington. Within a short distance is Cherry mountain, with its famous slide. Then there are Jefferson meadows, which are drained by Israel's river, into which numerous brooks pour their waters, and these brooks are all trout streams. Cherry pond is the principal body of water. The drives are numerous, and over good roads. It is one of the best farming towns in the state; and the pure air and general healthfulness of the place make it justly celebrated as a summer resort.

Traditions.—The early settlers of Cohos found relics of the ill-fated Rangers, and tradition keeps green their memory in many a tale, which almost indicates the exact spot where the silver image, weighing eight pounds, which they brought from the church at St. Francis, and the long rolls of guineas, and other spoils were buried. Here is one which has so often been told as to be by many as implicitly believed as if it were true. A party of nine Rangers trusted themselves to an Indian guide on the Connecticut near the head of the Fifteen-mile falls, who agreed to take them through the Great Pass (Notch) of the mountains to the settlements below. They had the silver image, which in their weakened condition was a heavy load. Their guide led them up the Connecticut to Israel's river, and up this to the deep snow-laden gorges at the foot of the great White Hills. Pretending a fear that the Great Spirit would kill him if he ventured on the region of Agiocochook, the Indian made a rude map on birch bark, and gave it to one of the Rangers, at the same time, apparently accidentally, scratching his hand with a poisonous fang of a rattle-snake. Toiling on through the deep snows over the steep rocks, the poison did its fatal work, and, under the resulting madness, the Ranger flung himself over a precipice to death. The survivors, after a hasty consultation, concluded to bury their treasures in a cave where the fear of the Indians would prevent their discovery, and save themselves. The false chart of their guide misled them, and they wandered many days, suffering extreme hunger, and, one by one, succumbed to the fatigue and cold. Only one, it is said, survived, and he was crazed by his fearful exposure

and suffering. Years after some hunters found a barkless spot on a pine tree at the mouth of a wild ravine, on which were many half-obliterated characters engraved by some rude tool. Near this were rusty buttons, rotting cloth, a small copper kettle and the metallic parts of a gun. At the foot of a steep bank six rusty gun-barrels were found with what might once have been a pile of knapsacks. An old hunter, exploring for this hidden treasure, sought shelter from a terrible storm under a projecting cliff. Here he discovered in the farther corner of the cave several stones forming a symmetrical pile. Beneath was found a hatchet deeply encrusted with rust and a roll of birch bark covered with the wax of wild bees. In the roll was an Indian-tanned fawn skin covered with mysterious characters. Many searches have been made for this hidden treasure, and yet the rocks preserve well the secret of the truth or falsity of this strange story.

J. H. Spaulding gives this legend in his work on the White Mountains:—

“ Among the defiles to the southeast at the head of Israel’s river tradition locates the destruction of a detachment of Roger’s Rangers, under circumstances weirdly horrible. The church plate, candlesticks, and a massive silver image were carried away by the conquerors of St. Francis. But large Indian forces rapidly gathered and hung on the line of their retreat, while heavy snows impeded the march. The Rangers soon broke up in small parties, each of which made its independent way southward. Nine of them attempted to carry the silver image to civilization, but were led astray by a perfidious Indian guide, who piloted them up Israel’s river into the gloomy labyrinths of pine in the trackless gorges near its head, and then eluded them, after having poisoned one with a rattlesnake’s fang. Bewildered among these dark ravines they sank, one by one, under terrible deprivation, and but one reached the settlements, bearing a knapsack partly filled with human flesh. The golden candlesticks were found near Lake Memphremagog in 1816, but the most earnest quest has not yet availed to discover the silver image.

“ Numerous legends have been developed on this romantic background, among which are those of the hunter and the fawn-skin and parchment, the skeleton Indian in the speaking storm, the magic stone, the fortune-teller and the midnight quest, and the screeching of lost spirits. The most beautiful of these traditions is that of a lonely hunter, camping at night far up towards Mt. Adams, before whose astonished vision the mountain mist rolled back and showed a great stone church, and within this was an altar, where from a sparkling censer rose a curling wreath of incense smoke, and around it lights dispersed a mellow glow, by which in groups before the altar appeared a tribe of savages kneeling in profound silence. A change came in the wind; a song loud and long rose as a voice offering to

the Great Spirit ! then church spire, church and altar vanished, and down the steep rock trailed a long line of strange looking men, in solemn silence. Before all, as borne by some airy spirit, sported a glittering image of silver, which in the deep shadows changed into fairy shape, and, with sparkling wings, disappeared in the rent rocks."

Col. Joseph Whipple, for years the leading man in this section, came in 1773, and obtained the ownership of the whole town, as follows: February 17, 1774, he purchased of Josiah Willard, of Winchester, three-sevenths of the town, being twenty-six of the original rights, paying therefor £400. April 12, 1774, he purchased of John Hurd, of Portsmouth, for £400 "proclamation money," the rights of twenty-six other grantees. September 29, 1774, for £45 he bought of John Hurd the rights of three other grantees. February 11, 1775, he paid John Hurd £30 for two more rights. Col. Whipple was for many years collector of taxes for the proprietors, and under this authority, he sold five shares for taxes about June 1, 1785. Each share was sold for £6, except one which brought £6-5-0. By June 31, 1785, Col. Whipple had bought them for exactly the sums for which they were sold. He had now purchased sixty-two of the seventy shares, paying £905-5-0 (about \$4,023). We cannot find any record of a transfer to Mr. Whipple of the remaining eight shares; but, at a sheriff's sale held November 9, 1796, by David Webster, sheriff of Grafton county, at the house of Capt. Joseph Bliss, in Haverhill, Col. Whipple bid off the whole township for \$181.62. This sale was made by reason of non-payment of state taxes for 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790. He had now acquired title to the whole town for about \$4,200, an average of \$60.07 per share. The town was divided into eleven ranges with twenty four lots in a range, each lot containing 100 acres. The price at which the first lots were sold was one dollar per acre. It was customary, however, for the Colonel to give settlers fifty acres, and sell them the other half of the lot. This was ostensibly done to induce settlers to come here, but it was not infrequently the case that the recipient of the gift had to pay \$100 for the other fifty acres of the lot. But notwithstanding all that tradition says against Col. Whipple, he was more than a common man and active in the early improvements. Largely by him, and through his influence, roads were made, mills built, taverns opened, stores, civilization introduced, and the wilderness reclaimed for thriving homes. Many years ago, however, he ceased to own any portion of the town.

During the Revolution Col. Whipple was here captured in his own house by a party of savages headed by a white man. He asked leave to go into another room to change his apparel, and to get some necessary articles for his march to Canada. This was granted, and he seized the opportunity to jump out of a back window and escape into the woods, where he eluded their pursuit. A Mr. Gotham, who lived with the Colonel,

escaped at the same time, and running directly for the river, he was shot at while crossing it on a log, but the ball cut down an alder instead of the man, and he escaped without any harm but a sad fright. The party plundered the house, supplied themselves plentifully with provisions, and departed without further injury.

Early Settlers.—James Hight, a ship carpenter from Portsmouth, came in 1797 as Whipple's agent to take charge of his business. He paid, November 10, 1797, \$100 for one half of lot No. 3, range 5, the other half of the lot being given him. Mr. Hight's house was nearly opposite "The Sunny Side" cottage. His daughter Mehetable, afterwards Mrs. John Garland, was the first child born to the settlers in town. The "old pound" was built in Mr. Hight's garden. Eleazer Dennison was Mr. Whipple's next agent. Samuel Plaisted was his third agent, and settled on lot 13, range 10, which was deeded to him, September 20, 1792. "said Plaisted to settle on the same, carry on the blacksmith trade, and pay £15." November 2, 1797, lot No. 9, range 7—100 acres—was deeded to John Holmes. One half was given him; for the other he paid \$50. The "Waumbek Cottage" stands on this lot. John Marden settled on lot 8, range 6. He paid \$100 for his land, November 11, 1799, and a second deed was given after Col. Whipple received his deed of the township from the sheriff. William Ingerson, Samuel Hart, Marden, and Holmes came together from the navy yard at Portsmouth in the fall of 1797, with their families. They all lived in one small log house during the winter, and settled on four contiguous lots, which were as good ones as were in the town.

Among other early settlers were Benjamin Hicks, Capt. James Ryder, William Danforth and Lazarus Holmes. While serving in the Revolution they were captured by the British and paroled. Their officers did not recognize their parole on their return, and, on their refusing to serve until exchanged, pronounced them deserters. Being warned of approaching arrest and court martial, they fled to Jefferson, and were secreted at "Pond of Safety" in Durand (Randolph) until the close of the war. This gave the name to the pond. After the war closed they all settled in Jefferson and ranked among the best citizens. Peter and Nicholas Stillings were also early settlers. While some of the settlers knew much about pioneer life, many were entirely unacquainted with its hardships. None, however, anticipated what they were to experience. With many, the first few years were absolute struggles for life. The severities of winter, scarcity of clothing, scantiness and lack of variety of food, rudeness and inconvenience of their poor log houses, remoteness from mills and markets, lack of money and of means of getting it, the cold summers and short crops, combined with the barren educational facilities and destitution of religious privileges would have utterly discouraged any but the boldest and most resolute. The lack of salt was one great evil. A form of goitre, or swelled throat,

was prevalent from this cause, particularly among the children. For the use of a horse to go to Portsmouth and return with *two* bushels of salt, *one* bushel was frequently paid. The nearest grist-mill, at Haverhill, was fifty miles away. Grist was carried on horseback, or on "cars" made of two poles fastened together; the horse or ox being attached to one end as to a pair of thills, the other, bearing the burden, dragging on the ground. Had it not been for the game and fish, which were abundant, many must have starved. Trout weighing seven pounds were not uncommonly found in Israel's river; moose could be killed at almost any time, and the meat preserved by drying or smoking; bear were equally as plenty. After corn and wheat were raised, much of it was pounded in large wooden mortars, and cooked and eaten.

The first white woman of the town was Nancy, whose story has been told in every book published concerning the White Mountains. Her full name is said by some to be Nancy Livermore; but the weight of authority gives it as Nancy Barton. She came here as cook for Col. Whipple, and kept a boarding-house for the men who were clearing land for him. She was a hard-working woman, and by her toil in this wild country, had accumulated some money, which, in the fall of 1788, she entrusted to an employé of Col. Whipple, with the intention of going with him to Portsmouth with the Colonel's next party, and settling down there to the enjoyment of married life. This did not meet the Colonel's wishes, for he did not desire to lose his competent cook, and he arranged with her treacherous lover to start during her temporary absence at Lancaster. She learned this, by some means, the day of their departure, at once walked to Jefferson, tied up a small bundle of clothing, and set out to overtake them at their first stopping place, the "Notch," thirty miles distant through an unbroken wilderness. She travelled all night through the freshly fallen snow, reached the camp soon after they had left, tried in vain to re-kindle the fire, and then hastened on after them through the "Notch" and wild valley of the Saco. For several hours she continued her course, fording and re-fording the icy river. Exhausted nature at last gave way, and she was found, frozen to death, a few hours afterwards, by a party who came after her from Col. Whipple's farm. Nancy's bridge and Nancy's rock in Bartlett both claim the melancholy honor of being the place where she expired.

Deborah Vicker.—The second woman was Deborah Vicker, who came from Portsmouth, and succeeded Nancy as cook for Col. Whipple. She lived here eighteen months before she saw a white woman. She brought with her the first Bible in the town, for which she paid ten weeks' work, at fifty cents a week. Her strong mind, energetic will, and remarkable physical endurance gave her immense influence among the Indians and settlers of a broad extent of territory. Tradition tells us that she made

the first maple sugar of the settlement, in what is now John A. Hicks's sugar orchard. Col. Whipple paid her over a year's wages in depreciated Continental currency which he knew to be nearly valueless. When she learned of the character of the pay, she quietly waited until the Colonel came again from Portsmouth, when she remonstrated with him in such a forcible manner that he gave her a choice of any unsold fifty acres in the town, in addition to what she had been paid. She chose the lower half of lot No. 10, range 6. In the deed made by Col. Whipple, December 10, 1797, the consideration is given as "one dollar duly and truly in hand paid before the delivery hereof, *and the love I bear* to the said Deborah Vicker." She at once employed Benjamin Hicks to fell some trees and begin a clearing. Returning to Portsmouth in a few months, she married Richard Stalbird, and the next spring came to Jefferson. Mr. Stalbird thought this land too rocky, and exchanged it with Col. Whipple for the upper half of the lot. Here Mr. and Mrs. Stalbird settled and made their life residence. In later years she added to her natural great skill in nursing a knowledge of Indian remedies, and travelled, an angel of mercy, through northern New Hampshire, braving all kinds of dangers to relieve suffering, and was welcomed everywhere as "Granny Stalbird."

The first communication with Lancaster was by a bridle-path, without bridges, along Israel's river. The first path from the Notch came over the hill back of the Elephant's Head. Col. Whipple did a great labor on this. The first cows brought to town came by this path. The first barrel of rum in the settlement came on a car along this route, and was brought by Samuel Marden.

Adino N. Brackett wrote this description of Jefferson in 1821:—

"The turnpike road, leading from Lancaster to Portland, runs through Jefferson; and a road of considerable travel, which passes by the north end of the White Mountains, branches off from the turnpike in this town. The easterly side runs up high on Mount Pliny, which lies mostly in this town. Along the southwesterly and westerly side of this mountain lie a number of excellent and beautiful farms, which command a most delightful view of the White Mountains.

"Israel's river runs through Jefferson from southeast to northwest. It receives a considerable southern branch a little southward of the seat formerly owned by Col. Joseph Whipple, and now by Daniel Austin, Esq. Here the river forms an extensive and beautiful meadow. This lies directly in front of the house, and, during the spring and summer months, is clothed in the richest vegetable green. The meadow is perfectly level, which might fatigue the eye, were it not occasionally caught by a majestic spreading elm, which the taste of the owner has suffered to occupy the spot where it has stood rooted for ages. In addition to these, the fine farms before mentioned lie directly before you at a short distance beyond

the meadow, between which, and the farms at the base of Mount Pliny, stretches a zone of fine forest trees; and, to complete the scenery, a little to the right appear the lofty domes of Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Adams. The beauty, the variety, and the grandeur of the objects which are here presented, render it one of the most delightful spots, during a clear summer's day, which is anywhere to be found in actual existence, and the imagination can hardly create a finer scene. But when the clouds begin to roll over the mountains in dreadful haste, all is at once changed; what before was beautiful now becomes terrible; the clouds, broken by the violence of the wind, cover, in part, the mountains' heads, or roll down and envelope the plains in darkness. If the eye breaks the gloom, the mountain resembles a gigantic maniac ready to seize the affrighted inhabitants.

"The land in the westerly part of the town is too wet for cultivation. The high land is covered with a growth of hard wood, of which the sugar maple forms a considerable part. The low land is covered with spruce, fir, and larch. There are a few pines in the town, but not enough for the use of the inhabitants. There is no saw or grist-mill in Jefferson, nor any machinery carried by water. About a year ago (1820) a fine set of mills, which were erected by Col. Whipple at a great expense, were burned down. Israel's river furnishes water and sites sufficient for any number of mills. Jefferson has no settled minister, but it is believed a regular Baptist church exists there. It has an handsome and convenient school-house."

Boundaries and Population.—Jefferson is bounded north by Lancaster and Kilkenny, east by Randolph, south by the White Mountain region and Carroll, west by Whitefield. The population in 1810 was 197; in 1820, 252; in 1885, 965. December 7, 1842, all the inhabitable portion of Kilkenny was annexed to Jefferson, and it now forms the east and south-eastern part of the town. The total valuation of the town in March, 1887, was \$288,972; the number of polls, 318; number of horses, 394; number of cattle, 988; number of sheep, 661.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Civil List—Representatives, Town Clerks, Selectmen, Supervisors.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Immediately after the annual town meeting, that day when the citizens of each little republic met to choose their servants for "the year ensuing," came the great day of the year, the district meeting, at which the ambitious would-be-representative was

elected to go to Concord or—to stay at home. Few people of the present day realize with what vim and energy a campaign of this kind was conducted. Food was free, and “refreshment” flowed. The “District” was composed of Lancaster, Jefferson, Bretton Woods and Nash and Sawyer’s Location. Of course Lancaster was the larger town, and in the words of the immortal Sampson, “What in —— do we want of Giffersin?” The records show that at a meeting held in Jefferson in 1801, Richard C. Everett was elected representative; in 1803, 1807, 1809, 1811, William Lovejoy; in 1813, 1815, 1817, A. N. Brackett.

In 1809 Samuel Plaisted, of Jefferson, had forty-six votes for representative, but it does not appear that he was elected until 1820. The district now was composed of Jefferson, Durand (called Randolph a few years later), Shelburne, Shelburne Addition (Gorham), Bretton Woods, and Nash and Sawyer’s Location. This year, 1820, Samuel Plaisted was elected. In 1821 and 1823, Frederick Ingalls was chosen. In 1828 and 1830, William Chamberlain was chosen. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the first settlers, and evidently a prominent man in the town. In 1832, Clovis Lowe was chosen; 1834, Daniel Pinkham; 1836, Robert Tuttle; 1838, David Legro; 1840, Robert Tuttle; 1841, Justus Low; 1843, Joseph Meserve; 1845, James G. Summers; 1847, Edward Parsons. In 1850 Jefferson had 161 voters, and was entitled to send a representative alone, and elected Benjamin H. Plaisted. He was a son of Samuel Plaisted, who was representative in 1820. B. H. Plaisted was also representative in 1851 and in 1852. In 1853-54, Moses Woodward; 1855, B. H. Plaisted; 1856-57, Nathan R. Perkins; 1858-59, Benjamin Kenison; 1860-61, Charles L. Plaisted; 1862-63, Nathan R. Perkins; 1864-65, C. L. Plaisted; 1866, N. R. Perkins; 1867-68, Charles Hight; 1869, C. L. Plaisted; 1870-71, Benjamin F. Howard; 1872-73, William Gray; 1874-75, Ezra B. Rogers; 1876-77, John A. Hicks; 1878-79-80, Lewis J. Palmer; 1881-82, Abner Davis; 1883-84, William Crawshaw; 1885-86, Manasseh Perkins; 1887, Benjamin Garland.

Town Clerks.—1798, Samuel Plaisted; 1799, Reuben Haywood; 1800-01-02-03-04-05-06, James Hight; 1807-08, Eleazer Dennison; 1809-10-11-12, John Marden; 1813-14, Samuel Plaisted, Jr.; 1815-16-17, William Plaisted; 1818, Josiah Hight; 1819, William Plaisted; 1820-21-22-23, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1824-25-26, Timothy Faulkner; 1827-28-29-30, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1831, Hubbard Holmes; 1832-33-34-35-36-37-38, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1839-40, Aaron M. Pottle; 1841, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1842-43-44-45-46-47-48, Edward Parsons; 1849, Francis W. Town was chosen town clerk, held the office part of the year and probably moved away, Moses Woodward took his place; 1850, Edward Parsons; 1851, Lucius M. Rosebrook; 1852, J. P. Plaisted; 1853-54-55-56-57-58-59, Charles L. Plaisted; 1860-61, James H. Goodall; 1862-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72, C. L. Plaisted; 1873-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87, John A. Hicks.

Selectmen.—1798, Benning Simes, James Hight, Samuel Plaisted; 1799, John Marden, James Rider, William Hewes; 1800, Samuel Plaisted, Eleazer Dennison, Benjamin Hicks; 1801, John Marden, James Rider, William Hewes; 1802, Samuel Plaisted, Timothy Holmes, Asa Grosvenor; 1803, James Rider, Samuel Plaisted, Benning Simes; 1804, Timothy Holmes, Thomas Marden, Samuel Plaisted; 1805, Thomas Marden, William Summers, Thomas Hart; 1806, Benning Simes,* Samuel Plaisted, Samuel Hart; 1807, John Ingerson, Thomas

* Eliakim Hartford, a young man, was chosen first selectman, but not being a “freholder,” the vote was recalled and Benning Simes chosen in his place.

Marden, Benning Simes; 1808, Samuel Plaisted, Eleazer Dennison, Lazerus Holmes; 1809, Benning Simes, Thomas Marden, William Chamberlain; 1810, James Rider, William Summers, Benning Simes; 1811, John Marden, James Rider, Samuel Plaisted; 1812, Samuel Plaisted, John Marden, James Rider; 1813, Samuel Plaisted, Richard Perkins, Samuel Plaisted, Jr.; 1814, Benjamin Simes, Samuel Plaisted, William Plaisted; 1815, Levi Seavey, John Ingerson, Joshua Hart; 1816, James Rider, William Chamberlain, Samuel Plaisted; 1817, Samuel Plaisted, James Rider, William Chamberlain; 1818, James Hight, Jared Barker, George W. Simes; 1819, Samuel Plaisted, William Chamberlain, James Rider; 1820, William Chamberlain, Samuel Plaisted, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1821, Samuel Plaisted, Benjamin Hicks, Jr., Israel Hight; 1822, George P. Plaisted, Timothy Faulkner, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1823, Timothy Faulkner, Richard Perkins, Timothy Estes; 1824, G. P. Plaisted, William Chamberlain, Timothy Estes; 1825, Richard Perkins, Jr., Timothy Faulkner, Timothy Estes; 1826, Richard Perkins, Timothy Estes, Timothy Faulkner; 1827, Luke Woodward, Timothy Faulkner, G. P. Plaisted; 1828, William Chamberlain, William Dennison, William Summers; 1829, G. P. Plaisted, Peter Stillings, Timothy Estes; 1830, William Dennison, John J. Blaisdell, David Chamberlain; 1831, William Dennison, Clovis Lowe, Ezekiel Drew; 1832, John J. Blaisdell, David Chamberlain, William Chamberlain; 1833, John J. Blaisdell, David Chamberlain, William Plaisted; 1834, William Chamberlain, John J. Blaisdell, Robert Tuttle; 1835, William Chamberlain, Robert Tuttle, David Chamberlain; 1836, Robert Tuttle, William Chamberlain, Israel Hight; 1837, Robert Tuttle, Israel Hight, James G. Summers; 1838, David Legro, James G. Summers, Nicholas Tuttle; 1839, David Legro, Nicholas Tuttle, Timothy Estes; 1840, Benjamin Reed, William Chamberlain, David Legro; 1841, Benjamin Reed, William Chamberlain, J. H. Perkins; 1842, Benjamin Reed, William Summers, Charles Plaisted; 1843, Elias Hall, Joshua Plaisted, Benjamin Hicks, Jr.; 1844, Elias Hall, Nicholas Tuttle, Charles Plaisted; 1845, Nicholas Tuttle, B. H. Plaisted, Francis W. Town; 1846, Benjamin Reed, Moses Woodward, B. H. Plaisted; 1847, B. H. Plaisted, James G. Summers, Nicholas Tuttle; 1848, Edward Parsons, Lewis J. Palmer, Nicholas Tuttle; 1849, B. H. Plaisted, Anson Stillings, Jeremiah Ricker; 1850, B. H. Plaisted, Charles Hight, Charles Hutchinson; 1851, Charles Hutchinson, B. H. Plaisted, Charles Hight; 1852, B. H. Plaisted, Charles Hight, Nicholas Tuttle; 1853, B. H. Plaisted, Joseph T. Pinkham, I. H. Perkins; 1854, B. H. Plaisted, Charles Hight, Dan Eastman; 1855, Presbury West, Jr., Lewis J. Palmer, Edward Parsons; 1856, B. H. Plaisted, Charles Hight, Anson F. Wesson; 1857, B. H. Plaisted, Anson F. Wesson, John Goodall; 1858, Emmons S. McIntire, John Goodall, William Gray; 1859, John Goodall, William Gray, Amasa Holmes; 1860, Charles Hight, Amasa Holmes, Levi Stalbird; 1861, Charles Hight, Levi Stalbird, James F. D. Rosebrook; 1862, Charles Hight, J. F. D. Rosebrook, Sylvester P. Martin; 1863, Charles Hight, John Goodall, J. F. D. Rosebrook; 1864, Charles Hight, Nathan R. Perkins, John P. Plaisted; 1865, Charles Hight, John Goodall, Moses Roberts; 1866, Nicholas Tuttle, John Crawshaw, Benjamin Tuttle; 1867, John Crawshaw, Benjamin Tuttle, John A. Hicks; 1868, C. L. Plaisted, John A. Hicks, Nathan R. Perkins; 1869, C. L. Plaisted, E. B. Rogers, Benjamin Tuttle; 1870, C. L. Plaisted, Ezra B. Rogers, Benjamin Tuttle; 1871, Ezra B. Rogers, Benjamin Tuttle, William E. Howe; 1872, Benjamin Tuttle, William E. Howe, John Crawshaw; 1873, Benjamin Tuttle, John Crawshaw, William E. Howe; 1874, John Crawshaw, Alonzo L. Berry, Charles Crawford; 1875, Benjamin Tuttle, Charles Crawford, James Hight; 1876, Charles Crawford, James Hight, William Crawshaw; 1877, Benjamin Tuttle, William Crawshaw, Ephraim James; 1878, William Crawshaw, Ephraim James, Alonzo L. Berry; 1879, Benjamin Tuttle, Ezra B. Rogers, George W. Crawford; 1880, Charles H. Burnham, Jared H. Plaisted, George W. Crawford; 1881, Ezra B. Rogers, Benjamin C. Garland, Manasseh Perkins; 1882, Charles H. Burnham, Nicholas Tuttle, 2d, Albert L. Martin; 1883, C. H. Burnham, Nicholas Tuttle, 2d, Albert L. Martin; 1884, C. H. Burnham, Manasseh Perkins, William F. Jewett; 1885, William F. Jewett, William J. Chamberlain, Charles K. Gile; 1886, William J. Chamberlain, C. K. Gile, John W. Crawshaw; 1887, William J. Chamberlain, Mark Rines, Edmund J. McIntire.

Supervisors.—1880, Nathan R. Perkins, Jacob Davis, William Crawshaw; 1882, Jacob Davis, Abner Davis, Lewis H. Palmer; 1884, Abner Davis, Jacob Davis, Lewis H. Palmer; 1886, Richard B. Eastman, Ezra B. Rogers, John B. McIntire.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Educational Interests — Action of the Town in Relation to Schools 1798-1827 — "Old North School-House" — School Officers — Superintending Committee — Board of Education.

EDUCATION.—We now come to the history of schools. At the first town meeting of which we have record, Tuesday, March 13, 1798, it was voted to raise nine pounds to pay for the town charter and necessary charges. It was also voted to raise thirty dollars in cash or wheat to support a school. March 12, 1799, it was voted to raise "twenty dollars to be laid out in schooling." There was no school-house, and, at an adjourned meeting held December 19, it was voted that the "school tax" be used to pay town charges. March 8, 1803, it was voted to build a school-house and a committee chosen. The meeting adjourned to March 21st, when "the vote to build a school-house was reconsidered." March 11, 1806, it was again voted to build a school-house, but the vote was "recalled," and meeting adjourned. The sturdy friends of education were not discouraged by defeat. March 19, the adjourned meeting was "dissolved," and April 5, 1806, the following "Petition" was presented to the selectmen:—

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,)
Coös, } ss.

"The subscribers, Freeholders, in Jefferson, County of Coös, do humbly request you, the Selectmen of the town of Jefferson, Benjamin Simes, Samuel Hart, and Samuel Plaisted, to call a Town Meeting for the following purposes:

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

"2d. To see if the town will allow the selectmen's bill for building a bridge over Israel's river, and raise money to discharge the same.

"3d. To see if the town will raise money to maintain a school.

"4th. To see if the town will vote to build one or more school-houses, and to agree in what manner they shall be built.

" Benjamin Hicks,	Lazeras Holmes,
" James Hight,	John Garland,
" John Marden,	Samuel Marden
" Thomas Marden,	William Summers,
" John Wentworth,	Nick Stillings,
" Joshua Hart."	

A meeting was called and it was voted to build a school house, 24x18, the present year, and that James Hight and James Rider should be a committee to "conclude where it should be built." May 16, 1806, it was voted that John Marden and Samuel Hart "be a committee to receive material from the town to build a school-house and have it built by the last of November." It appears that the committee did not agree upon a location, and the next March it was voted to build two houses, and, on the 9th of April, 1807, Benning Simes, Samuel Plaisted and Eleazer Dennison were chosen a committee to divide the town into two districts. March 8,

1808, a vote to raise money to build a school-house was taken and lost. March 14, 1809, it was voted that the "town make a tax to the amount of two hundred dollars for building school-houses."

August 3, 1809, a regular school system for the town was inaugurated. John Marden was chosen clerk for the North District, and Thomas Marden, William Chamberlain and Joshua Hart, committee. Samuel Plaisted was chosen clerk for the South District, and George Holmes, William Summers and Nicholas Stillings, committee. In 1812 a vote to raise money to finish the school-houses was taken and lost. In 1813 there was an article in the warrant "to see if the town will accept the committee's account of what they have expended on the school-house, and whether the town will accept the school-house," and the meeting adjourned without taking any action on the article.

The first record we find of the use of the school-house was the second Tuesday of March, 1816. The town meetings heretofore had been held in private dwellings, Hight, Holmes, and Plaisted being mentioned. This year the meeting was warned and held at the "North school-house in said town," at which Nicholas Stillings, John Marden and William Plaisted were chosen school committee. In 1819 we find a vote to allow the east part of the town a part of the school money, and also to allow the school-master two dollars for his expenses home. In 1827 the town was divided into four districts, and the next year another district was added, and the limits and bounds of each district defined. It was also voted that each district should elect its own officers. In 1829 it was voted that the "literary fund" be divided among the school districts, and that each district should have the control of its own money.

This year there were seventy votes cast. Benjamin Pierce for governor had fifty-six and John Bell fourteen. The town tax was \$73; county tax, \$31; state tax, \$55; and school tax, \$124. There probably had been more or less schooling up to this time. The people had but little money and had to work hard and bear many privations; but a few determined, progressive men made their influence felt, and to-day their descendants are an honor to the town. A part of the "Old North School-house" still stands. After many years' service as school-house, church and public hall, it makes a good shop for a busy mechanic. Its old walls are almost sacred. Generations have come and gone. Here a governor of Maine learned his A B Cs. Here old Master Grout wielded the rod, and old men mention his name with respect. Here the old itinerant, after a weary horseback ride of many miles, told of peace and good will. Here the voters came and chose their town officers, and helped elect the governor and president, and from here they sometimes sadly bore their dead to rest. The prayer meeting and the singing school were convened within its walls, and young men whispered the old, old story, and went out, and lived, and

loved, and died, and others came, and are hurrying along, in the same procession, down and out, perhaps, to a better life beyond.

School Officers.—The first superintending school committee of which we find record was March 25, 1828, and their names were John J. Blaisdell, Benjamin Hicks, Jr., and David Chamberlain. After this, as the years pass along, we find the names of Aaron M. Pottle, B. H. Plaisted, Francis M. Town, Nicholas Tuttle, Benjamin Read, Abraham Bedell, Charles Hight and Elisha Bedell. In 1855 it was voted to have but one man, and Marshall C. Dexter was chosen for one year. Then we find L. B. Moulton, Presbury West, 3d, Nathan R. Perkins (for some years), then L. B. Moulton, James M. Hartwell, Truman Carter and William Crawshaw. Haven Palmer was committee two years, and William Crawshaw again in 1868 and '69. In 1870 Abner Davis was chosen and held the office two years. In 1873 Davis was elected again and held the office some years, after which Richard B. Eastman and L. H. Palmer were chosen. Abner Davis was the last superintending committee chosen under the old district system.

Wealth and population have increased. We now have eight school-houses and one good graded school. Good school-houses are taking the places of the old ones, and capable teachers are fitting the children for the active duties of life. The children are quick to learn, and many of them leave the school-room as students, only to return in a short time as efficient teachers. The people are now, not only voting for good school-houses, but are voting money for books, globes and good teachers. The board of education now is Abner Davis, John M. Morse and George E. Hutchins.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Ecclesiastical History—First Sermon—Baptist Church—Names of Early Members—Pastors—Free Will Baptist Church—Members—Pastors—Elder Morse—Methodism—Progress—Leaders—Class—Members—Church Organized—Pastors—Sabbath School.

FIRST Sermon.—In Dr. Jeremy Belknap's account of his tour to the White Mountains in the summer of 1784, we find that the first sermon preached in Jefferson was by Dr. Belknap. His text was from 1 Corinthians, 6: 19, 20. Rev. Daniel Little, then pastor of the church in Kennebunk, Maine, baptized eight children; Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Ipswich, Mass., made the concluding prayer. Thirty-eight people of the place were present. This religious service was held in Colonel Whipple's barn, Tuesday afternoon, July 26, during a thunder shower.

Churches in Jefferson.—As soon as arrangements had been made for roads and schools, the people in town-meeting voted to raise eighty dollars “for the support of the gospel.” It does not appear that there was much sectarian feeling at this time, though it is probable that the Baptists were in the majority when the town was organized. Isaac N. Hobart came here from Maine, and labored sometime, and, about the year 1822, a Baptist church was established. Among the members were Mr. Plaisted and wife, William Chamberlain and wife, Absalom Forbes, and Nathaniel Moulton. Rev. Mr. McGregor was here at one time, and Philip, Chamberlain, from Hebron, Me., was a successful minister. About 1835, under Chamberlain’s pastorate, a Baptist church was built, and the membership largely increased. George W. Kenny and Abram Bedell were ministers of note. Rev. Elisha Bedell was also a successful pastor, and continued in active service some time. George Butler was also a minister here. After Abram Bedell came Leonard Kingsbury, followed by David Hawly and Charles Perkins. Then came Henry Campbell and Elder Woodruff. During Woodruff’s pastorate the church building was remodelled, enlarged, a good bell added, and an organ bought, mainly at the expense of Nathaniel Moulton, who had been a licensed local preacher for many years. After Woodruff came Rev. Mr. Atkinson, then Elders Dalton, Wheeler, David Gage, Rankin, Crafts and Brooks.

Free Will Baptist Church.—About 1824 a Free Will Baptist church was organized at East Jefferson, and was in the care of Elder John Morse, of Randolph. This was in active work from 1824 until 1837, when Elder Morse moved from Randolph to Gorham. Among the members of this church were Benjamin Estes and wife, Josiah Hall, Joseph Hall, Phebe Hall, Thomas Whittam, Jonah Hite, Rebecca Huntley, Polly Hite, Willard Huntley and Ketury Estes. Benjamin Estes was probably “deacon.” The Quarterly meeting at which the matter of organizing the church was considered, was holden at Jackson, and John Morse and Edward Green were the delegates who attended. The members of the council to act on the matter were Elder Joshua Quimby, of Lisbon, Elder Dudley Pettengil, from Sandwich, and Deacon Moses Aldrich, of Lisbon.

Elder Morse was a citizen of Jefferson, and at the age of more than ninety-two years was well and active. For more than seventy years he was an energetic laborer among the hills and valleys of old Coös, and the record of his life would make a book of interest. This worthy man died in 1887.

Methodism.—Here, as in other places, the pioneers of Methodism were early at work. In 1820 John Smith, from Vermont, preached once in four weeks. Other circuit ministers came from time to time. Wilbur Latham lived for a while on the Tuttle place where the “Grand View” House now stands. He preached the funeral sermon of Eliakim Hartford, who was

drowned May 8, 1832. Latham and Chamberlain preached in the "Old North School-house" and each had his friends and followers. Near the Hartford grave, in a secluded shady nook, rest the remains of a sister who died in 1819, and close by, lovingly lean toward each other, the grave stones of Hon. Samuel Plaisted and wife. A son of Mr. Plaisted, too, rests here, who, a mossy slab tells us, was drowned in Connecticut river. We find but little record from the time Latham was here until 1856, at which time a Methodist class was connected with the Lancaster station, William D. Cass, presiding elder, and J. Hooper in charge. The "leader" of this class was Henry W. Marden, and the members were Harriet E. Marden, T. A. Hall, Mary A. Hall, Edward Parsons, Maria D. Parsons, Joshua Plaisted, Eleanor Plaisted, Sarah Woodward, Rebecca Drew, Louisa Drew, Lucy P. Pinkham, Arvilla Folsom, Clarissa Holmes, Lydia Ann Plaisted, Reuben Plaisted, Vienna Tuttle, E. S. McIntire, Mahitable McIntire, Mary A. Bedell, Caroline D. Gariand, Abial Bedell, and Mercy Chamberlain.

About 1860 a Methodist church was organized, with Rev. Truman Carter, preacher in charge. Warren Applebee was here three years; and J. H. Knott was here in 1868 and 1869, during which time a church was built at a cost of about four thousand dollars. A parsonage, at a cost of about fifteen hundred, had already been built.

In 1870 William E. Bennett came and was here two years; I. J. Tibbetts, 1872; William E. Tansom, 1873; Lovejoy, 1874; J. H. Brown, 1875-76-77; James Crowley, 1878-79-80; C. M. Dinsmore, 1881-82-83; Samuel J. Robinson, 1884-85; and James Crowley again in 1886-87, who now is the preacher in charge.

The church has been extensively repaired this season, and there are over fifty members. Connected with the church is an interesting Sabbath-school and a library of several hundred volumes.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Miscellaneous — Cherry Mountain Slide — Jefferson Meadows — Postoffices — Lumber — Merchants — Physician — Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses — Benjamin Hicks — Benjamin H. Plaisted — Daniel Austin — A good story.

THE *Slide*. — Cherry mountain, rising 3,219 feet in air and beautifully wooded to the summit, with the bald spur known as "Owl's Head" as its northern limit, is a striking feature of the landscape in the vicinity of Jefferson. Nowhere else can the vast arc of circling peaks com-

prising the Pilot, Presidential and Franconia ranges be seen in such grandeur of array. From its summit the winding valley of Israel's river with its noble enclosing hills, the Androscoggin with its clean banks and many islands, can be traced till lost in the dim horizon. The slope of the mountain from the spur of Owl's Head is steep and heavily wooded. Following an irregular course down the mountain side at this point flows a little brook, one of the feeders of Cherry pond—an attractive sheet of water in the plain below. The surface of the ascent while precipitous is quite regular and unbroken till the summit is approached. Just where the wood and hillside merge into the fertile and level meadow begins the farm of John Boudreau, whose dwelling house stands on the brow of the shallow ravine through which the streamlet runs. Two minutes' walk below in a direct line was the home of Oscar Stanley, one of the worthy farmers of Jefferson. By Stanley's house ran the Cherry mountain road. A lofty and solid stone wall girds the road on either side, while below the highway was a grass field terminating in a thin patch of woodland sixty rods away. Five miles to eastward lies Whitefield, and across the valley on the opposite slope is Jefferson.

Cherry Mountain Land Slide occurred July 10, 1885, about six o'clock in the morning. There had been heavy rains the week previous, and especially the night before; the mountain rill was far beyond its usual size, and had become an angry torrent. Suddenly there was a loud crash, followed by a roaring, rushing sound as of many waters, and it seemed to Oscar Stanley, and his men, who were at work with him, as if the mountains were coming down. They sprang to a place of safety, when immediately a wave of solid earth surmounted by trees and rocks came surging down the green fields. Mr. Stanley's house, which was in process of erection, was entirely demolished and swept away in a moment. On and on this tumultuous mass of irresistible motion went for two miles from the starting point, when its power was lessened by the level ground below, where it spread over twenty acres. One million tons of earth and stone were hurled into the valley, and one hundred thousand feet of timber was strewn over the plain; huge bowlders were uplifted from their foundations, and came crashing into each other with a terrible velocity. This slide was from fifty to 100 feet in depth, and from 100 to 800 feet in width. The only loss of life was that of Donald Walker, who died of his injuries. The slide began close to the summit, descending in a straight line till it struck the water-course, which it followed truly to the end. A huge scar on the mountain side marks the track with amazing distinctness.

Jefferson Meadows, a small village built up by, and belonging to, Browns' Lumber Co., contains from fifteen to twenty houses; is a station on the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad. Edward Ray is station agent and cashier of the railroad. Manasseh Perkins has been express agent and conductor on the railroad from its opening in 1879.

Postoffices.—There are three postoffices: *Jefferson*, Richard B. Eastman, postmaster; *Jefferson Highlands*, George W. Crawford, postmaster; *Meadows*, Edward Ray, postmaster.

Lumber.—Besides Browns' Lumber Co., G. W. & N. W. Libbey, Rines & Simpson, and Jewett & Son are engaged in the production of lumber.

Merchants.—The firm of Bowker & Co. (Browns' Lumber Co.) conducts a large establishment at Jefferson Meadows. J. B. McIntire, at Jefferson Hill, has a favorable reputation and carries a good stock of goods. E. E. Plaisted conducts another long established house.

Physician.—C. H. Burnham, M. D., at Jefferson Hill. He has one of the most attractive and artistic residences in this region.

Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses.—The chief industry of the town outside of the lumber business is the conducting of houses for the accommodation of summer visitors. Hundreds come annually to visit this charming resort where they can hold communion with Nature in one of its most sublime abodes, and breathe the exhilarating air, which stimulates like wine. Jefferson Hill is one long line of summer hotels and boarding houses, and we state a fact when we say that nowhere can be found pleasanter resting places, more satisfactory tables, or more genial entertainers. Prices and accommodations can be found suited to all purses. We affix a list of the more prominent ones with the number they can accommodate.

Waumbek Hotel.....	Waumbek Hotel Co.....	250
Plaisted House.....	P. C. Plaisted.....	125
Starr King House.....	C. K. Gile.....	80
Maple House.....	Mrs. M. H. Bowles.....	50
Stalbird House.....	Levi Stalbird.....	25
Sunnyside House.....	Charles McIntire.....	25
Cold Spring House.....	W. H. Crawford.....	30
Jefferson Hill House.....	E. E. Bedel & Co.....	100
Grand View House.....	Mrs. Benjamin Tuttle.....	50
Woodward Cottage.....	Mrs. C. A. Woodward.....	20
Hillside Farmhouse.....	N. M. Davenport.....	30
Mount Adams House.....	W. Crawshaw.....	60
Crawford House.....	E. A. Crawford.....	50
Pliny Range House.....	George W. Crawford & Son.....	30
Highland House.....	G. A. & G. L. Pottle.....	60
Willow Cottage.....	J. A. Hicks.....	10
Union House.....	Hight Brothers.....	30
Cloverdale Cottage.....	John Palmer.....	20
Waumbek Cottage.....	Oscar Stanley.....	25

Benjamin Hicks, of Lee, came here early. When but sixteen he was a soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution, so his birth must have

been in 1760 or '61. His son, David Hicks, was born in Jefferson August 17, 1796. He bought the 100 acre lot, on which he has since lived, from Samuel Plaisted in 1818, married Eliza, daughter of John and Betsey (Hight) Garland, December 25, 1824. Their children were Horace D., Elizabeth (Mrs. N. R. Perkins), Alice J. (Mrs. James Tate), John A., Harriet T. and Joseph G. In connection with farming he has done much in nice wood-work; formerly made spinning wheels, clock reels, etc. Democratic in politics, he has always been a quiet, law-abiding citizen, very fond of his rod and gun and of trapping. He is a Calvinistic Baptist and was called "deacon."

Benjamin Hunking Plaisted was born May 16, 1808, at Jefferson Meadows, on the Colonel Whipple place. His hotel experience began in a small wayside inn on Jefferson Hill; and, at the suggestion of Rev. Starr King, he erected the original Waumbek House, which he sold, and, about 1872, built the popular Plaisted House. He was a landlord who entertained with old-time hospitality and generosity. Mr. Plaisted was also conversant with town affairs, represented Jefferson several terms in the state legislature, and was a member of the first board of railroad commissioners chosen by the state of New Hampshire. He died December 16, 1881, and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife, Mrs. Rebecca Plaisted, his sons, Charles and Philip C., and three daughters survived him.

Daniel Austin, who purchased the Col. Whipple place, was originally from Massachusetts, a refined gentleman and a Unitarian clergyman. Farm life in these wild regions did neither agree with his nature nor his finances, for he lost his property, returned to Massachusetts, and there married a very wealthy lady which brought him comfort in his latter days. When he left Jefferson he said he would not return until he came with a fine pair of horses of his own. This he did some years later.

A Good Story.—Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton, relates the story of a good natured controversy he once heard on the White Mountain Express between Plymouth and Littleton. The parties were Northern New Hampshire lawyers, politicians and business men. "Whether Jefferson village had a higher altitude than Bethlehem Street," was the question. *Among the Clouds* and the *Echo* were quoted. The testimony of members of the factions, who had stood in one village and looked down into the other, were taken, and the passengers who listened to the argument and evidence soon got merry, and then uproarious. "Nate" Perkins led the Jefferson party, and John G. Sinclair cited a passage in the "organ of the summit," which summarized Bethlehem as the "*ultima thule*" of the mountain region. "Nate" called upon Maj. Drew, his lawyer backer, to translate it, and declared in triumph when the "English" of it came, that it must be correct, for that was always his idea of the place. "*Ultima thule*," said the barrister, "means 'bottomless pit.'" Thus the bantering progressed



S. R. Perkins

till Sinclair's muse came to the rescue of Bethlehem, and, as the conductor called "change for Bethlehem," we got the following lines, impromptu, from the genial John, and then a truce was called:—

The Bethlehemites, as high as kites,
 Look down the run towards Jefferson,
 Whose people there, in sheer despair,
 'Neath shadow of our mountains,
 Sit on logs and fish for frogs,
 In bog bound muddy fountains.
 With hay disease, oh! hear them sneeze,
 The poor unhappy creatures!
 While clouds of flies around them rise,
 And armies of mosquitoes.

But still the level at "Nate's" house in Jefferson pays no attention to poetical effusions, and, by unerring and invincible logic, shows the superior altitude of Jefferson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. NATHAN RANDALL PERKINS.

In 1638, scarcely two decades after the landing of the Pilgrims on Massachusetts' shores, a company of adventurous pioneers located upon the fertile lands of what is now Hampton, N. H. They were mostly of English descent, and among them was Abraham Perkins, of the Plymouth colony, probably the first of the family to settle in this state, although John Perkins, born in 1599, at Nervent, Gloucester county, England, who came in the "Lion" to Boston, February, 1631, with Roger Williams, was the first emigrant. Abraham Perkins is described as being superior in point of education to the most of his contemporaries, and was often employed as an appraiser of estates. In 1648 he built the mill in Hampton known as Perkins's mill. He died in 1683. The name of Perkins appears on the roll of Revolutionary soldiers, and among the early representatives of Hampton. John Perkins, born about the middle of the eighteenth century, who married a Keniston, had a son, David K., who was born in New Durham in 1797, and married Margaret Rannels, a daughter of — Rannels, and his wife Margaret Randall. She was a daughter of Elder Benjamin Randall, "the patriarch of the Free Will Baptist denomination." "Elder Randall was a man of medium size, erect and gentlemanly in appearance. His features were sharp, his eyes of a hazel color, and the general expression of his countenance grave and dignified. His gestures were few, and as a speaker he was calm, argumentative and very impressive. He

was a man of deep piety and fervent spirit. His perception was great and his memory strong. He had a good business education for the times. He studied the works of men, but was emphatically a man of one book, and that the Bible." The Runnels family traces its descent from Ayrshire, Scotland. John Runnels settled in Dover, in 1718; his son, Abraham, is spoken of as a brave Scotch patriot; he, with five of his sons, served in the Revolution. To David K. and Margaret (Runnels) Perkins were born nine children: Nathaniel, Samuel R., Mary Ann (Mrs. James Eastman, deceased), Manasseh H., *Nathan R.*, William Dana, Joan (Mrs. Moses Drew), David, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Perkins resided in New Durham and Middleton until 1829, when he removed to Whitefield and settled in the east part of the town, where he remained until 1839, when he located in Manchester, and worked at his trade of stone mason. He died December 4, 1862. Hon. Nathan Randall Perkins was born in Middleton, December 13, 1828. Descending from the sturdy Scotch family, Runnels, the strong Free Will Baptist, Elder Randall, and the colonist, Abraham Perkins, no wonder that in him are combined the traits of manly independence, with sound health of blood, and an incorruptible integrity.

Mr. Perkins has been an energetic worker all his life; when but a mere lad he labored on the farm, and, from the age of twelve, until he was seventeen years old, in the mills, and at stone work in Manchester, when he went to Lancaster, learned blacksmithing of L. M. Rosebrook, and supplemented his common school education with an attendance at Lancaster academy. He formed a strong friendship for Mr. Rosebrook, and worked for and with him for some years. In 1852 Mr. Rosebrook, who was mountain born, conceived the idea of building a house of entertainment on Mt. Washington, and Mr. Perkins, who had saved some money, agreed to join him in the enterprise. They began their laborious work on the first hotel on Mt. Washington in May, 1852. Its walls were of the immense granite blocks so thickly strewn upon that high eminence, and the timbers and the boards (which came from Jefferson) had to be conveyed on horseback up the steep mountain side from eight miles below. They soon took Joseph S. Hall as a partner, Mr. Perkins retaining one-fourth interest. The house was called the "Summit House," was 20x40 feet inside measurement, and, although not finished, was opened for guests in July, 1852. In 1853 Mr. Perkins was in personal charge of the Summit House during the season, and built a large addition, remaining on the mountain from the last of May until the middle of September. In February, 1854, he sold his interest, and, in the spring, purchased the farm where he now resides, which L. M. Rosebrook had owned. May 22, he married Elizabeth C., daughter of David and Eliza (Garland) Hicks. Their only child, Manasseh, was born October 28, 1855. (He has been conductor and express agent of the W. & J. R. R. since 1879. He represented Jeffer-

son in the legislature of 1885-1886.) In connection with farming Mr. Perkins carried on blacksmithing. The sturdy blows of his hammer were heard early and late in the little shop opposite his house, and his industry and diligence were rewarded, each year increasing his prosperity. In 1860 he bought the Jefferson mill property, and rebuilt the saw and grist-mills on an enlarged and improved scale, erected a starch factory, and conducted these enterprises for twenty years with financial success. About 1868 Mr. Perkins obtained by purchase some three thousand acres of timber land of the estate of Canning Williams, and at once began to survey it. He had acquired civil engineering by his own study without an instructor, his natural tendency for mathematical science making this easy. From this time to the present he has done much in this field. In 1872 he was employed to locate and lay out the Whitefield & Jefferson R. R., and has attended to all the civil engineering required by the main road and its lumber branches. The work has been accomplished in the best possible manner to facilitate the end designed, and many a graduate of polytechnic schools could find valuable lessons in curves and gradients along this line. The attention of Mr. Perkins was early attracted to the timber lands, and he dealt somewhat extensively in them. In 1872 he purchased three-fourths of Lowe and Burbank's grant (10,500 acres). Upon the organization of Browns' Lumber Company in 1874, Mr. Perkins became a member, and has since been in charge of its interests in Jefferson and the "woods." He was the second president of the company. He superintended the entire building of the railroad, laying out and putting up the camps, surveys the land, lets the contracts for getting out timber, etc., etc. The company has developed a large farm lying along both sides of the railroad from Whitefield to Randolph, and this is supervised by him in addition to his own home farm of 150 acres. He has this year (1887) cut for the company about 125 tons of hay, harvested from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of oats, and will add 100 more acres to the 150 already in pasture. He has just erected a new set of buildings on "Valley farm" near Randolph line.

A visit to their "camps" in winter, when nearly 200 men are engaged in cutting and hauling the logs to supply the great mills in Whitefield, is fraught with interest. The "camps" are clean, comfortable and capacious log-houses, fitted to accommodate from sixty to seventy-five men, while the best of provisions, cooked by experienced cooks who have served at leading hotels in summer, give an added zest to the appetites caused by active labor in the wintry air. The employes receive the best treatment; temperance is rigidly maintained, no liquor being allowed in the camps. The order and system of Mr. Perkins is discernible, and every thing moves like clock-work.

Mr. Perkins has been a standard bearer of Democracy for many years,

and his influence is prominent in county and state affairs. He has held all important town offices; was county commissioner five years, during which time he was instrumental in building the large barn on the county farm, and personally brought about the introduction of steam heat into the county-house, and furnaces into the court-house. Notwithstanding these improvements, the county debt was reduced several thousand dollars. He has represented Jefferson five terms in the legislature; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876, and one year each in the executive councils of Governors Straw and Weston. He aided in getting the state appropriation for opening the road up the Androscoggin from Dummer to Errol, and, with James W. Weeks and George R. Eaton, formed the committee which decided what amount each town should pay. (Their decision was never controverted). He has been a delegate to Democratic county, state, and other conventions for many successive years, and attended the national Democratic convention in 1868, as a substitute. He has been a member of North Star Lodge and Commandery for many years.

Nature has endowed Mr. Perkins with a magnificent physique and equally large and liberal ideas and heart. His presence is winning, attracting all who come within the sphere of his personality. He dispenses hospitality like a prince, keeps "open house," and reminds one of the southern planter of *ante bellum* days. His charities are wide and constant, and nothing more delights him than to make children happy by unexpected gifts. His love for Jefferson is as strong and steadfast as though its air was the first he breathed, and the full weight of his well-balanced character and influence is on the side of every public measure for the prosperity of the community. His religion is not that of creeds, but is exemplified in deeds which relieve the unfortunate and distressed, and by generous contributions to religious objects.

THOMAS STARR KING.

Thomas Starr King was the son of a Universalist clergyman of Charlestown, Mass. When he was but fifteen years of age, his father died, and Starr King was entirely without means, and with the burden of the household upon him. However, he was a manly youth of much promise, and his poverty touched the heart of Warren Sawyer, who was then president of the Mercantile Library Association, Boston, and hearing that King had a lecture on Goethe, he consulted E. P. Whipple and James T. Fields as to the inviting of young King to deliver this lecture before the association; to this proposition they heartily agreed, but the young man shrank from such an ordeal, and it was only after much encouragement that he consented. It is sufficient to say the lecture was a success, and Whipple,

who took much interest in and had great sympathy for, young aspirants for literary fame, took him by the hand and congratulated him. His example was followed by Fields and others, until the platform was thronged with the admiring auditors. This was the commencement of Whipple's life long friendship for King. Both Whipple and King were lovers of the White Mountains, and visited them in company, and "King's brilliant letters to the Boston *Transcript* which formed the basis of his 'White Hills' were the description of the mountains as seen through Whipple's eyes. Great were the story-telling seasons at the White Mountains when Fields, and King and Whipple were members of the tramping parties."

It was at the suggestion of Starr King that the original Waumbek House in Jefferson was erected for the accommodation of summer travelers, and, to him more than any other is the public indebted to the knowledge of the vast magnificence of the White Mountains and their surroundings. Of Jefferson Hill he writes: "It may without exaggeration be called the *ultima thule* of grandeur in an artist's pilgrimage among the New Hampshire mountains, for at no other point can he see the White Hills themselves in such array and force."

Few souls in the world have the gift of portraying the glories of nature in language that will live forever. Starr King was one of this immortal few, and the joy and gladness they leave behind will never die, and the memory of the author of the "White Hills" will last as long as the mountains endure.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE.

Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, now of Norristown, Pa., the distinguished inventor, aeronaut and scientist, was born August 20, 1832, at Jefferson, N. H., and is the son of Clovis and Alpha Greene Lowe, of that town. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Greene, of Berlin Falls, N. H., and on both sides the ancestry is of the early pilgrims who came from England in the seventeenth century. Mr. Lowe enjoyed only a common school education in early life, working on a farm between the age of ten and fourteen years. The only opportunity for attending school was about three months in the year in winter, walking two miles and often on snow shoes at that. During this period the best opportunity for study was in the evenings by the light of pine knots industriously gathered in early autumn while laying in the winter's supply of wood. Mr. Lowe's favorite studies were chemistry, natural philosophy and kindred subjects. In his fifteenth year he left his mountain home, walking one hundred miles to Portland, Maine, and from thence went by water to Boston, where he apprenticed himself out for three years to learn the trade of boot and shoe cutting. At the close of his apprenticeship he was enabled to earn money sufficient to admit of his

pursuing his studies, selecting medicine as a specialty, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced the compounding and practice of medicine. Although very successful for his years, he so disliked the practice that instead of permanently establishing himself, he went on a lecturing tour of several years duration. Before this, however, he taught a class in chemistry for a short time. He lectured on scientific matters, mostly confined to interesting chemical experiments in which the various gases played an important part. In this he was eminently successful, pleasing large audiences and constantly gaining for himself valuable information.

In 1855 Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Leontine Augustine Gachon, of New York, who was born and educated in Paris, France. Very soon after, in 1857, he began the study of aeronautics, and made numerous aerial voyages in different parts of the country, his first being one from Ottawa, Canada, in 1858, in celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. In 1859 he constructed the largest aerostat ever built. It was intended for voyages across the ocean, which he estimated could be made in less than three days by taking advantage of the ever-constant eastward current which he had discovered to always prevail in all the numerous voyages he had made previous to that time. This he did to, in some way, compensate for the temporary failure of the Atlantic cable, which was to endeavor to communicate more rapidly than by steamers, which in that day were quite slow compared with the present. This aerostat was 150 feet perpendicular diameter, by 104 feet transverse diameter, the upper portion being spherical. When fully inflated with hydrogen, its atmospheric displacement amounted to a lifting force of twenty-two and one half tons. It had for its outfit, besides a car with all the necessary scientific instruments, provisions, etc., a complete Francis metallic life-boat, schooner rigged, much larger than several that have successfully crossed the ocean since that time. The gas envelop weighed over two tons, while the network and other cordage weighed over one and one half tons. It was quite late in the autumn before this monarch of ballons was completed. Prof. Lowe procured the site of the New York Crystal Palace, which had been destroyed by fire, and cleaning away the debris of that once fine edifice, he, on the first of November, 1859, began the inflation of this monster aerostat for the voyage; but owing to a lack in the supply of gas from the street mains, whereby six days would be required to inflate instead of one day, which was necessary for a successful use of the gas, the attempt at that time had to be abandoned. There was not then a newspaper in the civilized world but what noticed, more or less, the extensive preparations he had made for this undertaking, and all sorts of comments went the rounds of the world.

In the spring of 1860, by invitation of a number of members of the Franklin institute, Prof. Lowe came to Philadelphia where Prof. John C. Cresson, then president of the Philadelphia gas works, promised the neces-

sary rapid supply of gas for a trial trip to test the feasibility of inflating and launching into the air this immense aeronautic machine. Older aeronauts from all parts of the world had predicted that an aerostat of this size could not be successfully inflated and launched into the air. Notwithstanding these predictions, a successful trial trip was made from the Point Breeze gas works in June, 1869, where four hundred thousand cubic feet of gas were furnished in four hours. On this trip five passengers were taken, including Mr. Garrick Mallory, of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, who wrote an account of the trip which was published in that journal at the time. In this voyage two and a half miles altitude was obtained in passing over the city of Philadelphia, and when near Atlantic City a descent was made to a lower current, which wafted the great aerostat back to within eighteen miles of Philadelphia, where a landing was effected. This immense balloon was handled with so much skill that the departure from the earth with the weight of over eight tons, and the return again, were so gentle that the passengers on board would hardly have known when they left or when they landed had they not seen it accomplished.

So well pleased were Prof. Lowe's friends at his successful managing of an aerostat six times larger than any ever before built that they recommended him to visit Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and, if possible, secure his coöperation, and to that end furnished him with the following letter:—

"To Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

"The undersigned citizens of Philadelphia have taken a deep interest in the attempt of Mr. T. S. C. Lowe to cross the Atlantic by aeronautic machinery, and have confidence that his extensive preparations to effect that object will greatly add to scientific knowledge. Mr. Lowe has individually spent much time and money in the enterprise, and in addition the citizens of Philadelphia have contributed several thousand dollars to further his efforts in demonstrating the feasibility of transatlantic air navigation. With reliance upon Mr. Lowe and his plans we cheerfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Smithsonian Institution, and trust such aid and advice will be furnished him by that distinguished body as may assist in the success of the attempt, in which we take a deep interest.

"John C. Cresson, William Hamilton, W. H. Harrison, Henry Seybert, J. Chiston Morris, M. D., Isaac Lea, Fairman Rogers, John C. Fisher, Thomas Stewardson, M. D., J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs, John Grigg, S. S. Haldeman, John E. Frazer, George Harding, Morton McMichael."

It is needless to say that Prof. Henry received Prof. Lowe with extreme warmth and congeniality, giving him the freedom of the Institution, and from this meeting sprang a lasting friendship.

During Prof. Lowe's intercourse with Prof. Henry he outlined a plan for taking meteorological observations at different parts of the continent and from high altitudes by means of balloons and communicating the same by telegraph to a bureau to be established in Washington, whereby weather predictions could be made useful exactly in the same way as it is to-day done by the U. S. signal service. To Prof. Lowe the government is as much indebted as to any other one man for the successful establishment of that service, for it was his plans frequently and freely communi-

cated to Major Myers, during the war, that led to the establishment of this service after the close of the war. There is now in existence considerable correspondence between Prof. Lowe and the late Prof. Joseph Henry, General Myers and others, upon this subject.

Upon the recommendation of Prof. Henry, preparatory to a transatlantic voyage, Prof. Lowe made a trip across the continent in a smaller aerostat, starting from Cincinnati, Ohio, at four o'clock in the morning of April 20, 1861, after taking leave of his friends, among whom were Messrs. Potter and Murat Halstead of the *Cincinnati Commercial*; he landed on the South Carolina coast at twelve o'clock the same day, making the quickest and longest voyage on record, delivering papers at about a thousand miles distant, still damp from the press in eight hours after they were printed. This voyage was fraught with great interest, both scientific and otherwise, long accounts of it being published at the time. Landing in this way in South Carolina two weeks after the firing on Fort Sumter caused considerable excitement in the Rebel armies, and Prof. Lowe was arrested and thrown into prison, but on producing proofs relative to the scientific objects of the voyage, he was released, and after five days and nights of railroading found his way back to Cincinnati, the point from which he had so recently travelled the same distance in eight hours.

Secretary Chase, then a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, telegraphed at the request of the President to Prof. Lowe to come to Washington and consult with him as to the use of balloons for war purposes. He went and was received by the President with marked attention, spending a night at the Executive Mansion. These interviews resulted in obtaining authority for the organization of the corps of observation or aeronautic corps, with Prof. Lowe at its head as chief aeronaut of the United States army, which position he held for three years, during which time he rendered valuable service to the government. At the end of this time his health became so much impaired that he turned his department over to one of his assistants, and retired on a farm in Chester county, Pa., with the hope of regaining his health. The services rendered the government during his stay in the army were of immense value, as testified to by the commander-in-chief, and numerous corps commanders, who had received valuable information to better govern their movements. During this time he made, personally, over three thousand cable ascensions and was the first and only person to establish telegraphic communication from a balloon to various portions of the army and to Washington at the same time. Conspicuous among these occasions were those at the battle of Fair Oaks. These balloons, with assistant aeronauts instructed by Prof. Lowe, were sent to different armies, including the forces on the southern coast and in the west. To make these war balloons efficient on land and water, it became necessary to make many new inventions, conspicuous among which

were Prof. Lowe's hydrogen gas generators, for field and ship service. At any time within three hours after halting beside a pool of water he would extract sufficient hydrogen therefrom to inflate one of these balloons, whereby himself and often several officers would mount a thousand or two feet in the air and overlook the country. His renown spread over Europe and South America, and his field system of aeronautics was introduced into the British, French and Brazilian armies. The Emperor of Brazil, through his ministers, made numerous overtures and offered large inducements to Prof. Lowe to take a Major General's commission in the Brazilian army during the Paraguayan war, to conduct the same line of service as that rendered to the U. S. government, but owing to other engagements he was compelled to decline. He, however, furnished the necessary field apparatus and balloons, with competent assistants, who rendered valuable aid and greatly shortened the duration of that war, especially by observations on the river in Paraguay at Asuncion.

In 1867 Prof. Lowe invented and brought out the ice machine for refrigeration and the manufacture of ice, which is now in general use in warm climates in all parts of the world. In 1872-75 he invented and brought out his famous water-gas process for illumination and heating purposes, which is already lighting over two hundred cities, and is predicted to, ere long, with his later invention in the production of fuel water-gas, and his indestructible metal compounds for incandescent lighting, entirely supersede all other methods of light, heat and power.

At the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Prof. Lowe received three medals and a diploma, the highest award ever given to any one man by that Institution. The first was a diploma and silver medal for his general exhibit of gas works and appliances; second, the Elliot Cresson gold medal, for "water-gas and incandescent lighting," third, "grand medal of honor for the invention held to be the most useful to mankind."

This sketch may be properly closed by quoting the following from a previous publication: "He has little more than reached middle life and it is warrantable to suppose that his speculative and fertile mind will grasp and produce other valuable inventions." He has already made a number of ingenious lighting, cooking and heating appliances for using his heating gas, the numerous patent rights of which he holds for the protection of his business.

Prof. Lowe is eminently a domestic man, having a large family of children, whose names are as follows: Louisa F., Ida Alpha, Leon Percival, Ava Eugenie, Augustine Margaret, Blanche, Thaddens, Edna, Zoe, and Sobieski. The three eldest were born in New York.

KILKENNY.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A. N. Brackett's Description—Settled Portions Attached to Jefferson.

A. N. BRACKETT, in 1820, gave this description of Kilkenny, which will do for to-day as well: "Kilkenny is bounded westerly by Lancaster and Jefferson and Piercy, northerly by Stratford, easterly by Pauls-burgh, Maynesborough and Durand, and southerly by ungranted land and that which will never be granted, as nature has said that the White Mountains shall be the common property of mankind, unless indeed they contain treasures within their bowels which have never been discovered. This town now contains very few inhabitants, and they are very poor, and for aught that appears to the contrary they must remain so, as they are actual trespassers on that part of God's heritage which he designed for the residence of bears, wolves, moose and other animals. It is possible, however, that an exception favorable to the south part of the town may be made."

This southern portion, with all the settlers, has been attached to Jefferson, which see. The town is covered with immense timber on which the Kilkenny Lumber Co. is preparing for extensive logging operations. The Pilot range (Pilot and Willard mountain) includes a large portion of Kilkenny. They receive their name from a hunter named Willard, who was once lost on this mountain, while out hunting with his dog. His camp was on the east side; he noticed the dog left him each day, as he supposed in pursuit of game, but towards night he would return. At last Willard resolved to follow; he set out with the dog, and after three days of hunger and fatigue, was brought back to his camp by his faithful guide and companion.

CARROLL.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Carroll, location of — Boundaries — Bretton Woods — Soil — Pioneers, Etc. — Roads — Early Mills.

CARROLL lies at the northwestern base of the White Mountains. Its surface presents a rugged and mountainous appearance: the scenery is wild, picturesque and romantic, and is attractive to lovers of nature. It is bounded north by Jefferson, east by the White Mountain territory, south by Grafton county, and west by Bethlehem and Whitefield, and had an area of 24,640 acres.

Pondicherry mountain, of considerable elevation, is situated in the north part of the town, between it and Jefferson. John's and Israel's rivers have their rise partly in Carroll, and the head waters of the Ammonoosuc from the neighboring mountains unite and pass through the town.

Carroll was originally named "Bretton Woods" and granted to Sir. Thomas Wentworth, Rev. Samuel Langdon and eighty-one others in 1772. It was incorporated under its present name, June 22, 1832. By an act approved June 22, 1848, a portion of Nash and Sawyer's Location was annexed to it. June 27, 1857, several lots of land lying south of the town were annexed. July 2, 1878, another portion of Nash and Sawyer's Location was added, and by act of legislature this year (1887) Crawford's Grant and all of Nash and Sawyer's Location become part of Carroll.

The soil in some parts is strong, deep and productive, and there are several fine farms here, but the prosperity of the town began with the opening of the summer hotels and the coming of the railroad. It has been through these that property has increased in value, business extended, and intelligence on necessary and popular topics has been more generally diffused.

At the time of the settling of Carroll there was an immense quantity of pine and spruce timber, now almost entirely cut off by lumbermen. The greater part of the pioneers were people of limited means, and their

struggles to obtain homes and a bare living were many times without results; some became disheartened and removed to other towns; others worked on, lived their hard lives, died and are forgotten; a few, who, although dependent on their own exertions, had the benefit of education, labored and accomplished their object, built comfortable houses, and added to the wealth of the town by their industry.

Pioneers.—One of the first to settle in Carroll was an Irishman, Ingerson, who, about the year 1812, located on the east side of Cherry mountain. Beaver were numerous, and knowing nothing about this animal, on seeing a hedge hog, Ingerson shouted to his son. “Jamie, run quick, here’s a baver”; and ran and caught hold of the bristling quills of the animal with both hands. He then shouted to Jamie. “Hould on, Jamie, don’t touch him, he’s a coarse-haired baver.” Although nearly three-quarters of a century has passed since that time, yet in 1886, a Cherry mountain resident saw a huge black bear not far from his house, which “wobbled” along with a very-much-at-home air, but the beaver have long since disappeared.

Stephen Hartford settled in the same neighborhood later. Thomas Applebee, John Remick, and Henry Rines located there about 1825. John Remick was a farmer, a hard worker, and a most industrious man. He was small, weighing but little over a hundred pounds. He took a job to cut one hundred cords of wood, and cut, corded, and drew it in twenty-five days. Asa French built the first house on what is now the Ebenezer Glines’ place. He did not remain many years. Levi and John Muzzy came from Unity and located on the west side of Cherry mountain. They were blacksmiths by trade, and were here a number of years. Joseph Clark and wife were from Moultonborough, and became permanent settlers.

Phineas Rosebrook, Sr., one of the pioneers of Carroll, came here in the spring of 1807. He lived in a small log-house put up some time before by Abel Crawford; this stood about where Frank B. Rosebrook’s house now stands. A piece of woodland had been felled the year before. He had a yoke of oxen and a cow. He cut up the trees, but was so disabled by lameness that his wife and Betsey Tuttle, both strong women, did the logging and seeded the land. His son Phineas was born here in June of that year. Mr. Rosebrook put up buildings, raised a large family, was a worker, and added to the prosperity of the town in its early struggle for an existence.

Dearborn Crawford, son of Abel, located on the west side in 1820, near where the town house stands. He was a stalwart man, and possessed good judgment as well as experience in all matters of a pioneer life. He resided there many years and had a large family.

In 1827 John Howe came from Whitefield and settled on the place now occupied by four generations of the family. He was a deacon of the Bap-

tist church in Whitefield, and was chosen deacon of the church organized in Carroll. He was justice of the peace, selectman and town clerk for many years, and a very valuable man in the settlement. He was the first selectman in town, and the first postmaster. Howe was followed by Levi Morrill, Calvin White, Elijah Curtis, Asahel Wheeler. Four brothers came from Moultonborough, nephews of the John and Israel Glines whose names are perpetuated by John's and Israel's rivers; James H., William E., Ebenezer and Jesse. All settled near together, cleared farms, and, in 1886, all but James H. were living. Curtis and Wheeler were here for a time, but none of either family are now residents. Among others was Elias Moody. He made his home near the side of Cherry mountain. His son, Josiah, was a useful citizen, conversant with town affairs, and of service to the little community. Lot Jenness became a permanent resident and, in the inventory of 1833, William Jenness is also mentioned. Harley E. Jenness, grandson of Lot Jenness, has served the town in many official capacities, and is now (1887) chairman of the board of county commissioners. Nathaniel Bickford acquired property and his descendants reside on the homestead. Edward Melcher came from Bartlett about 1820. Mr. Melcher is the only survivor of the discoverers of the Willey family after the great slide of 1826, and is a wonderfully preserved old man. Many others came, but did not become permanent settlers; they built rude dwellings, made a little clearing and wrung a portion of their meager sustenance from among the stumps, but this hard battle for existence soon discouraged them.

After Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., attained man's estate, he built and operated starch mills, and this industry gave employment to some, and a market for their potatoes to others; in this and various ways the settlement gained, got a strong foot-hold, and Carroll to-day is a prosperous town.

Roads.—Col. Whipple owned most, if not all of the township, and he laid out from the "Ryefield" where the Twin Mountain House is, a bridle path to Jefferson. The first road was the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike. The road to Bethlehem was very poor. A large amount of teaming (hauling pork) from Vermont to Portland was done about 1815 to 1820, and sometimes a hundred teams would pass in a day. John Guild, of Littleton, Lot Woodbury, of Bethlehem, and Phineas Rosebrook, Sr., all keepers of small teamsters' hotels, took up a subscription in Vermont and Portland, and improved the highway by making a good road from sixteen to eighteen feet wide, taking out the stones and stumps, and turnpiking. This was about 1820.

Mills.—Col. Whipple built a saw and grist-mill on the Ammonoosuc falls very early. It was a cheap affair, with but one run of stones, and lasted only a few years. In 1826 Abel Crawford erected a saw-mill.

CHAPTER XL.

First Town Record — Breton Woods — First Residents Inventory — Non-resident Land Owners — Highway Districts Established — School Money — Early Births Recorded.

THE first town record now in existence is a call for a town meeting, issued April 13, 1831, by Thomas Montgomery, justice of the peace of Whitefield, to whom application had been made for that purpose. This notified "the inhabitants of Breton Woods" and others interested, that a town meeting would be held at Asahel Wheeler's house, in said Breton Woods, on Saturday, the thirteenth* day of April, for the following purposes: First, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting; second, to choose a town clerk for the year ensuing; third, to choose selectmen and other necessary town officers.

Record of this town meeting.—Agreeably to the foregoing warrant the meeting was opened, and proceeded as follows: Chose John How moderator to govern said meeting; chose Thomas Smith town clerk, and being present took the oath prescribed by law; chose John How first selectman, chose Thomas Smith second selectman, chose John Perkins third selectman; chose Calvin White hog reeve. Attest Ebenezer Glines, town clerk of *Carroll*.

John How, Thomas Smith and John Perkins, selectmen of *Breton Woods*, call a town-meeting for Breton woods, which was held at the dwelling house of Calvin White, March 13, 1832. Phineas Rosebrook was chosen moderator, Thomas Smith, town clerk, John How, Thomas Smith and Levi Morrill, selectmen. "Voted that the literary fund money already received in Breton woods shall be paid out for schools already taught." At same meeting of *Breton woods* there were seventeen votes cast for Samuel Dinsmore for governor, seventeen votes for Nathaniel Rix for councillor, and seventeen votes for Jared W. Williams for senator, seventeen votes for Reuben Stephenson for register of deeds, and the same number for Robert Ingalls for treasurer, attest Ebenezer Glines, town clerk. Breton Woods appears no more in calls for or records of town meetings, but the selectmen above named call the next meeting recorded as selectmen of *Carroll*. This met September 12, 1832, at the same place as before, and chose John How, moderator, Thomas Smith (probably clerk), William Denison, Phineas Rosebrook, and John Perkins, selectmen, Thomas Smith, surveyor of lumber. "Voted to that the selectmen shall be authorized to purchase books suitable to keep the town clerk's and selectmen's

* Mistake in record; the meeting was held April 30.

records in, and paid out of the next year's tax, provided they are not furnished by the state." The number of votes had increased to twenty-three, all of which were cast for the same candidates.

1833.—At the annual town meeting in 1833, seventy dollars was voted to be raised for town expenses. A division of the town into school districts was made; the first five lots in all the ranges in the town shall compose district No. one; all the lots in the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth (ranges) shall compose district No. two; all the lots north of No. five, in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ranges shall compose district No. three, and all the rest of the lots in town shall compose district No. four. Voted that hogs shall not run at large; voted to raise two hundred and twenty-five dollars to repair highways, and to allow men and oxen each six and one-fourth cents per hour's work on the roads. William Denison was licensed to keep tavern at his dwelling house for one year.

The First Residents Inventory was made in 1833. From this we learn that in school district No. 1, Lorenzo D. Hartford was taxed on one poll, one cow, 100 acres of land (lot 16, range 3); John Remick, one poll, six oxen, three cows, one young creature, 130 acres land (lots 14 and 15, range 3); Henry Rines, one poll, one horse, 50 acres (lot 15, range 2); Nathaniel Rines, one poll, one horse, one cow, 50 acres (lot 15, range 3); James Rines, one poll, 50 acres (lot 16, range 2); John Woodman, one poll, one cow, 60 acres (lot 16, range 3). School district No. 3. Samuel Bartlet, one poll, one cow; Asa French, one poll, one cow, 50 acres (lot 14, range 12); Lot Jenness, one poll, one cow, six sheep, 100 acres (lot 12, range 9); William Jenness, one poll; Levi Muzzy, one poll, one cow, two young cattle, 50 acres (lot 15, range 9); John Muzzy, one poll, one horse, 50 acres (lot 15, range 9); Joseph French, one poll, one horse, two oxen, 100 acres, (lot 13, range 8); Asa French, Jr., one poll. School district No. 2. Abel Crawford, Jr., one poll, two oxen, 100 acres (lot 3, range 11); Dearborn Crawford, one poll, two cows, 124 acres (lots 8 in ranges 10 and 11); Joseph Clark, one poll, one horse, one cow, seven sheep, 50 acres (lot 14, range 12); Nathaniel Bickford, one poll, two oxen, one cow, 50 acres (lot 16, range 13); Elijah Curtis, one poll, 100 acres (lot 13, range 10); William Burgin, one poll, one cow, 76 acres (lot 8, range 11); Ebenezer Glines, one poll, two cows, 100 acres (lot 11, range 12); William Glines, one poll; Isaac F. Hodgdon, one poll, one cow, 100 acres (lot 6, range 11); John How, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, fifteen sheep, 100 acres (lot 10, range 11); Jonas How, one poll; Levi Morril, one poll, one cow; Edward Melcher, one poll, two oxen, one cow, 100 acres (lot 9, range 10); John Perkins, one poll, one horse, one cow, 100 acres (lot 16, range 12); Marvin R. Proctor, one poll, 100 acres (lot 12, range 11); Asa Place, one poll; Luis Place, one poll, two young horses two oxen, two cows, 200 acres (lots 7 in ranges 10 and 11); William Rice, one poll, one horse, four oxen, 200 acres (lot 12, range 12, lot 13,

range 9); Jonathan Rice, one poll; Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., one poll, two oxen, one cow, 100 acres (lot 13, range 12); Thomas Smith, one poll, one young horse, two oxen, two cows, 100 acres (lot 15, range 12); Elijah Stanton, one poll, two oxen, one cow, three young cattle, six sheep, 100 acres (lot 13, range 11); Calvin White, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, 200 acres (lot 9, range 11, lot 10, range 10). School district No. 1. William Denison, one poll, two horses, three cows, one young creature, sixteen sheep, 200 acres (lots 1, ranges 4 and 5); Phineas Rosebrook, one poll; Charles Remick, one poll; John Stalbird, one poll; George T. Wilson, one poll, three horses, two oxen, six cows, six young cattle, nineteen sheep, 496 acres (lots 4 and 5, range 14, lots 3 and 4, range 13).

Non-resident land owners.—Alfred W. Haven and Lora Odell were taxed on eighty-six lots; Haven, Ladd and Pierce on 121 lots; Ethan A. Crawford, lot 1, range 6; Samuel Willey, lot 11, range 9; Richard Odell, lots 16 and 17, range 9; Dodge & Abbott, lot 19, range 14; F. P. Pillsbury, lot 14, range 9; Asahel Wheeler, lot 11, range 11.

1834. George T. Wilson and William Denison are each licensed to keep tavern for one year. The town meeting meets at the "school-house" for the first time.

1835. At the annual town meeting March 12, a larger number of new officers were voted for than had been the custom. Highway districts having been established, five surveyors were chosen; four hog reeves were elected; Asahel Wheeler chosen pound keeper, and his barn-yard to be the pound. Twenty-five dollars were raised for schools. Voted to buy a piece of ground for a burial place, and John How, Samuel Bartlett and Thomas Smith chosen committee to locate and buy the ground. Twenty-six votes were cast for William Badger for governor to eight for Joseph Healy. Reuben Stephenson gets thirty-four votes for register of deeds. The line between Whitefield and Carroll was examined and re-marked by the selectmen of these towns.

1836. The town voted to receive its proportion of the public money deposited with the state; appointed Ebenezer Glines as the agent to receive the money, and John Howe, Thomas Smith and F. J. Pillsbury to superintend said money; also voted to loan it to the inhabitants of Carroll at six per cent. interest, in sums not greater than fifty nor under ten dollars to one man, he to give his note with three good signers.

1837. The highway taxes have now reached three hundred dollars a year, and town charges forty dollars. George T. Wilson is allowed four dollars for breaking roads last winter, the same to be allowed on his next summer's taxes.

1838. Voted to raise as much money for schools as the law directs. Voted the sealer of weights and measures get the letter "C" at the town's

expense. Thirty-four votes were cast for Isaac Hill for governor (no opposing candidate here).

1839. John Page receives thirty-six votes for governor to four scattering.

1840. One hundred and thirteen dollars raised for schools, fifty dollars for town expenses.

1841. One hundred and fifty dollars voted for town charges, and three hundred dollars to repair roads and bridges. June 17. Ira R. Glines, Ephraim R. Bartlett, F. A. Bartlett, Stephen Hovey, Edward Melcher, Stephen H. Cale, Elias Bacon, N. L. Richardson, Elias Moody, David B. Curtis, Lot Jenness, John Howe, Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., and Charles Phelps petition for a new highway two rods wide, from E. F. Bartlett's south line, thence running south to Ira R. Glines's north line. Granted. On petition of Nathaniel Bickford, John Howe, Charles Phelps, William Glines, Alvah Bickford, Mitchell W. Howe and Samuel Thompson a highway is laid from Nathaniel Bickford's dwelling house easterly to the road leading from Whitefield to the notch of the White Mountains.

1843. Raised \$400 to repair roads and build bridges.

1844. Voted thirty-four votes against and four votes for the abolition of capital punishment.*

1845. Raised seventy-five dollars in addition to what the law compels for school purposes.

1846. Raised \$600 to repair and build bridges. William J. Hobbs is taxed on "stock in trade."

1847. Raised \$600 for highways and bridges. Voted \$250 for the new highway from Eli Parker's to Jefferson line, and chose Charles Hanson committee to expend it. School district No. 2 divided into two districts, forming No. 5.

1848. Raised \$175 more than the law requires for support of schools.

1851. Eleazer Rosebrook farm and John H. White farm constituted a school district. Vote for governor, Samuel Dinsmore forty-nine votes, John Atwood thirteen votes.

1852. Raised \$150 above what the law required for schools. School district No. 6 formed.

1853. Voted to finish the town house, and to use it for public worship.

Early Births Recorded.—Lee Rosebrook, son of Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., born July 8, 1829; Hannah Jane, daughter of same, born December 12, 1831; Amasa, son of same, born January 25, 1835; Mark, son of same, born December 18, 1838; Franklin B., son of same, born December 19, 1840. Children of Ebenezer Glines—William W. W., born November 2,

* This year Hart's Location had a school house, and twenty-six children under sixteen years of age. These belonged to four families.

1832; Elvira P. M., October 13, 1833; Woodbury S., August 25, 1835; Nelson H., August 25, 1837; Martha A., November 11, 1845. Children of Francis Pillsbury—Caroline Pillsbury, born October 25, 1834; Charles Pillsbury, born November 12, 1836.

CHAPTER XLI.

Civil List -- Action in the Rebellion -- Population -- Religion -- Present Valuation -- Business Interests -- Hotels.

- T***OWN Officers from 1832.—1833.* Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William Denison, Phineas Rosebrook, John How, selectmen; Thomas Smith, representative. (He was afterwards elected to represent Dalton and Carroll for the same year.)
1834. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; Thomas Smith, Ebenezer Glines, John Perkins, selectmen.
1835. Thomas Smith, clerk; Thomas Smith, Francis P. Pillsbury, Ebenezer Glines, selectmen.
1836. John Howe, clerk; Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Bickford, Jonas Howe, selectmen; Francis J. Pillsbury, treasurer.
1837. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William Denison, Phineas Rosebrook, Jonas Howe, selectmen.
1838. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William Denison, Ebenezer Glines, Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., selectmen.
1839. John Howe, clerk; Edward Melcher, William Denison, Elijah Curtis, selectmen.
1840. John Howe, clerk; Thomas Smith, Jonas Howe, Jesse Glines, selectmen; Thomas Smith, representative.
1841. John Howe, clerk; Jonas Howe, Robert Tuttle, Josiah Moody, selectmen; Ebenezer Glines, representative for Carroll, etc.
1842. John Howe, clerk; Josiah Moody, Robert Tuttle, Jonas Howe, selectmen.
1843. John Howe, clerk; Josiah Moody, Ebenezer Glines, Ephraim F. Bartlett, selectmen; Samuel Lawrence, representative.
1844. John Howe, clerk; Jonas Howe, Samuel Holmes, Phineas Rosebrook, selectmen; Robert Tuttle, representative.
1845. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; Jonas Howe, Samuel Holmes, Robert Tuttle, selectmen.
1846. Jonas Howe, clerk; Lot Jenness, David Gilman, Richard Lane, selectmen.
1847. Jonas Howe, clerk; David Gilman, Levi H. Morgan, Samuel Worthley, selectmen; David Gilman, representative.
1848. Jonas Howe, clerk; Levi H. Morgan, Phineas Rosebrook, John T. G. Leavitt, selectmen; Samuel Worthley, representative for Carroll, etc.
1849. Jonas Howe, clerk; Jonas Howe, Samuel Holmes, William J. Hobbs, selectmen.
1850. Samuel Worthley, clerk; Jonas Howe, Samuel Holmes, John T. G. Leavitt, selectmen; Samuel Holmes, representative.
1851. Samuel Worthley, clerk; Lewis C. Aldrich, William J. Hobbs, David Gilman, selectmen.
1852. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Phineas Rosebrook, Samuel Morrison, selectmen; Joseph L. Gibb, representative.
1853. William Baker, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Phineas Rosebrook, Samuel Morrison, selectmen.
1854. William Baker, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Samuel Worthley, George A. Glines, selectmen.
1855. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Samuel Worthley, George A. Glines, selectmen.
1856. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; Samuel Worthley, Phineas Rosebrook, Levi Hardy, selectmen; John Hunt, representative.
1857. Ebenezer Glines, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Levi H. Hardy, Lewis C. Aldrich, Charles Phelps, selectmen.
1858. Amos C. Colby, clerk; Lewis C. Aldrich, Gilbert P. Horton, John Hunt, selectmen.

1859. Levi Glines, clerk; John Hunt, Charles E. King, Samuel Worthley, selectmen.
1860. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Charles E. King, John Hunt, Haven F. Leavitt, selectmen.
1861. George A. Glines, clerk; Charles E. King, Haven F. Leavitt, John H. Jenness, selectmen.
1862. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Lewis C. Aldrich, John Hunt, Samuel Thompson, selectmen; Phineas Rosebrook, representative.
1863. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Lewis C. Aldrich, Samuel Thompson, Ebenezer Glines, selectmen.
1864. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Lewis C. Aldrich, Charles S. Leavitt, Robert L. Brown, selectmen; George W. Tuffts, representative.
1865. William F. Hobbs, clerk; William J. Hobbs, Robert L. Brown, John T. G. Leavitt, selectmen.
1866. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Samuel Worthley, Charles S. Leavitt, Charles O. Burbank, selectmen; Samuel Worthley, representative.
1867. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Phineas Rosebrook, William Jenness, George Thompson, selectmen.
1868. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Josiah Moody, William Jenness, Gilbert Howe, selectmen; Charles S. Leavitt, representative.
1869. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Josiah Moody, William J. Hobbs, Mark P. Rosebrook, selectmen.
1870. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Josiah Moody, John Hunt, Holman D. Blood, selectmen; Mark P. Rosebrook, representative.
1871. William F. Hobbs, clerk; Holman D. Blood, William F. Hobbs, Hosea E. Whitcomb, selectmen; M. P. Rosebrook, representative.
1872. W. F. Hobbs, clerk; W. F. Hobbs, Oscar Barron, S. R. Aldrich, selectmen; Hosea E. Whitcomb, representative.
1873. W. F. Hobbs, clerk; W. F. Hobbs, Oscar Barron, M. P. Horton, selectmen; H. E. Whitcomb, representative.
1874. W. F. Hobbs, clerk; W. F. Hobbs, M. P. Horton, H. E. Jenness, selectmen; John Hunt, representative.
1875. G. H. Hunt, clerk; M. P. Horton, Oscar Barron, Josiah Moody, selectmen; John Hunt, representative.
1876. G. H. Hunt, clerk; M. P. Horton, Oscar Barron, Josiah Moody, selectmen; Charles Pillsbury, representative.
1877. Harley E. Jenness, clerk; M. P. Horton, Oscar Barron, Franklin Worthley, selectmen; Charles Pillsbury, representative.
1878. H. E. Jenness, clerk; M. P. Rosebrook, E. L. Miles, H. E. Jenness, selectmen; Franklin Worthley, representative.
1879. H. E. Jenness, clerk; H. E. Jenness, E. L. Miles, H. D. Blood, selectmen; Franklin Worthley, representative.
1880. W. F. Hobbs, clerk; W. F. Hobbs, H. E. Whitcomb, George Thompson, selectmen; Franklin Worthley, representative.
1881. H. E. Jenness, clerk; W. F. Hobbs, F. Worthley, George Thompson, selectmen; Franklin B. Rosebrook, representative.
1882. H. E. Jenness, clerk; Oscar Barron, George Thompson, N. A. Glines, selectmen; F. B. Rosebrook, representative.
1883. H. E. Jenness, clerk; Oscar Barron, George Thompson, N. A. Glines, selectmen; 1883-1885, F. B. Rosebrook, representative.
1884. H. E. Jenness, clerk; Oscar Barron, George Thompson, N. A. Glines, selectmen.
1885. H. E. Jenness, clerk; Oscar Barron, George Thompson, N. A. Glines, selectmen; 1885-1887, William Jenness, representative.
1886. J. C. Eastman, clerk; Isaac Thompson, L. C. Boyce, G. H. Hunt, selectmen; 1887-1889, Daniel M. Hardy, representative.

Action in the Rebellion.—August 28, 1862, the town voted to pay to each volunteer that has enlisted since August 11, and will enlist for three years for the quota of Carroll; also to pay each soldier that will volunteer for nine months fifty dollars; also to adopt the act in force for the aid of families of volunteers.

December 5, 1863. Voted that the selectman get substitutes to fill the town's quota; also to assume payment of the U. S. bounty.

February 15, 1865. Voted to raise five hundred dollars in addition to what the town has voted to raise.

The population in 1800 was 18; 1850, 299; 1860, 276; 1870, 328; 1880, 632. In 1887 the resident valuation is \$209,084; the non-resident is \$29,432. No. of polls, 199; horses, 298; cows, 174; oxen, 71; sheep, 41.

Religion.—The prevailing belief of this community is that of the Free Will Baptists, although there are some Methodists, Baptists, and a small number of Adventists. A Free Will Baptist society existed here early; Royal Berry was pastor at one time. The Methodists have had clergymen of their faith to minister to them. In 1885 the Free Will Baptists erected a church about half way between the Twin Mountain House and the town house. This seats 250 persons. Regular services are held during the year. They also have a flourishing Sunday-school, with Nathaniel S. Howe as superintendent. The present pastor, Rev. Dexter Waterman, although over four score years of age, is a very active and efficient worker, and is trying to raise funds to cancel the debt of \$500 on this church. At this writing he has accomplished more than half his work, and his perseverance will succeed.

The Adventists hold semi-monthly meetings in the town hall, Rev. Mr. Eastman coming from Littleton to preach.

Postoffices.—Carroll postoffice, with a weekly mail, was established early at Jonas Howe's. He was postmaster for many years. This office was discontinued about twenty years ago, when South Carroll office, established ten years previously, was changed to Twin Mountain. H. E. Jenness is postmaster at Twin Mountain. J. E. Henry is postmaster of Zealand postoffice, established in 1883. Fabyan's postoffice is at the Fabyan House; L. C. Boyce postmaster.

Manufacturers of lumber in 1870: R. D. Rounsevel & Co., John T. G. Leavitt & Co., Libbey & Gove, C. O. Burbank & Co., Benjamin Calden. Starch manufacturers: Phineas Rosebrook & Son, Wilder & Gove. 1875, Lumber Manufacturers: M. B. Berry, C. O. Burbank, Rounsevel & Colburn, Leavitt, Nason & Co. Starch manufacturers: P. Rosebrook & Son, Wilder & Swett. 1880, Lumber: George Stewart, Henry, Joy & Baldwin. 1887, Lumber: George Van Dyke & Co. Charcoal: J. E. Henry. Merchants: J. E. Henry, H. E. Jenness, J. F. Leavitt.

J. E. Henry, Charles Joy, and H. J. Baldwin started manufacturing as successors to Rounsevel & Colburn on the site of Van Dyke & Co.'s present plant. They erected large charcoal kilns and gave employment to about 300 men. In 1880 they put up the large steam mill now in operation. It is of two hundred horse power, contains a rotary saw, shingle, lath, clap-board and box machine. In 1881 the firm was Henry & Baldwin. In 1882 J. E. Henry became sole proprietor. In 1885 a railroad was commenced to transport logs to this mill, and a charter has since been obtained to

extend this road southerly to connect with the Pemigewasset Branch railroad, with the name of Zealand Valley railroad. Van Dyke & Co. (Connecticut Lumber Company and J. H. Locke) operate the Henry mill under a five years' lease, which expires in November, 1890, and give employment to sixty men. They produce 45,000 feet of lumber, from 20,000 to 25,000 lath, and a car-load of boxes weekly. J. H. Locke is manager. They keep a small stock of merchandize.

Zealand Village has been built to accommodate the workmen in the employ of Mr. Henry and Van Dyke & Co.

There are some prosperous farmers in Carroll, prominent among whom are H. E. Whitcomb, Frank B. Rosebrook, Isaac Thompson, Charles Pillsbury and Sylvester W. Kelley.

Fabyan's.—The hotel and place known everywhere by this name, stands upon what was once the Giant's Grave. Starr King tells us that there was a tradition that an Indian maniac once stood on this ridge, and swinging a blazing pitch-pine torch, which he had kindled at a tree struck by lightning, shouted in the storm this prophecy,—“The Great Spirit whispered in my ear, no pale-face shall take deep root here.” The site was first occupied by Abel Crawford, who lived in a log hut many months. In the winter of 1792, Eleazer Rosebrook and family lived in this cabin. In 1803 he erected a rude inn, a teamsters' tavern, here; in 1817 this was occupied by E. A. Crawford as a hotel; this was burned in 1818. In 1819 Ethan Allen Crawford put up a two story tavern, which was painted red. This was also destroyed by fire. A hotel erected by Mr. Fabyan was burned about 1867. The present Fabyan House, built in 1872-73, is a big, square hotel where 400 guests can be accommodated. Here all the railways of the White Mountain region concentrate, and, during the season, the crowd of people coming and going is almost innumerable.

Crawford House.—The first house of the Crawfords was built about 1793, twelve miles below the Gate of the Notch. This was known as the Mt. Crawford Tavern. After the destruction of the “Notch Tavern,” in 1826, the Crawfords erected a house (120x36) just above the Gate of the Notch, which was opened in January, 1829, and was well patronized by teamsters and stage travellers, and also by hunters and fishermen. In 1840 this was conducted by Thomas J. Crawford, son of Abel, who, in 1851, began the erection of a larger house.

In 1852 Eastman, Tilton & Co., in connection with E. J. M. Hale and James H. Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass., purchased the interest of Thomas J. Crawford, in the Crawford House, and completed the hotel then in process of construction. This was burned Saturday, May 1, 1859. On Monday Colonel Eastman drew the rough plan of a new hotel, to be 200 feet front, with two wings of 200 feet each, two and three stories in height. On conferring with his partners, they seemed to consider it a fore-

gone conclusion that no hotel could be put up to take the place of the burned Crawford House until that season had passed. Colonel Eastman's characteristic energy now showed itself. "I will guarantee to have a new house ready to receive guests in sixty days, with three days grace." The response was "go ahead." Colonel Eastman set to work, sent his plans to the chosen architect for arrangement, made a flying trip to all the mills within quite a radius, purchased all the lumber on hand, and night and day devoted himself to the work before him. As the cars only ran to Littleton, everything had to be hauled from that point, and in ten days time he had 150 men and seventy five oxen and horses at work. He was everywhere present, superintended everything, averted disaster and prevented delays, and opened the new Crawford House to travellers July 13, 1859, when forty received dinner, and 100 were entertained for the night.

This house has a magnificent location upon a little plateau just north of the Gate of Crawford Notch. In front of the house is a picturesque little lake, the source of the Saco river, and, just beyond, the Elephant's Head guards the entrance to the narrow pass. Mt. Willard rears its shapely mass upon the right, and partly in front of the hotel; and the long serrated ridge of Mt. Webster forms the west wall of the Notch. East of the lake, and lying along its shores and upon the slopes above, is a luxuriant grove of old trees designated as Idlewild. Streams descend from the heights on either side, forming, at no great distance from the hotel, beautiful cascades. Beyond the Gate of the Notch, and within the confines of the pass, are other cascades and several rock profiles.

Oscar and Asa Barron, brothers, largely identified themselves with the building up of the hotel business of the western side of the White Mountains, and did much to develop summer travel. Both were active and energetic men, and were connected with the erection and conducting of the Twin Mountain House, Fabyan's, Mt. Pleasant House, Crawford's, and the Mt. Washington Houses. Both are now dead. Col. Oscar G. Barron is their successor.

Twin Mountain House takes its name from two prominent peaks of the Franconia range. This house is well known as a quiet, secluded mountain retreat, and a pleasant resting-place for invalids. It was built about 1870, stands upon a terrace, faces east, is surrounded by ornamental grounds, and has room for 300 guests. The boating on the mill pond is very enjoyable; the cuisine is excellent, and this hotel well merits the favor it meets with the travelling public.

The Twin mountains are nearly 5,000 feet in height, and from the northern summit can be seen a vast panorama of valleys, highways and villages; on the west the Presidential range, and eastward, the Connecticut valley, while on the south an almost boundless stretch of craggy and wooded mountains form a pleasing variety to the views.

Pleasant View House is capable of accommodating twenty-five guests, and meets the wants of persons who prefer a small house.

The Mount Pleasant House, which has been greatly enlarged within a few years past, is situated a short distance from Fabyan's, with a glorious outlook upon the grand peaks of the Presidential range. Mt. Pleasant, from which the hotel takes its name, rises in majestic form at the right; while the taller Mt. Washington is in front, flanked by Monroe and Franklin on one side, and Clay, Jefferson and Adams on the other. The railroad station is just in front of the house, and from the front piazzas and windows the Mt. Washington cars can be plainly seen on their winding way up the mountain side and frequently into the clouds. The quietness, with the railway conveniences, the attractions of the grove on the hillside in the rear, and the substantial comforts of this house combine to recommend it to a large class of people.

White Mountain House.—This hotel site was first built upon by one Hartford. He commenced a house which Phineas Rosebrook, Jr., moved into about 1827, and finished. This was a square, two story house, plastered on the outside. In 1845 the present building was erected. It is a mile above the Lower falls of the Ammonoosuc. One hundred and fifty guests can find pleasant rooms and a good table here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE CRAWFORDS.

Abel Crawford, "the Patriarch of the Hills," was born about 1765. When a young man he made his home among the mountains. He was six feet, four or five inches in height, thin, straight, of dark complexion, pleasant and genial in disposition. He married a daughter of Eleazer Rosebrook. At one time he lived in a log-hut on the huge mound called "Giants Grave" for many months, alone. In 1792, when the Rosebrook family moved into it, the hut was so buried in the snow that the entrance could hardly be found. The weather was so severe that for six weeks, neither the heat of the sun nor the warmth from the cabin would cause the ice to thaw enough to make a drop of water fall from the eaves. They were dependent upon the game they could catch for their sustenance, and often fearing that Mr. Rosebrook might return with his game-bag empty, Mrs. Rosebrook would send the children down through the Notch, a distance of twelve miles, to obtain something for sustenance. Abel Crawford never wearied of relating stories of the hardships and adventures of the pioneers.

He was rightly named the "veteran pilot" of the mountains, for he was the first guide to the grand scenery now so easily reached. When he was about twenty-five years old, he wandered through the region alone—dressed in tanned moose skin, lord of the

"Cradle, hunting ground, and bier
Of wolf and otter, bear and deer."

He assisted in cutting the first foot path to the ridge, and, in 1840, at the age of seventy-five, he rode the first horse that climbed the cone of Mt. Washington. The last ten years of his life he was an object of interest to the thousands of visitors to the mountains. His greatest pleasure during this time was to sit and watch the crowds of people come and go. He died when eighty-five years old, and is buried near Bemis's station.

In 1803 the first rude inn for the few visitors was erected on the "Giants Grave." In 1819 the first rough path was cut through the forest on the side of the Mt. Washington range to the rocky ridge. Ethan A. Crawford, who was then living on the "Giants Grave," together with his father, Abel Crawford, who then resided eight miles below the "Notch," marked and cleared this path. Ethan built the first protection for visitors under the cone of Mt. Washington. This was a stone hut, its furniture a small stove, an iron chest, a roll of sheet lead, and a plentiful supply of soft moss and hemlock boughs for bedding. The lead was the cabin-register on which visitors wrote their names with a piece of sharp iron or nail. This camp, and all the furniture, was swept off in 1826, on the night of the storm by which the Willey family were overwhelmed and destroyed.

Ethan Allen Crawford, the stalwart "son of the mountains," was born in 1792. His childhood was passed in a log-hut a few miles from the Notch. In later years, after a fire, in 1818, had consumed his home on "Giant's Grave," he lived in a log cabin with but one room without windows. He afterwards built a two-story tavern; this was lathed, not plastered, painted red, and had a stone chimney, in which in the coldest part of the winter, over a cord of wood would be consumed in twenty-four hours. This was the nucleus of the Fabyan House. Twelve miles beyond was the Abel Crawford place, and these two houses comprised the hostleries of the White Mountains in 1827.

Ethan A. Crawford rejoiced in a giant's strength which he would exhibit in lifting five hundred weight into a boat or in carrying a buck home alive. He could carry an old-fashioned potash kettle on his head for a long distance, or catch a young bear, tie his legs, swing him over his shoulders and take him home; and if bruin behaved unruly, would unload, take him by the heels and rap his head on a rock or tree until he would hold still. At one time, when driving a load of hay through the "Notch," a furious gust of wind made it topple; he leaped to the ground, and caught

it on his shoulder to prevent it falling over a precipice. He would break out the road for miles, through the wild winter drifts; he carried the mail on his back after a freshet to the next settlement, when a horse could not cross the stream; he climbed Mt. Washington laden with heavy burdens, without suffering more fatigue than ordinary men would feel after a level walk of ten miles, and would often return from the summit bearing some exhausted person on his back.

The wild animals in a circumference of twenty miles knew him well. Scarcely a week passed which was not marked by some encounter with a bear or a wolf—and with the latter he carried on a warfare of years. He trapped the sables and depopulated the banks of the rivers of otters, and cleared the hills that slope toward the Ammonoosuc of the furious freebooters—the wild cats. His affection for all these creatures of the forest was rare, and he tamed bucks and sable, and often had young wolves and “well behaved” bears around his premises; and his love for the Alpine plants was shown by his beautiful collection. Ethan Crawford experienced many changes of fortune. In his manhood and old age he entertained many wise and distinguished guests under his plain and rude shelter, and this bold mountaineer, educated in the school of Mother Nature, was never ill at ease in the presence of these men learned in law, literature and science.

Ethan Crawford's wife was Lucy Howe, of Guildhall. Her patience and faithfulness were just the qualities to hold in check his impetuous and hasty spirit. When heavy misfortune came upon him, her courage and cheer gave him new heart, and when his powerful frame was shaken and tortured by disease and pain, her kindness and trust proved an unfailing comfort. Every form of adversity seemed to beset him—new hotels drew the travellers from his public-house; the bargain for the sale of his lands was broken; his character was defamed and reputation injured by envious men; and, worse than all these, this man whose life had been passed among the fresh breezes of the mountains, was confined for debt in the close air of Lancaster jail.

After leaving his home at Mt. Washington, he went to Vermont, accompanied by his wife, but his hard fortune continued, and he returned to Carroll to die; an old man before his time, scarcely fifty-six years of age. Few pioneers have done more faithful work or borne so much adversity and suffering, and, in his own words, “So it is that men suffer in various ways in advancing civilization, and through God, mankind are indebted to the labors of their fellow beings in many different spheres of life.”

[Anecdotes of Ethan Allen Crawford, “King of the White Mountains,” as related by James W. Weeks.]

He was nearly six feet and a half in height; broad shoulders, stooped a little; thin in flesh, of light complexion, with light hair and beard, and he would weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds. He delighted in a

rough life, but must "rough it" in his own way. He enlisted in the army in the War of 1812. He said he was detailed as one of a scouting party one night under Capt. Weeks, and, after a watch of some hours in the dark, they were ordered to lie down, which they did, and covered themselves with their blankets. In the morning they found themselves buried under six inches of snow, so that the men looked like so many logs of wood under their snow covering. Ethan said "that was too much for him and he got out of it."

He lived at the Fabyan place, and seemed to have a queer idea of harmony. He had a wolf, a bear, a jackass, a peacock, a flock of guinea hens and a mountain horn six or seven feet long. This horn he delighted to blow to hear the echo; and he sounded it admirably. He would blow his horn, the wolf would howl, the old bear would grunt and growl, the ass would bray, the peacock would scream, and the guinea hens would cackle. If that did not make "music fit for the gods" it suited Ethan, and amused his visitors.

At one time Crawford was coming down Cherry mountain on the old turnpike and his dog treed a "gray cat" or Siberian lynx, a truly formidable animal. He had no gun, and the cat was beyond his reach up the tree; so he cut a small birch sapling ten feet long, twisted the top into a noose, then climbing the tree, he quietly slipped the noose over the animal's neck, and with a sudden jerk drew it tight, and brought the cat from the limb. The sapling not being long enough to reach the ground, Ethan came tumbling down, very much mixed up, but, with the help of the dog, the cat was killed and carried home.

In the winter of 1829 and 1830 Crawford brought into the old "Coös Hotel," at Lancaster, thirteen bear skins at one time, to get the bounty on them. They were the product of his fall hunting. He sat up to a very late hour that night, and amused a large company telling his adventures, but I cannot use the exact language which gave spice to his stories. He said that he wanted a pet bear at his house, and could not wait for a cub to grow up, so he thought to tame an old one. When he went to look at his traps, he took ropes in his old wagon to bind one if he found one there. He said, "I found a great lean, long legged old cuss, hitched by one fore paw, about half a mile from where I left my horse, so I noosed a rope around one hind foot, drew it back and tied it to a tree; then the other legs in the same way." Crawford now got on the bear, tied up his mouth, loosened one leg at a time, tied them together, took off the trap and, at last, shouldered the brute. He said the weight was about all he could stand under. He started for his wagon, "and," he said, "the bearsweat, and I sweat; his mouth being tied he could not loll, and when I had got almost to where I left my horse, the old cuss gave up the ghost and died on my back." Crawford was not going to be thwarted in this way; so he

tried another bear and shouldered him as he did the first, but, before he got to his wagon, the bear got a foot loose; and, with one sweep of his paw, made sad havoc with the Mountain King's clothes; tearing out the back of his vest, stripping his shirt to his skin which also suffered somewhat, and ripping out the waistband of his pantaloons. Ethan then threw the bear over his head with such force that when it struck the ground it was killed.

Ethan was quite a favorite with the ladies. It was frequently the case that they would insist on walking to the top of Mt. Washington, and, on such occasions, Ethan always accompanied them. They would usually reach the top, but more than one gave out before she got down, and his herculean strength and good nature enabled him to perform grand service as a pack-horse at such a time.

I have shown how Ethan dealt with wild animals. I will now try to give an idea of how he encountered "big" men. He was a Federalist of the Federalists, consequently a great admirer of Daniel Webster. In the days of the old red tavern with the moose-horns for a sign (which was superseded by a better house in 1832), Mr. Webster and his wife, with horse and chaise, were quietly passing through the mountains one overcast morning, and called at Crawford's. He came to the door in his shirt sleeves, placed his hands on the upper casings, leaned upon them, and looked out between his arms to see what was wanted. Mr. Webster said, "Is your name Crawford?" "Yes," was the reply. "I have called to see if you will go with me to-day to the top of Mt. Washington?" "No!" Ethan replied, "In the first place, it is too late in the day; then the weather ain't suitable, and you couldn't see anything if you went." Mrs. Webster said, "Mr. Webster, perhaps we had better stop over until it clears up." Crawford looked for a moment, took down his hands, stepped out, and asked, "Is your name Webster?" "That is my name," was the reply. "What Webster? What's yer christian name?" "They call me Daniel," answered Webster. Ethan stepped forward, extended his hand, and said, "Daniel Webster, I am glad to see you. Give us yer hand. Get out and come in. I am ready to go to the top of Mt. Washington, or to the ends of the earth with you, to-day, or any other day you may choose." It is needless to say they "stopped over."

THE ROSEBROOK FAMILY.

Captain Eleazer Rosebrook, a pioneer from Grafton, Mass., where he was born in 1747, with his wife Hannah Haines, a native of Brimfield, and one daughter, came into the upper Coös as far as Lancaster, where they stopped temporarily, until Mr. Rosebrook should find a place to settle. They moved into the woods up the Connecticut river to Monadnock, now

Colebrook, nearly thirty miles from any inhabitant, with no guide to his cabin excepting blazed trees. During the War of the Revolution, in 1778, he moved to Guildhall, Vt., in order to have his family in the neighborhood of settlements while he was absent performing military duty on the frontier,—not in the regular army, but in the more hazardous and arduous service of scout and ranger. Mrs. Rosebrook was a courageous woman. The Indians were troublesome at times (after having made free use of “fire-water”), yet when once visited by them in her husband’s absence, she drove them all from the house, except one squaw who was unable to move, and she dragged her out. Mr. Rosebrook resided in Guildhall fourteen years, was one of the most active and useful citizens, and took a prominent part in the town affairs. In 1792 he sold his beautiful Connecticut river farm, and in the winter went into the wilderness to Nash and Sawyer’s Location. Here he soon built a large two-story house, at the base of what was known as the “Giant’s Grave,” occupying nearly the same site as the Fabyan House, and in 1803 opened the first house for summer visitors in the White Mountains. He was a man of great energy and enterprise; he erected a saw and grist-mill, large barns, stables and sheds. Just as he had got his estate in good condition, and was about to enjoy the comforts acquired by his laborious life, a cancer broke out on his lip, and after patiently bearing his intense suffering for a few years, he died, September 27, 1817.

PHINEAS ROSEBROOK.

Phineas Rosebrook, Sr., son of Eleazer Rosebrook, was born in Guildhall, Vt., about 1778, and died in Carroll, September, 1846; his wife, Hannah Stillings, a native of Bartlett, was born in 1780. In the spring of 1807 Mr. and Mrs. Rosebrook moved into a log cabin put up by Abel Crawford, some time previously, upon land where their grandson, Frank B. Rosebrook, now resides, where some trees had been felled the year before. Mr. Rosebrook’s stock consisted of a yoke of oxen and a cow. He immediately began cutting up the trees, and clearing his land, but his laborious and persistent exertions brought on a lameness of the back, so that it was with difficulty that he crawled along and drove the oxen; however, his brave wife, with her hired girl, Betsey Tuttle, both strong women, did the logging and seeded the land. The next season, with restored health, Mr. Rosebrook engaged in farming, and also made black salts out of the ashes of elm and other kinds of wood. (“Salts” was their principal currency in those days.) These he carried to Portland and exchanged for corn, and other necessities of life. After many long years of poverty, pinching economy, and hard labor, Mr. Rosebrook succeeded in paying for his land, and erected substantial buildings for a permanent and comfortable home.



His eleven children were Franklin, Leander (dec.), *Phineas*, Mitchell (died young), Mitchell, Louisa (Mrs. Robert Tuttle) (dec.), Mary (dec.), Laura (dec.), Lee, Eleazer, and James F. D.

Mr. Rosebrook was a well-formed, muscular man, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds. Ambitious to prosper, he was industrious, a hard worker, and a good type of the pioneers. He was an "old line" Democrat, and esteemed for his sterling, honest worth. He and his wife were members of the Free Will Baptist church of Bethlehem. When Ethan Crawford's house was burned, Mrs. Rosebrook, although a woman of extraordinary strength, injured her health by her exertions in getting the goods out of his house. This shortened her life; she died in 1832, aged fifty-two years.

Phineas Rosebrook, son of Phineas and Hannah (Stillings) Rosebrook, was born in Carroll, June 4, 1807. He was the first white male child born in the town. His education was acquired from female teachers hired to come to the house, and schools at Bethlehem. He remained with his parents until within a few months of his majority. He married, December 16, 1827, Sophronia, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Folsom) Tuttle. [Mr. Tuttle was born June 11, 1764, and died October 20, 1847. Mrs. Tuttle was born September 26, 1761, and died January 31, 1840. They moved at an early date from Lee to Eaton, where Mrs. Rosebrook was born, the youngest of ten children, September 21, 1807. In 1816 they removed to Hart's Location, afterwards to Jefferson, where they passed their last days.] Phineas Rosebrook and wife commenced housekeeping in an unfinished house, which had been built by Hartford, on the site of the "White Mountain House"; this they finished. It was a square, two-story house, and, from the great expense of lumber, plastered on the outside. Mrs. Rosebrook brought to her new home a few articles of household furniture and a cow, the products of her own industry.

Mr. Rosebrook had as he supposed, purchased this lot of land, but in time found he had bought the wrong lot, and was compelled to buy the one on which his house stood. Four years after, he sold both lots to a Mr. Dennison, taking merely his personal notes for payment, but, disposing of the property, Dennison left the country, and Mr. Rosebrook lost the whole. He then moved to his father's house and remained two or three years, until his mother's death. In 1832, the year of the incorporation of the town, he located on the east branch of John's river, half a mile from his present residence, and put up a little saw-mill, which he conducted for four years, but lost everything, owing to the bad foundations of his dam and the resultant injury by water. He sold the place for a thousand dollars which just squared him with the world, leaving him without a dollar. But these reverses did not crush his strong nature, and, cheered and assisted by his energetic and industrious wife, he made his third attempt to establish a

home, and purchased, on time, a lot of one hundred acres, where he now resides, from the heirs of Gen. Joseph Whipple, and moved into a small unfinished house on this place in 1836. Here he worked for several years getting out lumber, farming, etc., without adding much to his material wealth. In 1853 he borrowed one thousand dollars of his brother-in-law, and put up a potato starch-mill. This enterprise was very successful. At the end of the first season he was able to pay the borrowed money, and also, for the building of the mill and its machinery. He raised a large amount of potatoes, sometimes 5,000 bushels a year, and one year he manufactured 50,000 bushels into starch, producing 250 tons. His product he hauled to Littleton, the nearest railroad station, as it was mostly sold to Boston firms. While manufacturing, with his son, Mark, he was engaged in buying wild land, from which Mark got off timber, and, for a few years, Mr. Rosebrook had a small store. He cleared up the one hundred acres on the home lot, and has purchased one hundred more, has erected a good house and out buildings, and laid a large amount of stone wall; he also built a new mill. He carried on manufacturing for fifteen or twenty years, and under his prudent and sagacious management it was a financial success.

The children of Phineas and Sophronia (Tuttle) Rosebrook attaining maturity were, Lee, Jennie (Mrs. Augustus Hodgkins), Amasa, Mark P., Frank B., Eliza J. (Mrs. Nelson A. Glines), Laura A. (Mrs. Frank Hobbs), and John W. Those surviving are Lee and Frank B.

This worthy couple have experienced many reverses and peculiar sorrows, but have not succumbed to them. Mrs. Rosebrook, although four-score years of age, is yet active and industrious, and, at this writing, is busily engaged in making a patch-work bed-quilt for each of her fifteen grandchildren. She is a cheerful companion and faithful nurse to her husband. Mr. Rosebrook's vigor and health is much impaired, and he is quite feeble physically. He has been a man of diligence, shrewdness and enterprise. The rigid frugality and the unflagging industry in the home life of the pioneer, supplemented by the limited but practical learning of the times, have produced generations of clear and vigorous minds. Mr. Rosebrook is a good representative of this class; he is a man of sound judgment and clear understanding. He has always been interested in the affairs of the town. The first year of its organization he was elected selectman, and re-elected many times. His political principles have ever been in accord with those of the Democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. He represented Carroll in the state legislature in 1861-62, but has preferred attending to his private affairs to political preferment. Although not a member of any religious denomination, yet his motto in life is the Golden Rule, and he will leave to his many descendants the record of an honorable and well-spent life, good deeds, and pleasant recollections.

WHITEFIELD.

CHAPTER XLII.

Whitefield's Petition for Grant — The Grant — Charter of Whitefields — Considerations for Land Granted — Paul and Benning Wentworth — Other Grantees — Gerrish Survey — The First Moderator — Capt. Jonas Minot — Samuel Minot.

THIS pentangular section of the ancient "Laconia" is situated near the southwest corner of the county about four miles east from where John's river enters the Connecticut, at the head of the "Fifteen-mile falls." It lies directly north from Concord, and is bounded by Lancaster, Jefferson, Carroll, Bethlehem and Dalton. All of these surrounding towns having been chartered previously to Whitefield, it was literally "what was left," and its metes and bounds were established by its outlying surveys. The grant of this unappropriated section was in answer to the following petition addressed to the governor and council:—

"Petition for a Grant.—To his Excellency John Wentworth Esquire Governor & Commander in Chief of ye Province of New Hampshire, and to The Honorable His Majesty's Council of the said Province.

"The Petition of Josiah Moody and his Associates humbly sheweth—That your Petitioners being desirous of carrying on some settlements in this Province, and having a number of Families ready to remove into it, if they can be accommodated with a suitable tract of Land: pray your Excellency & Honors that they may have liberty to look out for such a Tract among the unappropriated Lands in the northern parts of the Province which they will engage to settle very speedily—And that your Excellency & Honors will please to favor them with a Grant of the same on the usual conditions and reservations—And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray, &c. &c.

"Josiah Moody, & for his Associates.

"Portsmouth 12th April 1773."

There were eighty-nine petitioners, principally from the southern part of the state and from the vicinity of Boston. In answer to the foregoing petition, a township was granted July 4, 1774, purporting to contain 19,077 acres with an allowance of 1,070 acres for unimprovable land, and named *Whitefields*. The name occurs three times in the record of the grant, and it has the plural termination in every instance.

[We are indebted to Mr. Levi W. Dodge for much of this history of Whitefield.—ED.]

The Grant.—Prior to 1760, following the conquest of Canada, there were no white settlements in the Connecticut valley north of Charlestown, then “No. 4.” Indeed many of our fathers well remembered when no foot of white man had penetrated the primeval solitudes of Northern New Hampshire, save that of the daring hunter, or the unfortunate Indian captive on his way to or from Canadian exile. But the capture of Montreal in 1761 was the signal for the hostile savage to retire before the northern march of civilization.

Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities there was an unprecedented rush of adventurers and speculators for the ungranted lands upon both sides of the Connecticut. Applications for charters increased, and Gov. Wentworth, in no wise loth to grant them, filled his coffers with the required fees, and opened up the new country to his gratified subjects.

The promised rewards to returned soldiers were not forgotten entirely, but they stood, apparently, no better chance than did the stranger applicant, or him who had not consented to bear arms during the long and bloody French and Indian wars.

The survey and mapping of this northern country along the line of the Connecticut river as a base, was made by Hubertus Neal, as deputy surveyor of the King's Woods in 1761–62. He was directed to continue the Blanchard survey, which ended at the mouth of the lower Ammonoosuc, observing the same general rule of marking every six miles along the river for the line or corner of a future township. He extended his survey sixty miles, or to the present north line of the town of Lemington, Vermont. It was from this survey that a plan of Connecticut river was drawn, and three tiers of townships projected upon either side of the river (for Vermont was then a part of the “New Hampshire Grants”). Upon the east side the general order was broken above the towns of Lyman and Monroe, which then constituted one township. Applications were made for these ungranted divisions as soon as mapped; and, during the few years immediately preceding the Revolution, nearly two hundred grants of townships were made between the White and Green Mountains above Charlestown.

It was during this new township-fever, or season of ungranted land-patents, that Benning and Paul Wentworth and six others from Portsmouth, a score from Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston, and sixty-two others, mostly from Southern New Hampshire, applied for a tract of wild land in Northern New Hampshire. This division was given them. It was to them a “*terra incognita*,” but it, like western lands of the present day, showed well by the map.

The petition was granted under date of July 4, 1774, according to the following instrument, after the prescribed formula of all the charters of those days, emanating from King George the Third.

Charter of Whitefields, (verbatim copy of Jonas Minot's manuscript.)

Province of
Newhamphshire.

"George the Third by the grace of God of Great Brittain, France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall Come, Greeting. Know ye, that we of our especial, certain knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of Settling a new plantation: within our Said province, by and with the advice, of our trusty and Well beloved John Wentworth Esquire our Governor & Commander in Chief of our Said province of Newhamphshire in New England and of our Council of the Said province, Have upon the Conditions and reservations herein after made, given and granted and by These Presents for us our heirs & Successors do give and grant in Equal Shares unto our Loveing Subjects Inhabitants of our Said province of Newhamphshire, & our other Dominions who have petitioned us for the same, setting forth their readiness to make immediate settlement, & to their heirs & assigns forever, whose names are entered on this Grant to be Divided to & amongst them into ninety four Equal Shares, all that Tract or parcel of Land situate, lying & being within our Said province of Newhamphshire, Containing by admeasurement Nineteen Thousand & Seventy-seven acres more or less, out of which an allowance is to be made for highways & unimprovable lands by rocks, mountains & waters, one thousand and Seventy Seven acres free, according to a plan or Survey thereof exhibited by our Surveyor General of lands for our Said province by or Said Governors order and returned into the Secretarys office of our Said Province a Copy whereof is hereunto annex, Butted and Bounded as follows—viz. Begening at a Beech Tree on the Southeast Corner of Lancaster being in the Northerly Line of Apthorp & running South twenty six Degrees East one mile & one hundred eighty rods to the Northeastly Corner of Apthorp—thence on the Easterly Line of Apthorp South fifty six Degrees west four miles one hundred twenty rods to the Northwest Corner of Lloyd's Hills, then on the Northerly line of Lloyds Hills South fifty eight Degrees East five miles ten rods to the west Line of Britton wood, thence on the West Line of Britton woods North two miles one hundred Sixty Six rods to the Northwest Corner of Said Britton woods—then on the North Line of Britton woods East three miles and one-half to the westerly Line of Dartmouth then on Said Westerly Line of Dartmouth North five miles two hundred Sixty rods to the Easterly Line of Lancaster thence on Said Easterly Line of Lancaster South Sixty nine Degrees west five miles fifty rods or to the Bounds first mentioned.

"To have and to hold the Said Tract of Land as above Expressed together with all prevelidges and appurtenances to them and to their respective heirs and assigns forever by the Name of Whitefields upon the following Conditions viz: First that the Grantees at their own Cost Shall Cut & Clear Bridge and make pasable for Carriages of all Kinds a road of four rods wide through the Said Tract hereby Granted as shall be at any Time hereafter Directed by our Said Governor and Counsel which road Shall be Complected within one year from the date of Such Direction in failure of which, the premises and Every part thereof Shall be forfeited and revert to us our heirs & Successors to be by us or them re-entered upon and regranted to any of our Loveing Subjects, Secondly that all white pine & other Pine Trees within the Said Township fit for masting our Royal Navy be Carefully preserved for that use and none to be Cut or felled without one Special Licance for So Doing first had and obtained upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of the Grantee his heirs and assigns, to us our heirs and Successors as well as being Subject to the penalties of any act—or acts of Parliamt that are or hereafter shall be Enacted, thirdly—that before any Division of the Land be made to & amongst the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Center of Said Township as the Land will admit of Shall be reserved and marked out for Town lots one of which Shall be allotted to Each Grantee of the Contents of one acre,—Fourthly—Yelding and paying therefor to us our heirs and Successors on or before the first day of January 1779 the rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only if Lawfully Demanded—Fifthly that Every proprietor Settler or Inhabitant Shall yield and pay to us our heirs and Successors yearly and Every year forever from and after the expiration of ten years from the Date of this Grant one Shilling proclamation money for Every hundred acres he So ownes Settles or possesses and So in proportion for a grator or Less Tract of the Said Lands which money Shall be paid

by the respective Persons abovesaid their heirs or assigns in our Counsel Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or office as shall be appointed to receive the Same—Sixthly—that any Part of the premises appearing well Adapted to the growth of hemp or Flax or either of them Shall be Cultivated with those useful articles of Produce in the proportion of ten Acres in Each & Every hundred of these granted premises within ten years of this Date. Seventhly—that six Families Shall be Settled and actually resident in the Town within two years of this date; Eathtly that additional Settlement be made So as to Complete Sixty Families in Eight years from this Date. Ninthly—that this Grant Shall not interfere with any of our Grants formerly made and now in force nor interrupt the Grantees in their improvements making thereon agreeable to the Conditions thereof these to be in Lieu of all others rents and Services whatsoever. In Testimony whereof we have Caused the Seal of our Province to be here unto affixed. Witness John Wentworth Esqr our Governor and Commander in Chief aforesaid the fourth Day of July in the foarteenth year of our reign and in the year of our Lord Christ 1774 by his Exelenys Command with Advice of Counsel Theadore Atkinson Sect the names of the Grantees of Whitefields. Josiah Moodye, Thomas Clough, Leavit Clough, Jonathan Moodye, Jonathan Bailey, Jonah Lang, Nathan John son, Eliphalet Neal, William Norton, Samuel Swan, James Merrick, Phinehas Merrick, Aaron Merrick, Jose Merrick, Obed Merrick, William Frothingham, Samuel Cate, Samuel Cate, Juner, Phinehas Hodgdon, Samuel Langdon, Jeremiah Clough, Esqr, Peter Green Esqr, John Flagg Esqr, David Woods, David Waite, David Woods Juner, Samuel Swan, Juner, Eleazer Richardson, William Farrington, Holten Johnson, Henry Oliver, Mathew Farrington, John Stevens, Jonathan Dix, Stephen Greenleaf, Nathan Waite, Samuel Nutter, David Gardner, Timothy Nast, Samuel Boltwood, Benjamin Newell, Aaron Newell, Ichabod Weeks, Benjamin Johnson, John Lewis, Jeremiah Clough Jr, Esqr, James Gibson, John Holden, Aaron Sargent, Edward Marden. Henry Clough, Abner Hains, Moses Randal, Jeremiah Gibson, Henry Gerish, Esqr, William Simons, Capt. Stephen Gerish, Samuel Pickering, Joseph White, Increase Newhall, Joseph Hart, John Hurd Esqr, John Hodgdon, Benjamin Hurd, Benjamin Hurd Junr, Joseph Hurd, Isaac Hurd, Josiah Harris, Junr, Samuel Harris, Nehemiah Rand, Thomas Rand, Patric Dougherty, James Bradish, James Braddish Junr, Seth Sweetsire, Benjamin Sweetser, William Harris, Josiah Harris, these Last fifteen persons are all of Charlestown in the province of the Massachusetts Bay—Nehemiah Estabrook in Lexington of Said province Benjamin Rand of Weston in Said province Roger Bartlet & Samuel Bartlet of Boston in Sd province John Cockran Esqr Benning Wentworth, Thomas Macdonough, Paul Wentworth, Revd Jeremy Belknap, John Marshall of Portsmouth Revd Stephen Peabody, Ephraim Pickering one whole share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established—one whole Share for the propagation of the Gospel in Forrign parts one whole share for the Benefett of a School in Said Town & one whole Share for the first Settled minister [L.S.] John Wentworth.

“Recorded According to the original Charter under the province Seal this 4th of July, 1774
Attest George King Deputy Secretary.”

Considerations for land grants in the name of the King in those days were various. Many individuals were in that way rewarded for actual or supposed service to the King or his local governments. After the close of the French and Indian wars, many of the returned soldiers were kindly remembered in that way. Some of those are found among the grantees of Whitefield. Some grants were made for stipulated sums of money, and some were only required to pay the incidental expenses, perhaps nominally expressed.

It is a fact noticeable to those interested in the local histories of the state, that many of the grantees of townships conveyed during the last years of the administration of New Hampshire's last royal governor, John Wentworth, Esq., were of those holding commissions, civil or military,

under the royal seal. There were many also connected with the governor's family, either by marriage, or the strong ties of friendship.

Striving to uphold the cause of the King, it was but natural he should wish to retain the influence of his principal friends, and the support of the more active minds in the province, both civil and military; nor were the clergy to be overlooked, for many of them were wielding political influence. It was reported by the "Sons of Liberty,"—"We cannot depend on the countenance of many persons of rank here, for royal commissions and family connections influence the principal gentleman among us, at least to keep silence in these evil times." It was in reward for this "keeping silence," or for open support of the governor in those trying days, that we find many of their names among the grantees of new towns chartered at that time. It was a "favor-me-and-I-will-reward-you" policy, and it appeared in the list of the first individual owners of Whitefield.

There was Paul Wentworth, a relative of the governor, under whose auspices the first map of New Hampshire was produced according to Holland's survey. He received an appointment in the governor's council, but never took his seat. He was one of the benefactors to Dartmouth college. He died at Surinam, in December, 1793.

Benning Wentworth, in the list of Grantees, was a cousin of the then governor, and brother to his wife, Frances. He was one of the "proscribed" upon the public records of 1788 for espousing the cause of the King. He afterward held office in Nova Scotia, while his cousin and brother-in-law was governor of that province. He was a native of Boston, born in 1757, and died in Nova Scotia, February, 1808.

Thomas McDonough was private secretary to Gov. Wentworth, and, as recognition for faithful service, or faithful *silence*, he was remembered in Whitefields' allotment. He fled the country, and was among the conscripted. After the return of peace he was appointed to a consulship at Boston, and died there in 1805.

John Cochran was commander at Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor when Paul Revere rode up post-haste from Boston, bringing a copy of a recent act of the King prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America. He was a true servitor of the King, but the sop of one ninety-fourth part of the wild township of Whitefields proved of little value; for, being one of those of whom it was written "certain persons who have left the state and joined the enemies thereof," his property was confiscated.

One of the alleged petitioners for lands in Whitefields in 1773 was Peter Green, Esq., who held a justice's commission under the Wentworth seal. He was an outspoken tory, and made himself so obnoxious that he was advertised in the public prints as an enemy to his country, and was threatened with violence by a committee of his own neighbors. He was

afterward arrested and confined in the jail at Exeter. Upon taking the oath of allegiance he was set at liberty, and he afterward became one of Concord's most loyal and influential citizens.

Capt. Jeremiah Clough and his four sons, Jeremiah, Leavitt, Henry, and Thomas, received each a ninety-fourth part of Whitefields' territory in recognition in part for valuable military services rendered by the father during the French and Indian war. They were of Canterbury, and Jeremiah, Sr., was a noted scout and ranger. He was afterward a captain in the Revolutionary service, and his descendants are men of mark and influence in Canterbury and Loudon to this day. Henry joined the Shakers, and was one of the founders of that society at Lebanon, N. Y.

Capt. Stephen Gerrish, another of the grantees, was of Canterbury; a zealous leader in the border wars of those days, and a sterling patriot in the time of the Revolution. Of rough nature, unlettered, unpolished, yet worthy of honor, he died in 1788, aged seventy-six.

Henry Gerrish, Esq., son of Capt. Stephen, and one of the original owners, (by the grace of George III., and doubtless on account of the valuable military service of his father,) was one of the foremost leaders, both civil and military, in those "days of '76." He, in company with Capt. Jeremiah Clough, made the first known survey of Whitefields in the fall of 1774.

This is the survey that the first settlers disclaimed as never having actually occurred, as no trace of it was discernable about 1798. But in 1815, cut in the bark of an ancient hemlock standing near the southeast corner of the town, was still plainly traceable the "H. G." (Henry Gerrish) of the surveyor of 1774; and the writer hereof saw, but a few years since, the original bill for services (and which is still preserved) of Henry Gerrish and Jeremiah Clough in this same survey. It is in the handwriting of the former, and is as follows:—

"The Proprietors of Whitefields to Henry Gerrish and Jeremiah Clough, Dr.

"To 15 Days of each of them at 6s. per day, £9—0—0.

"To 15 days four other men at 3s. per day, 9—0—0.

"The above is for cutting a horse road through said town Dec. 5th, 1774.

"The Proprietors of Whitefields to Henry Gerrish, Dr.

"To 21 days service in laying out lots in said town at 7s. per day, £7—7s.—0d.

"To 75 days labor of other men at 4s. per day, Mar. 20, 1775, 15—0—0.

"The Proprietors of Whitefields to Henry Gerrish Dr., for 8 days service in surveying of Whitefields at 8s. per day, £4—16—0.

"For cutting and clearing a road through said town which is 7 miles and 200 rods, 24—0—0.

"To Warning Proprietors Meeting, Mar. 1777, 1—4—0. £61—7s—0d."

Then follow credits to the proprietors for taxes received or allowed upon various allotted shares under dates from January 13, 1776, to April 16, 1778. So much in proof of first survey; the result of which was a roughly-marked road through the town, and 104 lots of seventy-five acres

each located upon either side of this road from "Lloyd's Hill" northward toward Lancaster.

Jonathan Dix was a sharer in the original ownership of Whitefields. He was living in Canterbury at that time, espoused the cause of the King, and was among the "proscribed" of 1788. He was the great-grandfather of Gen. John A. Dix, the famous war governor of New York. In the town of Dixville is commemorated the family name through the grandson, Col. Timothy Dix, Jr.

Timothy Nash, the re-discoverer of the White Mountain Notch, was a grantee of Whitefields. He was of Lunenburg, Mass., and among the first settlers of Lunenburg, Vt., while it was yet a part of the "New Hampshire Grants," about 1764.

Rev. Jeremy Belknap, the early historian of the state, received the royal gift of one ninety-fourth part of Whitefields. He was then pastor of the first church in Dover. In 1784 he was one of a party of explorers who gave to Mt. Washington its name. He died in Boston in 1798.

Samuel Langdon, another whose good will and influence Gov. Wentworth sought by gifts and grants, was pastor of a church in Portsmouth when he was made one of the petitioners for a share in the division of lands in "Whitefields," and also in that of "Bretton Woods," on the south. It was in the following year, 1774, that he was called and accepted the presidency of Harvard university, which he held until 1780, when, resigning, he was installed over the church at Hampton Falls, where he died in 1797. At the breaking out of the Revolution he zealously espoused the cause of the patriots, and, at the gathering for battle at "Breed's Hill," it was Dr. Langdon who invoked the blessing of God upon the occasion. He was delegate to Exeter, in 1788, as member of the convention to adopt the Federal Constitution. In religion he was a Trinitarian and a Calvinist.

Rev. Stephen Peabody, a grantee, and who was chosen by the proprietors to draw the names and numbers in the original draft of lots in Whitefields, was the first settled minister of Atkinson, some time prior to 1772. He was a man of large social and political influence, but no gift of the provincial governor could purchase it for the cause of the King. He was chaplain in Col. Poor's regiment when stationed at Winter Hill. He preached the election sermon (as was a custom of those early days) before the General Court of New Hampshire in 1797. Mr. Peabody died in 1819, aged seventy-seven years.

Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, though not one of the grantees, was chosen assessor at the first called meeting of the proprietors after the declaration of peace. He also, as justice of the peace, signed the first call for a meeting in the interest of the original owners. He was a practicing physician at Atkinson in 1774, and also held a civil commission under the King, and was the first man in the provinces (so it is said) to resign his commission

on account of political differences. He was a member of the Council in 1785, and afterward member of Congress. He moved to Exeter, where he died in 1823, aged eighty-two. The early records of the town contain his signature in broad, bold characters.

The first moderator of Whitefields' proprietary deliberations was Col. Samuel Adams, of pre-Revolutionary and subsequent political fame. He was, at this time, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; and, as he was also chosen one of the assessors at this meeting, it is more than likely he had either become by purchase owner of some of the original rights, or was acting as agent for the Massachusetts proprietors, of whom there were originally nineteen. And here let me note a fact of which few readers are, perhaps, aware, that, in the first records of the proceedings of these proprietors, the town has the genuine signature of Col. Adams, attesting, as moderator, to the election of Jonas Minot as proprietors' clerk. He was nearly seventy years old when he gave to the town this autograph, but it is in the same bold, unmistakable characters that are found along with Hancock's, Franklin's, Josiah Bartlett's, William Whipple's, and the rest of the immortal band of "the Declaration." We all remember that he was one of the marked men by the British authorities as a "stirrer-up of faction,"—one of whom it was said "he could not be conciliated by any offer of office or pension." He was one of the excepted two in Gen. Gage's proclamation of pardon to all rebels—John Hancock being the other.

Capt. Jonas Minot.—To no one man is the town more indebted for its first awakening, after the dawn of peace to the country following the Revolution, than to its first proprietors' clerk and treasurer, Capt. Jonas Minot, grandfather of Judge Minot, of Concord. Having obtained, by purchase, certain of the original titles, he called a meeting of the proprietors, through the *Portsmouth Gazette*, to look after their almost forgotten interests in Whitefields. He was, at the time, a resident of Concord, Mass., where he was born in 1735, and there he died, in March, 1813. He was a farmer and a man of wealth, and was largely interested in the organization and settlement of several townships in New Hampshire, among which was this town, of which he at one time owned, by the purchase of forfeited land titles, more than three-fourths. The ownership of other lands afterward passed to his son Samuel, who was born in Concord, Mass., in April, 1774. He was early interested with his father in these "up-country" wild lands, and many were the horseback rides taken in those primitive days of rude highways and little travel to look after their land investments in this section. In 1802 Samuel Minot settled in Bath, then one of the most enterprising towns of Northern New Hampshire, the better to superintend the sale and settlement of his Whitefields possessions.

The first settlers, as is usual in a new country, were men of small means; and to encourage immigration, Mr. Minot agreed to receive from

those who would purchase and settle upon his lands, their grain in payment, to be delivered at his house in Bath. Wheat was more largely grown in those days in proportion to other farm products than now; hence it became the principal purchasing medium with the pioneers of Whitefield, and a descendant of the Minots, still a resident of Bath, informs us he distinctly remembers how, in his boyhood, those land debtors of his father's would come with their ox-sleds loaded with wheat for his granary, brought in barrels, bags, and bed-ticks, all the way from that "*terra incognita*," Whitefields, (wherever that might be!) coming to day, departing to-morrow.

It was through the influence of Mr. Minot that Asa King was induced to exchange his farm in Sutton for a thousand-acre tract around the present village of Whitefield, of which Mr. King may be said to have been the founder, and, by the same influence, or that of his father, some years before, came Major John Burns, from New Boston, the pioneer of several families from that vicinity and Francestown in after years. So that to Jonas Minot and his son Samuel may be accorded the credit of Whitefields' first awakening.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Organizing under the Grant—First Recorded Civil Officers—Important Sale of Lands, 1795—Col. Joseph Kimball—Proprietors' Meeting, December 3, 1800—Committee and its Powers—Abstract of Proprietors' Records—First Draft of Lots—Names of Grantees with number of Lot.

ORGANIZING *under the Grant*.—We will here notice the first organization of the proprietors, and, in a subsequent place, the first "town meeting" of the actual settlers.

There are no recorded transactions of the original owners in possession of the town prior to 1792, on the 3d day of April, when they were called together by the published notification of John Calfe, justice of the peace, at the request of certain of the proprietors representing more than one-half of the shares of the township. They met at the inn of Capt Benjamin French, in the town of Dunstable, Mass., and Col. Samuel Adams—the irrepressible Samuel—was chosen moderator of the meeting. Capt. Jonas Minot was chosen proprietors' clerk and treasurer, and the proprietary records for the next ten years are mostly in the hand writing of Mr. Minot, and were very well kept. Capt. Robert Foster, Col. Samuel Adams, and Mr. Josiah Melvin were chosen assessors, and Mr. Nathan

Barrett, collector. These were the first recorded civil officers of the township. Capt. Barrett served with distinction in the Revolution. He was a young officer of the militia, and was one of the wounded at the memorable fight on Concord Common on that 19th of April, 1775. Capt. Barrett was connected by marriage with the family of Mr. Minot, hence his interest in the town. The Orin Chase farm immediately south of the village is well remembered as the "Old Barrett Lot." There was little business done at this preliminary meeting of the proprietors, save to vote a tax of "twenty shillings, lawful silver money, upon each original right of land in said township of Whitefields," and choose an agent (Capt. Jonas Minot) to "survey, cut roads, settle the lines with other claimers, introduce settlers to the amount of twenty," by giving "not more than one hundred acres to each of said twenty settlers, and see about building mills, &c."

Perhaps the most important meeting of the proprietors, between the date of the grant and the coming of the actual settlers, was that of May 21, 1794, accepting of ratifying and confirming all previous proceedings under the charter, including the survey and place of Henry Gerrish, the draft of ninety-four lots by Rev. Stephen Peabody in 1776, as per schedule, but not including the locating of the western boundary, which they had been led to suppose should be about *three miles farther west*. This would have included most of the John's river valley and the Dalton hills within the boundary of Whitefields; but the final adjustment of lines between the towns proved the Gerrish survey correct, and the coveted valley of the John's and the western horizon of hills remained upon the Apthorp side of the line, the seemingly doubtful corner locating itself out of reach in the midst of the little lakelet known as "Blake's pond," which now supplies "Brownsville" with water.

June 18, 1795, occurred the most important sale of lands in Whitefields prior to the coming of its pioneer settlers. Some of King George's grantees had fled the country and were proscribed by act of the General Court of 1788. Some went to war at the call of their country and never returned; most of them failed to respond to the tax-call of the collectors; so, after repeated unpaid assessments, the land must be sold to satisfy the inevitable tax-gatherer. This was done in accordance with the laws for such emergencies established; and, at this tax-sale, holden at the old "way-side inn" of Capt. Benjamin French, in Dunstable, first appears in connection with the affairs of the township, one of its first and most enterprising settlers, Col. Joseph Kimball. He bought the tax-claims of eleven original rights, among which was that of Peter Green, Esq., embracing the hill lot upon which is now located the famous "Mountain View House" of William F. Dodge & Son.

The last, and one of the most important of the "down country" meetings of the original proprietors of Whitefields, was holden at Atkinson on

the 3rd day of December, 1800. It was convened by the action of Major John Burns, who journeyed from Concord, Mass., to Atkinson, to take the necessary legal steps to warn the meeting; and this is the first appearance of Major Burns in connection with the affairs of the town; and it is also the last meeting at which any of the grantees took an active part. Rev. Stephen Peabody was chosen moderator of the meeting, he being the last of the original ninety individual owners. A committee was chosen at this meeting consisting of Burns and Peabody, Jonas Baker and Capt. Jonas Minot, "to make arrangements of what is best to be done for the good and interest of the proprietors."

This committee was enabled to report progress from time to time as to the particulars of laying out and making a road through the town, a re-survey and a general allotment, followed by a re-assignment to each individual title, and, finally, on December 25, 1801, it was "voted that twelve settlers may go on to settle in said Whitefields on or before the month of May next, on condition they build houses, and are in separate families, on or before that time, by paying the proprietors Nine Shillings per acre for each one hundred acres to a family, or receive said lot as a part of his or their rights at his or their election, and continue settlement for the term of five years making progressive improvements; and that Col. Joseph Kimball may put on two families, Maj. John Burns two, Samuel Minot four, and Jonas Baker one family, completing said number."

Thus, for more than a quarter of a century after receiving a local existence and a name by the will of the crown of England, were its affairs allowed to slumber, and not a settler's axe had yet awakened the forest echoes of Whitefields. During the first four years of the present century, however, its four awakening spirits, Burns, Kimball, Minot and Baker, were busy locating the first settlements, marking roads to accommodate them, running and marking the outlines of the township, distributing the lands to the ancient titles in accordance with the latest allotment by Capt. Jeremiah Eames, Jr., in June and September, 1802, and laying the foundation for a future organization.

"Abstract of Proprietors' Records. Proceedings of Proprietors.—The first proprietors' meeting was held at the Inn of Capt. Benj. French in Dunstable, April 1, 1792, pursuant to a call of Hon. John Calfe, J. P. Col. Samuel Adams was chosen Moderator; Capt. Jonas Minot, Proprietors' Clerk; Capt. Robert Porter, Col. Samuel Adams and Josiah Melvin, Assessors; Mr. Nathan Barrett, Collector; Capt. Jonas Minot, Treasurer. It was voted to raise a tax of 20 shillings Lawful silver money on each original right of land in said Township of Whitefields, to pay the expense 'of allotting out, and surveying sd. Township,' & bringing forward its settlement, cutting and making roads, and this tax to be assessed and collected as soon as may be. Capt. Jonas Minot was chosen agent for the proprietors to act as he thinks best for their interest, and is empowered to survey, cut roads, settle the lines of the township with other 'claimers,' or as he thinks just and right, to introduce settlers into the township to the number of twenty, but he is not to give more than one hundred acres to each of these twenty settlers, to see about building mills, etc., and to report from time to time to the Proprietors. November 12, 1792. The Proprietors

voted to raise a tax or three shillings on each lot of land 'already severed,' and six shillings on each right of common land in the township of Whitefields to pay the proprietors' debts and expenses of their meetings and for the forwarding of the settlement of the township. At a Proprietors' meeting held April 25, 1793, at the Inn of James Dow, Atkinson, N. H., Nathaniel Peabody, Esq., Mr. Nathan Barrett and Mr. David Page, Jr., were chosen Assessors; Mr. Jonas Minot, Treasurer; Jonas Minot, Collector; also, voted a tax of ten shillings on each lot, and twenty shillings on each original right of common land, those persons who have heretofore paid or advanced any part of former taxes to be credited accordingly, on proving payments. Jonas Minot was continued as agent. Various meetings were held at Exeter, Atkinson, Dunstable, etc., with little result for some years—The rights of 'delinquent' tax-payers were sold for the assessed taxes; some were redeemed; some became the property of the purchasers. August 20, 1793. The agent was voted 'six shillings per day, and horse hire and expenses for all and every service he has or may perform for this propriety, together with all monies he may pay for this propriety in any case whatsoever.' May 24, 1794. Col Henry Gerish was chosen Collector. The next day the proprietors voted to accept the survey of one hundred and four lots of land, of seventy-five acres each lot, as laid down by Henry Gerish, Esqr., on the plan returned as surveyed by him to the proprietary clerk's office—'Altho' the proprietors do not expect to except of or be confined to the outermost lines of said plan—the boundaries of said Township of Whitefields, they, the proprietors, supposing the line on Lancaster should be continued south, fifty-nine degrees west, about three miles further than is laid down on said plan'—They also confirmed the first draft of lots made by Rev. Stephen Peabody, and ratified his work; voted to raise a tax of five shillings on each granted lot, and one of ten shillings on each original common right; authorized the collector to pay Henry Gerish sixty-one Pound seven shillings for the abovementioned survey, out of this amount when collected; chose Jonas Minot agent to petition the General Court for a Committee to settle the lines of said township so far as they run on unlocated land, and instruct him to join with other towns 'or other ways' to effect the settlement of the town lines as the case may in his opinion require. At the same meeting the Collector or Treasurer was authorized to give the following credits:—Original right of Benj. Johnson 14 shillings, 6 pence; Benj. Newell, 14 shillings, 6 pence; Phinehas Hodgdon 10 shillings; Farrington 10 shillings; Henry Oliver 14 shillings 6 pence; Samuel Swan 14 shillings, 6 pence; Nathan Waite 10 shillings; Aaron Newell 10 shillings; Holton Johnson 14 shillings, 6 pence; Samuel Cate, 14 shillings, 6 pence;—a sum total of £6-6-0. The proprietors also voted 'to give credit to James Barr, Collector, when he comes and settles with the Treasurer, his coming in due season, for the amount of 2 Pounds, 10 shillings, credited by Col. Gerrish in his account.' also voted 'credit be given to Abraham Safford for 2 pounds, 17 shillings, credited by Col. Gerrish in his account, if he comes and settles with the Treasurer or agent soon for the moneys he has collected and respecting his tax bill.' "

"*First Draft of Lots.*—Draft of one lot to each original right drawn May 23, 1776, by Rev. Stephen Peabody for the Proprietors as follows: Jonah Lang, No. 80; William Farrington, No. 64; Samuel Cate, Jr., No. 96; Minister, 104; Benning Wentworth, 11; David Woods, 74; Ephraim Pickering, 62; Jeremiah Clough, Jr., 21; Timothy Nash, 13; Jonathan Dix, 29; John Stevens, 2; Paul Wentworth, 87; Henry Gerrish, Esq., 91; William Simons, 35; Joseph Hart, 56; Peter Green, Esq., 73; Ichabod Weeks, 7; Samuel Cate, 15; Jeremiah Clough, Esq., 43; Samuel Swan, 61; Samuel Swan, Jr., 52; Holton Johnson, 79; John Hurd, Esq., 58; John Holden, 33; Samuel Langdon, 18; Aaron Sargent, 27; Josiah Harris, 24; Mathew Harrington, 39; James Merrick, 25; Jose Merrick, 81; Jonathan Bailey, 34; William Norton, 22; Edward Marden, 31; Eleazer Richardson, 41; Samuel Nutter, 63; Josiah Harris, 12; Benj. Hurd, 44; Nathan Johnson, 67; Benj. Rand, 75; Joseph Hurd, 32; David White, 60; Joseph White, 94; Samuel Bartlett, 14; Benj. Hurd, 40; Aaron Newhall, 10; John Flagg, Esq., 9; Increase Newhall, 68; John Lewis, 23; James Gibson, 8; Leavitt Clough, 70; Nehemiah Rand, 30; School lot, 101; Isaac Hurd, 36; Eliphalet Neal, 55; Nathan Waite 23; Samuel Pickering, 76; Thomas Clough, 3; Seth Sweetser, 57; John Hodgdon, 69; Patrick Dougherty, 100; Samuel Harris, 37; Church of England, 78; Phinehas Merrick, 83; Benj. Johnson, 16; Abner Hains, 1; Henry Oliver, 4; Stephen Peabody, 26; John Cockran, Esq., 59; Phinehas Hodgdon, 84; Wm. Frothingham, 82; Stephen Greenleaf, 86; Society, &c., 5; Josiah

Moody, 6; Jonathan Moody, 17; Obed Merrick, 89; Thomas McDonough, 51; Aaron Merrick, 88; Jeremiah Gibson, 90; Samuel Boltwood, 66; Nehemiah Eastabrook, 99; Roger Bartlett, 92; John Marshall, 65; Jeremiah Belknap, 95; Henry Clough, 71; Col. Stephen Gerrish, 97; Moses Randall, 19; James Bradish, 72; Benj. Sweetser, 102; James Bradish, 53; David Woods, Jr., 103; David Gardner, 77; Wm. Harris, 20; Benj. Newell, 93; Thomas Rand, 98.

"October 29, 1794. The Proprietors at a meeting held at Dunstable, N. H., voted Jonas Minot 2,600 acres of land in the township of Whitefields to be taken in 100 acre lots at his election in such parts of said Township as he shall choose, on condition that he shall cause the same to be settled within two years from this date: or any proportionable part of said quantity, according to the average number of twenty settlers for the whole quantity: which he shall cause to be settled within said term of two years. One of the conditions of the purchase of lots sold for delinquent taxes was the payment, by the purchaser to the proprietors' agent, Jonas Minot, at Concord, N. H., after the time of redemption allowed by law to the original owner had expired, of two shillings and nine pence on each lot of land, exclusive of the cost of the deed, if one be given. The same amount was to be paid on each common right bid off in the same manner.

"September 28, 1802, the proprietors met at the Inn of Nathan Field, in Bath. Samuel Minot was elected clerk; Hezekiah Smith, Maj. John Burns, Col. Joseph Kimball, assessors; Hezekiah Smith, collector; Samuel Minot, Treasurer. The plan of survey made in 1779 by Henry Gerrish was found defective, as 'he did not sufficiently mark the bounds or outlines of the several lots, and by reason of length of time, and other causes the lines cannot now be traced, therefore the proprietors vote to nullify the acceptance of his survey, and accept the survey made in June and September, 1802, by Capt. Jeremiah Eames, Jr.; and to divide the lands of the township according to this survey, except the extending the outlines to Lloyd's Hills (Bethlehem), this to be done hereafter. This was done September 29, 1802, and at same meeting Maj. John Burns was voted Lots No. 3 in Ranges 3, and 4, if he pays to the proprietors \$300, and gets a settler on each of said lots. Ebenezer Brown, Esqr, was chosen to draw two lots for each original right which was done as follows:—

Names of Grantees with Number of Lot and Range.—

LOT. RANGE. LOT. RANGE.				LOT. RANGE. LOT. RANGE.			
Josiah Moody	17	23	5 24	Samuel Swan, Jr.	13	22	17 21
Thomas Clough	13	25	17 24	Eleazer Richardson	9	25	10 23
Leavitt Clough	11	19	1 19	William Farrington	12	19	7 20
Jonathan Moody	9	19	5 2	Holton Johnson	9	22	15 21
Jonathan Bailey	10	19	1 15	Henry Oliver	13	24	7 25
Jonah Lang	2	24	3 24	Matthew Farrington	3	6	1 9
Nathan Johnson	1	5	2 25	John Stevens	1	16	4 11
Eliphalet Neal	15	24	15 22	Jonathan Dix	18	25	1 4
William Norton	1	22	16 21	Stephen Greenleaf	1	21	12 20
Samuel Swan	14	24	8 25	Nathan Wait	4	3	8 8
James Merrick	8	21	7 21	Samuel Nutter	2	1	6 23
Phinehas Merrick	5	10	17 22	David Gardner	2	3	6 7
Jose Merrick	4	5	8 9	Timothy Nash	1	2	2 7
Obed Merrick	5	3	2 4	Samuel Boltwood	9	20	8 20
William Frothingham	15	23	6 24	Benjamin Newell	4	8	1 11
Samuel Cate	12	21	11 21	Aaron Newell	1	24	4 24
Samuel Cate, Jr.	13	23	8 24	Ichabod Weeks	6	19	19 25
Phinehas Hodgdon	3	20	14 20	Jere. Clough, Jr., Esqr.	1	18	1 17
Samuel Langdon	8	19	6 3	James Gibson	10	25	16 23
Jeremiah Clough	11	24	5 25	John Holden	7	19	7 4
Peter Green, Esq.	11	20	16 20	Aaron Sargent, Jr.	12	24	6 25
John Flagg, Esq.	10	22	7 22	Benjamin Johnson	12	23	4 23
Aaron Merrick	15	19	14 19	John Lewis	18	24	5 6
David Wood	14	23	7 24	Edward Marden	18	23	8 23
David Waite	4	1	4 2	Henry Clough	3	7	9 10
David Wood, Jr.	2	16	2 6	Abner Hains	1	25	9 23

LOT. RANGE. LOT. RANGE.				LOT. RANGE. LOT. RANGE.					
Moses Randall.....	13	19	5	19	James Braddish, Jr.....	2	17	7	5
Jeremiah Gibson.....	4	10	1	23	Seth Sweetser.....	11	23	3	23
Henry Gerrish, Esq.....	2	13	8	6	Benjamin Sweetser.....	9	21	3	21
William Simon.....	8	22	14	21	William Harris.....	5	8	1	1
Capt. Stephen Gerrish.....	2	20	13	20	Josiah Harris, Jr.....	4	9	5	23
Samuel Pickering.....	4	21	2	21	Nehemiah Easterbrook.....	6	22	5	22
Joseph White.....	1	14	6	6	Benjamin Rand.....	10	20	15	20
Increase Newell.....	14	25	2	25	Roger Bartlett.....	11	25	9	24
Joseph Hart.....	2	11	8	7	Samuel Bartlett.....	1	13	7	6
John Hurd, Esq.....	6	20	5	20	John Cockran, Esq.....	3	22	2	22
John Hodgdon.....	4	7	10	10	Benning Wentworth.....	17	25	16	25
Benjamin Hurd.....	3	8	19	24	Thomas McDonough.....	12	25	16	24
Benjamin Hurd, Jr.....	2	2	2	8	Paul Wentworth.....	5	4	6	4
Joseph Hurd.....	16	22	14	22	Rev. Jerome Belknap.....	4	6	1	10
Isaac Hurd.....	2	19	2	18	John Marshall.....	3	2	6	8
Josiah Harris.....	5	9	2	23	Rev. Stephen Peabody.....	4	20	1	20
Samuel Harris.....	3	11	7	7	Ephraim Pickering.....	3	5	9	9
Nehemiah Rand.....	2	12	7	23	Glebe for Church of England	4	19	3	19
Thomas Rand.....	10	21	13	21	Prop. Gospel in Foreign parts	4	4	10	9
Patrick Dougherty.....	6	21	5	21	School right.....	10	24	4	25
James Braddish.....	12	22	11	22	Minister right.....	15	25	3	25

From the time of this draft of lots until 1809 the proprietors held occasional meetings at Bath, Franconia and Lancaster, to take action to correct mistakes, make up deficiencies in certain lots, substitutions, etc., etc. The last meeting was held at Lancaster, July 11, 1809, when the common land was appropriated for the second division of all the rights not previously satisfactorily arranged.

CHAPTER XLIV.

“What’s in a Name”—Rev. George Whitefield—Whitefield—Petition for Incorporation, Etc.—First Town Meeting and Officers, 1805—Major John Burns—Capt. David Burns, Etc.—Col. Joseph Kimball—John McMaster—First Innkeeper, Asa King—Col. Joseph Colby—First Merchant, William Dodge—First Inventory—Early Roads.

WHAT’S in a Name.—Error as to the spelling of the name of the town came in early, and this has given rise to doubts expressed by some as to its origin, or as there is a reason for every established fact, its *why* and *wherefore*. It is true that in the original grant, as copied, the name has a plural ending and also many times thus appears in some of the earlier records, but it was clearly on account of early clerical *lapsus penne*, or lack of knowledge of the true intention or application of the name. To call it Whitefields in 1774 would have been a misnomer, as

there was no place for a field of white throughout the dark, boughy wilderness within its borders.

No intervals existed, suggestive of what might become White-fields; black forests everywhere prevailed, save upon its highlands, which were thickly covered with maple, beech and birch.

The writer has in his possession several musty documents relative to early affairs in the town, of dates from 1778 to 1802, and, in most cases, Whitefield is used without the plural ending. One of these is a deed from one Stephen Cogan conveying the "right of land in township of *Whitefield* so-called, being the same I purchased of Timothy Nash." This Nash was an original grantee, and the only one, we believe, who lived in the vicinity. He settled, about 1764, upon the Connecticut (we think), in the present town of Lunenburg, and doubtless knew that the land he was granted, and which he reconveyed, lay in Whitefield *without* an "s."

There are but three towns, we believe, in all New Hampshire whose titles were not suggested by the parties interested, either from the names of older places, or in memory of individuals or families. Nor is Whitefield the only one that has suffered from misspelling or misinterpretation. Bretton Woods, now Carroll, was originally granted to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart. (and others), whose country seat was "Bretton Hall" at Bretton, England. The grant was "Britton Woods," an evident error.

When in 1804 the pioneers of Whitefields petitioned the General Court to be incorporated as a town, with intent to settle any complications that might arise from the dual orthography, and to inform the rest of the world that Whitefield was the desired and proper title, they asked to have the insinuating "s" forever dropped, which was accorded December 1, 1804. It has always been the supposition, and the writer has no doubt that it was the intention of the grantor, either in accordance with his own idea, or by the expressed wish of some of those upon whom this grant was bestowed, that the name thereof was to commemorate that of the Rev. George Whitefield, the light of whose life had but recently been extinguished, and whose name was then, at the date of the grant, a household word in the vicinity where the grantees resided. It is a fact that he was a welcome guest at the Wentworth mansion, and that the governor held the itinerating ecclesiastic in high esteem, although he was proselyting followers from the established church. The last week of his life was passed in New Hampshire, during which time he preached four of his unique sermons, all delivered in the open air, for there was no church large enough to hold the crowds who came to see and hear him. His last discourse was at Exeter, the day before his death, where, in God's free, vast temple, he preached for two long hours to a crowd of interested listeners. At Newburyport, on the following day, was his next appointment; but, during the night, he

was seized with an asthmatic paroxysm of which he died suddenly in his fifty-sixth year.

Mr. Whitefield was born at Gloucester, England, took the degree of A. B. from Pembroke college, and was ordained in 1736 by the Bishop of Gloucester, and, in 1740, was admitted to priestly orders. He made seven different voyages between England and America, always in the cause of religion and humanity. It was said of him that "no clergyman ever possessed the powers of oratory in a higher degree or led a more useful or virtuous life." Upon the day of his death, September 30, 1770, all the bells of Portsmouth tolled from eleven o'clock till sunset.

The house where Whitefield died is still standing, upon School street in Newburyport, and is pointed out to visitors as one of the objects of interest in that historic old town. The church, beneath whose sanctuary lie the ashes of this founder of the Calvinistic order of Methodists, is hard by, and a cenotaph, placed above the dead by an eminent friend of the preacher, tells the story of his life, labors and virtues.

"*Whitefield.*—*Petition for Incorporation, 1804.*—To the Honorable the General Court of the State of New Hampshire

"Humbly Sheweth your Petitioners inhabitants of the Township of Whitefields in the County of Grafton in the State of New Hampshire that many difficulties they labour under would be removed were they vested with priviledges of incorporated Towns—therefore they pray the Tract of Land Situate in said County of Grafton Now Called Whitefields Bounded as follows—Beginning at a Beach Tree on the Southeast Corner of Lancaster being in Northeasterly Line of Apthorp and running South twenty six degrees East one mile and one hundred Eighty rods to the Northeasterly Corner of Apthorp thence on the Easterly line of Apthorp South fifty-six degrees West four miles one hundred and twenty rods to the North west Corner of Lloyd Hills thence on the Northerly line of Lloyd Hills South fifty eight degrees East five miles ten rods to the West Line of Britton Woods thence on the West Line of Britton Woods North two miles one hundred sixty six rods to the North West Corner of said Britton Woods then on the North Line of Britton Woods East three miles and one half to the Westerly Line of Dartmouth then on said Westerly line of Dartmouth North five miles two hundred and sixty rods to the Easterly line of Lancaster then on said Easterly Line of Lancaster South sixty nine degrees west five miles fifty rods or to the first mentioned Bound may be incorporated by the name of Whitefield—and as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray

"Whitefields May 25th 1804.

"John Burne	John McMaster	Amasa Dutton
Aaron Bailey Jur	David Burns	Joseph Kimball
Jesse Kelsa	William Burne	Simon Sanborn
Benjamin Sanbon	Abraham Sanburn"	

In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1804, it was "Voted that the prayer thereof be granted." The Senate did not concur, but voted "that the Petitioners be heard on their Petition and order of court thereon to be published in the Newspaper printed at Hanover three weeks successively; the first publication to be six weeks prior to said day of hearing, and post up the like Subtance & order in some public place in said Town of Whitefields."

In the House of Representatives, November 27, 1804, the petitioners

were granted leave to bring in a bill. The Senate concurred. The act of incorporation passed and was approved December 1, 1804. The preamble reads as follows:—

“Whereas the Inhabitants of Whitefields in the county of Grafton have petitioned the General Court praying that they may be incorporated into a township by the name of Whitefield, and invested with all such privileges and immunities as other towns in this State hold and enjoy which prayer appearing reasonable,” etc.

From this time Whitefields has given place to Whitefield, and the second epoch of civilization commences.

First Town Meeting.—John Burns and Joseph Kimball, or either of them, were empowered by this act to call the first town meeting, which was warned to convene at the house of Maj. John Burns, the 12th day of March, 1805. The officers chosen upon this occasion, the first civil officers in the legal town of Whitefield, were as follows: John Burns, moderator; Col. Joseph Kimball, town clerk; John Burns, Joseph Kimball, David Burns, selectmen; Jesse Kelsey, constable; John McMaster, collector.

There were but eight voters in town at this first election, and the vote for governor was for John Langdon, six, and for J. T. Gilman, two, a rousing Republican majority. This meeting was held in the little log house of Major Burns, situated near the present Burns homestead now occupied by the family of John Burns, who is a grandson of the first settler, and there are the same two lots (No. 3 in the third and No. 3 in the fourth ranges) that were granted to Maj. John Burns in September, 1802, by the proprietors in consideration “that he pay to the owners three hundred dollars, and get a settler upon each lot.” This he did, settling his son David upon one, and a relative, Reuben Smith, upon ten acres of the other, near to his own selected division what has since been known as the Moses Bowles farm.

Major John Burns, one of the original organizers and most active among the pioneers of the town, was born in New Boston, August 17, 1755. His immediate ancestor, John Burns, was a hardy old Scotchman, one of the petitioners for the grant of the town of Bedford, in 1750. He was a distinguished hunter and ranger in those French and Indian war days when “eternal vigilance” was the price of one’s scalp. He scouted with Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell, whose campaigns against the red-skins were for the avowed purpose of avenging the death of his father, the hero of “Pequauquauke,” in 1726.

Major Burns, of Whitefield memory, at twenty years of age, enlisted in Col. John Stark’s regiment, May 4, 1775. This regiment was in active duty around Boston for three months, and the story of the battle of Bunker Hill is a part of the illustrious record of that service. The Benedict Arnold expedition against Quebec, planned by Washington in August, 1775, took from New Hampshire about ninety men, among whom was

John Burns, of New Boston. In June, of 1776, another requisition was made for troops to march against Canada, and again John Burns enlisted. A month's advance—£3-18s, and a bounty of £6—were the extra inducements for enlisting in this expedition. The regiment left No. 4 (Charlestown) August 1, 1776, and reached Ticonderoga August 9. Here they went into camp. Sickness soon after prevailed to an alarming extent, and many were discharged, among them John Burns, October 26, 1776. In the War of 1812 Mr. Burns was also a soldier, but the details of this service are not at command. The Major's military title, which clung to him familiarly to the end of life, was acquired in the early militia service of the state. A humble monument in the little burying-ground near his old home recites that "Maj. John Burns died May 6, 1852, aged 96 years and 9 months."

Capt. David Burns, eldest son of Major John, came to Whitefield with his father when he "came up to spy out the land." He was born in Francestown, July 31, 1782, and was, therefore, about twenty when he came to this town as a settler. He married, in 1807, Susannah, daughter of Artemas Knight, of Bethlehem. They built in after years a more commodious home near the spot where was first rolled up the little log house of the Major, and here the Captain died, April 30, 1864, in his eighty second year. John Burns, eldest son of Capt. David, and grandson of Major John, born in 1808, August 17th, still occupies the old homestead, and here the representatives of the fourth generation from the first settler still cling proudly to the home of their ancestors. Calvin W. Burns, second son of Capt. David, born in Whitefield, March 4, 1811, is now a respected citizen of Lancaster. He early engaged in the lumber business in Whitefield, and, at the outlet of the little pond which still bears the family name, was for many years a leading manufacturer in that line.

The connection of Col. Joseph Kimball with the affairs of Whitefield dates from the land sale at Dunstable, in 1796, at which he purchased several of the forfeited titles. He was at that time a resident of Plainfield, where he settled in 1765, a native, we believe, of Preston, Conn. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted in 1776 for the re-inforcement of the New York army, in Col. Baldwin's regiment. He was also in the Canada expedition under Col. Wyman in the same year, at the battle of White Plains in October of that year, and was dismissed in the December following. About 1780 he established a ferry across Connecticut river near the mouth of the Queechy, and, in 1785, was granted the sole right of ferry privileges "for three miles south from Lebanon south line." In 1796 he was granted the "exclusive right of locking water—Queechy falls." In 1794 he was one of the "selectmen" of Plainfield, and also held the commission of lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Fifteenth regiment state militia. This he probably resigned upon his removal to

Whitefield in 1800 or 1801. Col. Kimball, upon locating here, "pitched" upon lot No. 4, in the sixth range, afterward known as the "Holt Kimball farm," and now occupied by Simon B. Howland. He assisted in the organization of the town in 1805, and bore the distinction of being the first chosen town clerk, and a member of the first chosen board of selectmen. But once thereafter was he honored with the election to any town office, although always taking a lively interest in the progress of the new town. Col. Kimball died in October, 1821.

John McMaster, who came to Whitefield with Maj. Burns, was a native of Francestown, born August 17, 1775. His father was William, a veteran of the Revolution, and one of the "Committee of Safety" of that town, also for many years town clerk and selectman of Francestown. The wife of John was Lydia Whittier (or Whicher), and they brought with them children: Sally, born in 1798, who married Nathaniel Hutchins, and Janet, born in September, 1801, who became the wife of Benjamin Brown, Jr. In Whitefield there came to them July, 1803, Lydia, the first white child born in town, who wedded with George Quimby; and Mary B., June, 1813, who became Mrs. David Lang. John McMaster settled upon what is now known as the "Jo' Tayler" farm, where he resided until 1820, when he removed to lot 15 in the 19th range, afterward known as the David Lang place, near the "Blood pond," and here he died, at seventy-three, in March, 1848. Mr. McMaster was the first justice of the peace appointed in Whitefield, and repeatedly served in the several offices within the gift of the town. His only son died at the age of twenty-two, March, 1828. Mrs. McMaster outlived her husband many years, dying in 1866, aged ninety two.

The first "inn-keeper" in town was Asa King, the founder of the village, in that he built and occupied the first house within the present village precincts. It was a low, one story structure, located upon the spot where the residence of Frank McKean now stands, and here were the first public "accommodations for man and beast." In after years a large and commodious tavern was erected nearly opposite, upon the site of, and a part of which is now incorporated in, the store and passenger station of the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad. That first house of the village was built in 1812; the tavern house in 1828. Asa King was a native of Sutton, where he was born in 1779. He was the sixth son of James King, a British soldier, who came to this country in the service of the King during the French and Indian war. This James was an attendant upon Gen. Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, and seized and held the horse of his brave commander after that officer had received his death wound. The wife of Asa King was Polly Cheney, of Sutton, and February 20, 1801, their first child was born, Nathaniel Cheney, followed by Sally, who became the wife of Col. Joseph Colby; Polly, who married Stephen Nichols, an early writer

and lecturer upon phrenology; Eliza, who wedded, in 1825, with Ashael Aldrich, then of Whitefield; and James A., who became a mariner. The family of Mr. King first occupied their new home in Whitefield on Thanksgiving day, November, 1812. Asa was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but his first industry after locating in town was toward the development of his thousand-acre land purchase, and the first opening north of the river on the Lancaster road, was made by Mr. King on the present Dr. Waterston farm, and the land cleared for the spring planting of 1814. The second wife of Asa King was Sarah, daughter of Maj. John and Sarah (Smith) Burns. They were married in March, 1814. Their children were Hannah, who wedded Richard Lane; John, who married a Stalbird, and is now a resident of Jefferson; Jane, who became Mrs. Stillman Jenney, and removed to Newbury, Vt.; and George, born in 1834, now a resident of Bethlehem. Probably to no one resident is the town more indebted for its first glow of prosperity than to Asa King. To his natural endowment of good rugged common sense he added a mechanical skill not among the least for those days, and being physically strong, he was accounted as one of the foremost among the practical every-day men of the town. Mr. King died in June, 1855, at his farm home opposite the present homestead of B. F. Lane.

Col. Joseph Colby, born in Lisbon, January 21, 1798, came to Whitefield in 1816, and with his brothers located upon "Comstock Hill" of which he subsequently became sole possessor, and here in the next few years he carved out the nucleus for the farm now occupied by Benjamin F. Lane and the one opposite. In politics Mr. Colby was an old-time abolitionist, and, after its organization, a staunch leader of the Republican party. He served as selectman for many years, and in 1832-33-37, represented Whitefield in the General Court. His title of colonel he obtained under the old militia service. He was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, but resigned his commission in 1832. He died May 1, 1887.

The first merchant in Whitefield was William Dodge, born in Frances-town, August 15, 1795. He was the third son of Simeon Dodge, a soldier of the Revolution, who migrated from Beverly, Mass., to Frances-town about 1783. The emigrant, William Dodge, came from Cheshire, England, to Salem, in 1629. He was of old Kentish stock -the only one of the name noticed in Burke.

William came to Whitefield with his newly wedded wife, Eunice Newell, in December, 1823. He built, and occupied until his death, the house still standing at the north end of the bridge on the river bank upon the east side of Lancaster street. In the south end, next the bridge, was placed the merchant's "stock in trade," and here, until 1830, was the only store in town. This was the third house built in the village. About 1824 a postoffice and mail facilities were established, and William Dodge re-

ceived the appointment of postmaster, a position which he held through successive administrations until his death in November, 1837. He also for many years carried on the manufacture of pot or pearl ash. The gray old ashery stood upon the river bank in the rear of the house just where the livery stable is now situated. Mr. Dodge was a man of liberal education, and his abilities were early recognized in the conducting of the affairs of the town. He was town clerk for seven consecutive years, was superintendent of "schooling," and represented the town at "General Court" for the years of 1834-35-36, and in all his official course his work was marked by eminent ability and strict integrity. He died in Whitefield at the early age of forty-two, in 1837. The children of William and Eunice (Newell) Dodge who lived beyond childhood were Eunice N.; William Franklin, now of the "Mountain View House," in Whitefield, and a well known citizen; Levi W., of Syracuse, N. Y., a writer of some repute, and a local historian of no mean ability; and Henry C., a successful business man of New York city.

First Inventory—1806—shows Reuben Smith taxed on one poll and two oxen; John McMaster, one poll, one horse, one colt, two oxen, one cow, one young creature; David Burns, one poll, one cow, two young cattle, one acre of mowing; Williams Burns, one poll, one cow; Benj. Brown, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows; Aaron Bailey, one poll, one horse; Joseph Kimball, four horses and colts, one cow, six young cattle; Peter Russell, one poll, one cow.

Early Roads.—Roads are generally constructed to meet the needs of the population; but Whitefield's first road was built to attract what she most needed at that time, viz.: settlers. A path through the forest marked by "blazed trees," was sufficient to answer the name and the purpose of a "horse road," as the records say. It was constructed about 1774 by order of the proprietors and under the supervision of Henry Gerrish, the first surveyor. The location of this spotted-tree pathway, was substantially where the present road from Bethlehem to Lancaster (north and south through the town) now runs, and upon either side thereof were laid out the first one hundred and five lots of seventy-five acres each. The length of this primitive road is said to have been seven miles and two hundred rods. There is no mention of its *width*. Nature immediately set its obliterating forces at work, and in a score of years there was little trace left of this ancient road-way, save a long line of scarified pines, beeches and maples, for it was an unused wood-path.

The next steps taken toward road-making were at a proprietors' meeting held at Atkinson, December 3, 1800, at which a committee consisting of Jonas Minot, Jonas Baker, John Burns and Samuel Minot, was appointed to look and lay out a road the most direct way from Lancaster through Whitefield toward Plymouth. May 25, 1801, Mr. Jonas Baker

made the preliminary survey, followed immediately by the road-makers, under Mr. Minot, whose supervision extended to a point in the road a little north of the old Simeon Warner place. Thence to Lancaster line it was built under the direction of John Gile, then of Bethlehem, and finished in the autumn of 1801. It was inspected and measured by Moses Eastman, who was the first town clerk and first selectman chosen in Bethlehem after its organization as a town. The hill east of the road and above the Montgomery pond was designated in the records as "Beech Hill." The cost of building this road through the wilderness of Whitefield was one hundred and seventy-one dollars. It will be remembered that the building of this road is an enterprise of the proprietors of the township, for as yet there are no settlers; but one of the first acts of the town after its organization, was the laying out and legalizing of this same route, "commencing on lot No. 2, second range, at a small white pine tree marked, thence running southwesterly to the east end of John McMaster's barn, thence to the easterly end of Maj. Burns' house, thence continuing about the same course to the easterly side of Benjamin Brown's," etc., etc. This first recorded road of the settlers is under date of October 28, 1805, and is along the same way as built by Minot and Gile in 1801. As yet the McMaster opening (upon what is now known as the Jo Tayler place) is the most northerly settlement in town. Two years afterward (1807) the first grist-mill was built, and this road extended to the river; but it was not until 1814 that the selectmen continued the survey and record of the road from McMaster's to Lancaster, or, as it was all re-surveyed, from Bethlehem to Lancaster, making the distance three rods less than did the proprietors' survey in 1801.

In 1815 the road from Whitefield village through the "East Part" to Jefferson was built past the Enoch Kinney opening and what is now "Bray Hill."

In 1816 the town voted to lay out a road from Dalton line to Bretton (Woods) without the cost of a court's committee. This, however, was not sufficient for the general public, for it was soon afterward laid out by a board of commissioners consisting of Adino N. Brackett, of Lancaster, Asa King, of Whitefield, and Abel Crawford, of Hart's Location, assisted by Edward Spaulding and Joseph Colby. The limits of the survey were from the Connecticut river in Dalton, through Whitefield and Bretton Woods (Carroll) to the "Old Rye Field."

CHAPTER XLV.

Ecclesiastical. Provisions for Religious Worship — Free Will Baptists — Congregationalists — Adventists — Union Meeting-House — Methodism — Young Men's Christian Association — Catholicism — Temperance — Schools — Societies.

PROVISIONS for Religious Worship. — The importance attached to the religious education of the people of New Hampshire by its early government may be inferred from the fact that no grant for a township outside of the Masonian claim by the Governors Wentworth, was made without the especial specifications that one equal share should be reserved for "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, one whole share for the first settled minister, and one equal share for a Globe for the Church of England" as by law established, and one for the benefit of schools in said town, and, in most grants, a condition was added "that the grantees do within the space of three years from the time they are admitted, build and furnish a convenient house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned orthodox minister." In many of the later townships the provisions of the grants were in no wise carried out by reason of the Revolution which followed, as was the case with Whitefield; but this fact was not allowed to effect the titles of the church and school reservation as per royal authority.

This "Propagation of the Gospel Society" was instituted by the "Church of England," and after the change in the government following the Revolution these society lands were turned over to the Episcopal church, which gave all its chartered lands into the hands of a board of citizens of the state to be kept in trust or sold for its benefit.

The original "Church of England reservation" in this town now constitute the Benjamin F. Lane farm, and the one immediately opposite on the road going to Carroll. Col. Joseph Colby purchased the claim from the agent of the church, about 1818, paying therefor thirty dollars. The well-known "Kimball Hill" farm formed a part of the "Society" reservation, but when it was transferred to Col. Kimball or his son Joseph K. we have not the means of knowing. The "one ninety-fourth part of Whitefield to be set apart for the use of the first settled minister," as per the mandate of the royal charter, proved a source of no little contention among the friends of the early preachers of the gospel in town. It was finally decided that Elder Beniah Bean should receive the benefit of the grant, although the vote of the tax-payers in 1832 was averse to the claim. Elder Nicholas Bray and Mr. Bean both paid their first tax here in 1819, but Mr. Bray did not become a resident until two years after, and the same year, 1821, came Ira Bowles, who twenty years after became an

ardent teacher of Millerism, and the local pastor of the church of the Adventists. Elder Jonathan Chase, of the Methodists, did not become a settler here until 1825. Of the final adjustment of the title to the "minister's right to a ninety-fourth part of the town we have not the details, for the records contain them not; but we are assured by an old resident, Col. Joseph Colby, that it was decided in favor of Mr. Bean, we believe by exchange, as the allotments to this share (as drawn and located after "the Eames survey") were placed beyond the reach of settlement at that early day, and then were of little value.

Mr. Bean's log-house, as built by himself and neighbors in 1819-1820, was situated just at the top of the hill below the residence of B. F. Lane, on the opposite side of the road, and is well-remembered when the writer hereof was a school-boy as of the general style of those primitive structures—unpretentious as a barn, and humble as a Quaker—but where there is contentment, there is home! After the lapse of a score or more of years the gray pile grew untenable, and in 1850 was a ruin, and the old elder preached his last sermon many years ago.

Material for the spiritual history of the town is very meager, our fathers hardly thinking that in their humble relations they were "making history" for their posterity. The only hints in the "records" of the town upon religious matters are, a vote at the annual meeting of the town in 1812 "to raise sixteen dollars to hire preaching," and in the following year, 1813, "voted not to raise any money for preaching." Upon whom the sixteen dollars of 1812 was bestowed we have no record, but presume the teacher was worthy of his hire.

Free Will Baptists.—The claim of the Free Will Baptists as the first laborers in this part of the Lord's vineyard may perhaps not be inappropriate, for Rev. Joshua Quimby, of that denomination, itinerating here in 1816-17, formed a religious society, and several persons were baptized, the first being two brothers, Paul and John Buzzell. The place of baptism was in the river just above the site of the present grist-mill. Beniah Bean, the first resident minister in Whitefield, settled here in 1819. He was ordained in 1828, at the age of thirty-five years. The ceremonies incident to the ordination were conducted in the old tavern of Asa King, which stood where, and now forms a part of, the store and station of the Whitefield & Jefferson R. R. Co. The first meetings of this society were held in Mr. King's barn, which stood upon the opposite side of the road where now is the residence of Frank McKean, and in this barn was organized the first church society in town, the Baptist. Among the early laborers in this local Baptist field were Elders Nicholas Bray and Ira Bowles—earnest, pious workers in the Christian cause.

Prior to the advent of Millerism in 1842-43, this society was the strongest in numbers, if not in influence, of any of the religious organiza-

tions that had gained a foot-hold in Whitefield; but the promulgation of this new faith caused internal doctrinal discussions, from which the Baptists seemed to suffer the most; for, under the zealous teachings of Elder Ira Bowles, and the leadership of Joseph Colby, John M. Gove, Asa King, and others, a schism was effected, which resulted in the organization of the Second Advent church.

In the course of time they became once more of strength, and, in 1872, were strong enough to feel that the interest and general welfare of their church demanded that they abandon the idea of worshiping in a Union house, and build a place of worship of their own. Hence a society was organized and various committees appointed. The soliciting committee was very successful, and in a few months enough was pledged to warrant their going on with their cherished undertaking. A building committee was appointed, and the work commenced in the fall of 1873. Very little could be done during the winter, so that it was not completed until September, 1874. This beautiful house of worship was dedicated about the middle of September. It has an excellent site on Jefferson street, and contains a vestry, ladies' parlor, kitchen, and various anterooms, together with a commodious audience room, with a seating capacity for five hundred. In the organ loft is a beautiful pipe organ, costing a little over \$1,600. The entire expense of the house and furnishing was not far from \$14,000. The society also owns a good parsonage, situated on High street, overlooking the entire village. Good drainage, pure water, as well as pure air, and fine scenery, make this a healthful and pleasant home. Rev. G. H. Pinkham was pastor when the meeting-house was erected, and it was through his earnest labor and encouraging words that so great a work was undertaken. He occupied the pulpit until the spring of 1876. This was the close of a long and successful pastorate. In the summer Rev. F. L. Wiley was called as pastor. At this time the church was burdened with a debt of several thousand dollars, and, largely through the heroic endeavors of his faithful, energetic wife, the debt was raised. Her name will ever be cherished by this society, because of her efforts in this direction as well as her untiring labor in behalf of the church and Sunday-school.

Under the direction and faithful labors of Rev. Mr. Wiley, the church constantly increased in strength and numbers. In the spring of 1880 he resigned, thus closing a successful ministration of four years. During that time fifty-two were received into the church. In April of the same year Rev. Thomas Spooner, Jr., was invited to assume the charge of this church. The work progressed finely under his ministrations. It was during this pastorate, which terminated early in 1884, that the parsonage was bought and, while he was here, twenty-seven were received into the church. In April, 1884, W. W. Hayden, of Bates Theological school, was invited to labor with this church. He entered upon his duties at once, supplying the

church each Sabbath until after his graduation in June. July found him on the ground ready for work. The church at once requested his ordination; accordingly he was publicly set apart to the gospel ministry on August 14, 1884. Up to the present time (1887) twenty-six have united with the church. Present membership 179.

In connection with this society is a large, well-organized Sunday-school of 250 members. A library containing 500 volumes, selected from the best literature, is owned by the Sunday-school.

Church officers: Pastor, Rev. W. W. Hayden; deacons, Alpha S. Bartlett, Benjamin F. Lane, W. F. Dodge; clerk, W. F. Dodge; treasurer, M. B. Dodge; Sunday-school superintendent, C. E. King.

Congregationalists.—Among the early settlers in Whitefield were many Congregationalists, notably those from Francestown, but at what date a society was organized we are unable to say, and who were instrumental in its formation are not positively known. There was an agent of the "Church of England" here as early as 1814-15, who taught the only school then kept in town; he may have also looked after the spiritual interests of the settlement.

In 1820 the Rev. Drury Fairbanks was settled over the first church in Littleton; and, during his pastorate, ministered somewhat to the wants of the Whitefield society, and he *may* have been the organizer thereof. In 1826 the church numbered but six members. Two years afterward it had increased to eighteen.

In 1830 Rev. William Hutchinson was appointed to the two charges, Bethlehem and Whitefield. He ministered here for five years, when, in 1836, he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Buxton, who remained with the society but a short time, being called to Webster, where, in 1877, he preached his fortieth anniversary sermon. He was then the oldest pastor in the state. The church in Whitefield now numbered about thirty members. In 1839 came, at the call of the society, Rev. Horace Wood, who for six years gave one-half his ministerial labors here, alternating with Dalton. He was succeeded in 1846-47 by Rev. Joseph Marsh, whose pastorate was, we believe, the last this society enjoyed. Some of its members had passed to other earthly fields, some had gone "where congregations ne'er break up," while others, grown weary of the puritanic creed of our fathers, transferred their interests to the newer doctrines; hence the society dwindled, until in these later years it has not even a nominal existence.

Prior to the building of the town house the Sabbath meetings were held in the school-houses and at the dwellings of the inhabitants; but, in 1831, it was decided by a vote of the people to prepare the new town-hall for religious meetings, and here the different societies worshiped according to their convenience until the winter of 1849-50, when, by a union of orthodox sentiment outside the Advent church, the first meeting-house in town

was dedicated, that now standing, almost neglected and unnoticed, save as a monument of the "long gone years," upon the corner of Lancaster and Jefferson streets.

The Adventists, about the same time, built for themselves a house of worship occupied for the first time soon after "New Years" of 1850 and here, by the peculiar attractions of their faith, they grew prosperous in numbers, wealth and influence. During these later years the church languishes—the old pillars have been removed to be united to the everlasting Church of God "over yonder."

The "Union Meeting House," built by the combined endeavors, principally, of the Methodists and Baptists, served the purposes of the two societies as a house of worship for nearly a quarter of a century; each organization claiming its use upon alternate Sabbaths.

With increase of population came increased demand for religious instruction and a necessity for more ample and modern conveniences for Sabbath meetings and spiritual intercourse; therefore, in 1874, the bands of church union were severed; and each society built for itself a house of worship in accordance with its means and needs; both are attractive and commodious structures; that of the Methodists, near the ancient burying-ground on Lancaster street, and that of the Baptists, a short walk east of the old church on Jefferson street. The original structure, having outlived its usefulness as a "temple of God," will doubtless be turned over to the town to be used for secular purposes.

Methodism.—It many not be generally known or recognized that the first teachings of Methodism in town were by a woman; in fact, the foundations of this northern Methodist circuit are said to have been laid by her. Many of us remember the pious declaimings of good "Mother Hutchins," as she was familiarly called wherever known in those days. She with her family came to the newly settled Whitefield about 1813. They established their home upon what is now a part of the farm of George Harris, and the spot upon which stood their log-house is marked by a pile of stones where once their hearth-fire blazed. Stately hollyhocks nod in the morning wind, and clusters of lilacs and hedges of plum trees are all unmistakable evidences of a generation that was, but is not. "Grandmother Hutchins" brought with her from Massachusetts her Methodist piety, and she shed the new light among her neighbors. Impressed with the power for doing good, she, in the winter of 1816-17, went to Lancaster, and having obtained permission to speak on Sunday, created an interest which resulted in a series of evening meetings, and twenty conversions were the immediate fruits of her labor. Application was made to the M. E. conference for a preacher, when Rev. H. Davis was sent, by whom twelve were baptized, and a society formed. So it is a fact worthy of note that the first kindling spark of Methodism in Whitefield was struck by Mrs. ——— Hutchins,

about 1815-16. That faithful, pious soul long years since went out of this life (for she was an aged grandmother in our young days), and the children of her grandchildren are now stalwart men and pleasant women. One grandson is Hon. Stilson Hutchins, of Washington, D. C., politician and journalist. Another, William B. Hutchins, Esq., is present postmaster of Whitefield.

There was no organized society of Methodists here until after the settlement of Rev. Jonathan Chase, who came to town in 1824. The home that he reared for himself and family was located just north of the present "Browns' Mill," and the site is now covered by the lumber sheds of that company, and exactly at the foot of the bank in front of the passenger station at the railway junction. For nearly twelve years he labored as a Methodist for the cause of Christ in this and the neighboring towns, dying suddenly in 1836.

In September, 1831, was held the first camp-meeting in the county of Coös, about where the present Chase homestead is located. Elder J. Hardy was the presiding elder, and one Baker was ministering to the spiritual wants of the local society and those in the neighboring towns of Bethlehem and Dalton. This meeting was continued about a week, and the attendance is said to have been from 300 to 400 daily, a large gathering for those primitive days.

Pastors. —The first mention of a pastor for Whitefield in the conference minutes is in 1842. Otis Dunbar is the pastor here and at Bethlehem in 1842-43. 1844, with Littleton, J. S. Loveland, F. A. Hewes. 1845, with Dalton, Pickens Boynton. 1846, with Dalton, Andes T. Bullard. 1847, with Bath, supplied. 1848, with Dalton, Benjamin D. Brewster. 1849, with Littleton, Charles Cowing. 1850, with Dalton, C. Cowing. 1851, with Bethlehem, J. M. Blake. 1852-53, with Bethlehem and Dalton, J. W. Johnson. 1854, with same, Dudley P. Leavitt. 1855, with same and Carroll, James M. Hartwell. 1856, with Dalton, J. M. Hartwell. 1857, with Bethlehem, A. K. Howard. 1858-59, supplied. 1860, with Bethlehem, D. B. Barber. 1861, with Jefferson, Truman Carter. 1862, supplied. 1863-65, with Bethlehem, L. P. Cushman. 1866-67, with same, Hollis Kendall. 1868, with Jefferson and Bethlehem, J. H. Knott, H. Kendall. 1869, the same, J. H. Knott, W. E. Bennett. 1870, with Bethlehem, J. H. Knott. 1871, same, C. H. Smith. 1872, same, C. H. Smith. 1873, with Carroll, W. E. Tanson. 1874-75-76, alone, William Eakins. 1877-78, George A. McLaughlin. 1879-80-81, Simeon P. Heath. 1882-83-84, James Cairns. 1885, O. P. Wright. 1886-87, S. E. Quimby.

In July and August, 1875, Rev. Allen Folger held a wonderfully successful revival here under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., with the result of largely adding to the church membership. In 1874 there were forty-nine members; in 1876 one hundred and twenty-three.

We quote from the report of Rev. T. L. Flood, presiding elder, in 1874:

"At Whitefield, the survey of the P. & O. R. R. laid the line of the road through the old Union church, in which the Freewill Baptists and Methodists have held union meetings for a great many years. It was a wise Providence that thus kindly ordered. The results that followed have been these: the Baptists built a new church; the Methodists promptly purchased a piece of land; after conference last spring, they started a subscription paper, commenced the erection of a church edifice, and, about September first, completed it with rejoicing. It is two stories high, with vestries, well arranged, on the first floor, good appointments throughout, and an audience room which is a gem of rare beauty. The whole cost was \$7,893.43."

The church has a membership of 180. The Sabbath-school connected with it was, up to a recent date, much the largest of any one held in the state north of Concord, numbering in 1885 86 over 300 attendants. With its present roll of nearly 240 it is probably, numerically, stronger than any other school in Northern New Hampshire. Richard Lane has been for years its efficient superintendent.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A branch of the Y. M. C. A. was established here in April, 1885. A reading room was opened during the summer. The Association has maintained meetings every Sunday afternoon during each summer in the outlying school districts, and has held Sunday morning and Monday evening prayer-meetings. The reading-room is centrally located, and furnished with current papers and magazines which are accessible to the public at any time during the day. George Henry is the secretary.

Catholicism.—The first services of the Catholic society held in this town were in the old town house in July, 1871, about thirty five present. Since their first organization, the progress has been steady, sure and marked. To-day from eighty-five to ninety families represent the Catholic society in this village. Through the untiring energy of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Plante, a church has been erected this year (1887) at a cost of about \$5,000 for house and lot. The location is a most beautiful one. The society has a cemetery of two acres on the Dalton road.

Temperance.—The first temperance movement that can be traced with substantiated facts commenced with the organizing of a Good Templar lodge January 24, 1866. It did a good work for several years, but their meetings were finally discontinued. It was revived and re-organized May 8, 1878, with renewed enthusiasm, having a membership of one hundred. The Grand Lodge supplied a new charter, rituals, manuals, regalias, and everything necessary for the working of the order.

Officers were installed by G. W. C. T. Whittier; C. E. King, W. C. T.; Mrs. L. V. Seavy, W. V. T.; James F. Walsh, W. S.; M. B. Dodge, W. F. S.; J. Q. A. Libbey, W. T.; John L. McGregor, W. M.; C. J. Colby, W. C.; Mrs. M. D. Quimby, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Riva Parker, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. O. A. Jenkins, W. A. S.; Miss Ida Bray, W. D. M.; Mrs. George Bemis, W. I. G.; Riva Parker, W. O. G.

A great work was accomplished for temperance by the united efforts of the officers, and other zealous members. Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Libbey are entitled to special attention, having laid a foundation for temperance work, by their untiring faithfulness, and patience with the young men, whom they were pledged, especially, to save from the evils of intemperance. The good work which they did cannot be over-estimated. The interest gradually waned, and the charter was surrendered August 27, 1883.

A new branch of temperance was organized November 10, 1878, by M. T. Holden known as the Holden Reform Club, which was successful in temperance reform. The Ladies' Temperance Aid Society was organized at the same time, and, with their co-operation, much good was accomplished. Public meetings were held monthly; earnest temperance lecturers were frequently secured for the meetings, among whom were Francis Murphy, M. T. Holden, Mr. Kidder, Mrs. Fitzgeralds, Mr. McElery. This society finally merged into the W. C. T. U. in 1885. This was organized January 24, 1884, by Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James Cairns, president; Mrs. John Libbey, vice-president; Mrs. Richard Lane, corresponding and recording secretary; Mrs. B. F. Lane, treasurer. There has been no change of officers, and Mrs. F. P. Brown has been president since 1885. The Union has a membership of seventy, many of them efficient workers. Among the active ones are Mrs. F. P. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Fowler, Mrs. F. C. Rowell, Mrs. William Bailey, Mrs. E. H. Weston, Mrs. David Aldrich, Mrs. W. W. Hayden, Mrs. I. E. Quimby, Mrs. Richard Lane. Prohibition is the aim of the Union, earnest efforts have been made to carry out all the measures of temperance reform. Special attention has been given to juvenile work. A Band of Hope was organized with the names of sixty children enrolled. Temperance text-books have been introduced into the district schools. Much work has been done by the Sunday-schools; their libraries are well supplied with temperance books, and temperance literature has been thoroughly distributed.

The interest in the temperance educative law and its enforcement is steadily increasing in the town. Sunday night meetings have been held monthly; with lectures, discussions and temperance readings.

Whitefield has been justly called the banner temperance town of Coös county. That there is liquor sold in Whitefield cannot be denied. Occasionally a drunken man is arrested, or the rum seller arraigned for violation of the law; but there are no paupers or criminals made by the liquor traffic. The annual "drink bill" is less than any other town in the county, according to population. There are no families that suffer for the necessities of life, because their means are squandered for liquor.

Schools.—Among the early residents of Whitefield not a few were

men of education, and these were deeply imbued with regard for educational advantages for their children, and as soon as it was practicable they took active measures towards providing them.

In 1805, at a town meeting, it was voted to build a school house, and \$100 was appropriated. The first school-house was of logs, and located near the site of the present school building in district number one. It was also voted "to raise ninety dollars to hire schooling." As there were but five families in town, and their total valuation of property but \$18.45, this was a liberal sum for them to assess the non-resident proprietors. The school-house was probably built that year, as in November, at a business meeting of the town, action was taken for supplying the school building with fuel. In 1806, \$50 was voted for schooling; in 1807, \$80 was raised, and in 1810 the yearly sum was increased to \$100, and a petition was presented for a school-house to be erected at the east part of the town. This was granted, and \$60 appropriated for the building thereof, but it was not finished for many years.

The First Board of School Inspectors was chosen in 1811. These were John Burns, Joseph L. Kimball, and Solomon White. The first public school-teacher was Elder Catlin. Some families residing at a distance from the school probably had private teachers. In 1815 it was voted to divide the town into school districts. In 1817 the appropriation for schools was \$150. In 1818 the first framed school-house was built in the first district on the same lot of the original log one. This cost \$143, and only eighteen residents were taxed for this sum. In 1821 the first school building was erected in Whitefield village (No. 3). This was repaired in 1825, in 1832 was destroyed by fire, and the "old red school-house" took its place. (This is now used as a blacksmith's shop.) In 1824, \$235 was voted, and it was directed "that a school-house be built in the second district before January, 1825." February, 1825, district number four was set off from number one. In 1828 a fifth district was made by dividing number three, and a school building was put up the same year. In 1829 there were 215 pupils attending school in the five districts. From 1828 to 1838 the town raised from \$200 to \$250 per year. In addition to this was the state literary fund. The next ten years \$350 per year was appropriated for school purposes. In 1841 school district number six was organized. In 1845 the district known as number seven was erected; and, in 1849, the eighth district for schools came into existence. The district schools were well supported and attended; but the town increased in wealth and population, and the growing needs of the young people required a school for higher culture and improvement. This might be obtained in their native place by the establishment of a high school. Accordingly one was organized, under a special act, August 18, 1885; and the first term was commenced September 16, 1885. This school has had a prosperous existence

for over two years. A board of education has been established, and the educational opportunities of Whitefield now compare most favorably with wealthier towns.

St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 14, 1875. This was brought about by the influence and earnest personal efforts of Thomas C. Grey and J. G. Trulan. The first N. G. of this lodge was Ira S. M. Gove. He was followed by Thomas C. Grey, E. H. Blossom, John S. Coffin, John G. Trulan, Frank E. Sanborn, George E. Hutchins, Dr. George S. Gove, Horace D. Hicks, Richard H. Rickaby, M. N. Small, Fred C. Fearin, James C. Trickey, Dr. George E. Huntley, Andrew B. Elliott, Harlow Connor, H. L. Walker, James F. Walsh, D. E. Jeffers, John M. Quint, Dr. George H. Morrison, and A. W. Lane, all of whom, except three, are still members. The total membership is ninety-one. Since this lodge was organized it has paid about \$2,000 for the benefit of sick brethren, widows and orphans; and the treasury is in condition to meet any demand likely to be made. H. L. Walker, secretary.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star, Adoptive Masonry, was instituted in Whitefield, November 28, 1876, with these members: Mary D. M. Quimby, Kate H. Brown, Ora A. Conner, Mary T. Hill, Hannah P. McGregor, Lillie M. Fletcher, Sarah R. T. Seavey, Frances Hicks, Clara C. Fearin, Julia M. Proctor, Susan R. Parker, Annie Sartwell, Lizzie Eakins, Nettie L. Lane, H. D. Bowen, Mary Whitcher, Martha Fiske; and the following officers installed by Thomas Fletcher, D. D.: L. D. Whitcher, Worthy Patron; Mary D. M. Quimby, Worthy Matron; Annie E. M. Sartwell, Associate Matron; Nettie L. Lane, Secretary; Maria P. Gove, Treasurer; Kate H. Brown, Conductress; Frances Hicks, Associate Conductress; Ora A. Conner, Warden; E. Webster Parker, Sentinel; Martha Fiske, Ada; Hannah P. McGregor, Ruth; Aurelia C. Libbey, Esther; Lillie M. Fletcher, Martha; Sarah R. T. Seavey, Electa. The Worthy Patrons have been, L. D. Whitcher, Joel M. Sartwell, Asa Hill, John Q. A. Libbey, Daniel Proctor and James C. Trickey; Worthy Matrons, Mary D. M. Quimby, Annie E. M. Sartwell, Nettie L. Lane, Luseba Trickey. The degrees have been conferred upon 108 persons, and they were made members of the order.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Records Concerning School-House, Indian Stream Soldiers and Town House—Action of the Town Concerning the Rebellion—Representatives—Town Officers.

TOWN Records Concerning School-House, Indian Stream Soldiers and Town House.—1821.
 “Voted to give 50 dollars towards building a School-house in the 3rd school district, that it might be large enough to do town business in.

1838. “Voted by motion of Aurin M. Chase that the soldiers who went from this town to defend the Indian Stream Territory in 1835, should receive a sum in addition to what they received from the State sufficient to make their severall wages up twelve dollars per month for the time they were there.”

1828. “Voted to raise the sum of three hundred dollars for the purpose of building a Town house. Chose Solomon Cole, Asa King and Perley Foster a committee to draw a plan of the Town House. Voted that the town house be set on the plot of ground between the burying ground and Jefferson Road so called near the school house in third school district. Voted that the town house be builded 36 ft wide and 45 ft long, and 14 ft posted.

“Jan. 28, 1830. The First Town meeting was held in the Town House.”

Action of the Town in the Great Civil War.—August 20, 1862. At a special meeting called by the selectmen to answer the call of the governor issued July 10, 1862, calling upon towns to encourage enlistments.

“Voted that the town authorize the selectmen to raise the sum of three thousand dollars and to pay each volunteer that may enlist from this town in the three years service of the United States agreeable to an order from the secretary of war, the sum of one hundred dollars. Also that the selectmen should hire money to pay families of volunteers, till the money can be refunded by the State.”

October 17, 1863. A town meeting was called to meet November 3d to act on the following:—

“To see if the town will vote to raise in money all or any part of the commutation fee for men now drafted to go into the service of the United States from this town and who pass medical and enrolment board and pay to such conscripts as either enter the service of the United States themselves or furnish a substitute, ten days after said conscript or substitute shall be mustered into said service, and to see what action the town will take in regard to raising money for the benefit of men now drafted in this town to go into the service of the United States.”

November 3, 1863. “Voted to raise three hundred dollars for each conscript or substitute mustered into the U. S. Service, ten days after said conscript or substitute is mustered into said service, and to pay each liable man who passes the board of enrollment or his substitute the sum of three hundred dollars ten days after being mustered into said service of the United States.”

November 28, 1863. “Voted to raise a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each of the fourteen men called for by the President and to authorize the selectmen to procure the men at as cheap a rate as they possibly can but not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars to each man mustered not exceeding the fourteen men called for.”

“Voted to cash the bounties offered by the general government, so that each volunteer shall be paid in full when mustered into service.”

January 4, 1864. “Voted to raise one thousand dollars in addition to what has been raised already at the meeting of November 28, 1863, and that it be left with the selectmen to hire the money on the credit of the town.”

August 9, 1864, a town meeting was held to vote on raising and paying bounties to enlisted, drafted men and substitutes and responded to all articles in the warrant by voting for the selectmen to hire the money necessary to pay large bounties to all that should serve their country in its need.

January 11, 1865. "Voted to pay six hundred dollars for those that enlist from this town to fill the quota of this town under the last call of the President of the United States for 300,000 troops, for the term of one year; then voted to increase the amount two hundred dollars making the bounty eight hundred dollars."

Representatives.—(For "classed," see County History, page 201.)—1831, Simeon Warner; 1832, Joseph Colby; 1833, Joseph Colby; 1834, William Dodge; 1835, William Dodge; 1836, William Dodge; 1837, Joseph Colby; 1838, Simeon Warner; 1839, Simeon Warner; 1840, Simeon Warner; 1841, Samuel Cole; 1842, Samuel Cole; 1843, John Burns; 1844, Samuel Cole; 1845, Roswell Carlton; 1846, Roswell Carlton; 1847, Caleb Rix; 1848, Caleb Rix; 1849, Morris Clark; 1850, Morris Clark; 1851, Ralph Fiske; 1852, John M. Gove; 1853, John M. Gove; 1854, Ralph Fiske; 1855, Almon Shepherd; 1856, Joel McGregory; 1857, William Buntun; 1858, Charles Parker; 1859, Moses H. Gordon; 1860, W. B. Hutchins; 1861, Moses H. Gordon; 1862, W. B. Hutchins; 1863, D. M. Aldrich; 1864, D. M. Aldrich; 1865, H. S. Walker; 1866, H. S. Walker; 1867, Albert Winch; 1868, G. W. Libbey; 1869, G. W. Libbey; 1870, Samuel L. Bray; 1871, S. L. Bray; 1872, W. F. Dodge, W. G. Brown; 1873, W. F. Dodge, W. G. Brown; 1874, B. F. Lane, J. Q. A. Libbey; 1875, B. F. Lane, J. Q. A. Libbey; 1876, A. W. Lane, Frank P. Brown; 1877, A. W. Lane, F. P. Brown; 1878; 1879. E. H. Weston; 1880, A. L. Brown; 1881, A. L. Brown; 1882, voted not to send; 1883-5, voted not to send; 1885-7, L. J. Miner, R. B. Lane, Jr.; 1887-9, L. T. Hazen, J. C. Trickey.

Civil List—Town Officers:—

1805. Joseph Kimball, clerk; John Burns, Joseph Kimball, John McMaster, selectmen.
1806. John McMaster, clerk; John McMaster, Benjamin Brown, John Burns, selectmen.
1807. John McMaster, clerk; John Burns, John McMaster, David Burns, selectmen.
1808. John McMaster, clerk; John Burns, John McMaster, David Burns, selectmen.
1809. John McMaster, clerk; John McMaster, Robert Smith, Reuben Smith, selectmen.
1810. John McMaster, clerk; John McMaster, John F. Buswell, selectmen. [Chose Robert Smith third selectman in case of Henry C. Prool's resignation.]
1811. John McMaster, clerk; John McMaster, David Burns, Enoch Kinney, selectmen.
1812. John McMaster, clerk; John McMaster, John Burns, Enoch Kinney, selectmen.
1813. Thomas Montgomery, clerk; John McMaster, Thomas Montgomery, Reuben Smith, selectmen.
1814. John McMaster, clerk; David Burns, Thomas Montgomery, John F. Buswell, selectmen.
1815. Thomas Montgomery, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Asa King, John F. Buswell, selectmen.
1816. Thomas Montgomery, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Paul S. Buswell, Asa King, selectmen.
1817. Thomas Montgomery, clerk; Ephraim James, Asa Johnson, Thomas Montgomery, selectmen.
1818. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; David Burns, Asa King, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1819. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; David Burns, Caleb Rix, Paul S. Buswell, selectmen.
1820. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; David Burns, Caleb Rix, Joseph Colby, selectmen.
1821. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; David Burns, Paul S. Buswell, Joseph Colby, selectmen.
1822. James Snow, clerk; Paul S. Buswell, Joseph Colby, Thomas Montgomery, selectmen.
1823. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Ephraim James, Solomon Cook, Jr., selectmen.
1824. Joseph Colby, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Joseph Colby, Perley Foster, selectmen.
1825. Joseph Colby, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Perley Foster, John M. Gove, selectmen.
1826. William Dodge, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Joseph Colby, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1827. Paul S. Buswell, clerk; Joseph Colby, Caleb Rix, Perley Foster, selectmen.
1828. William Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Thomas Montgomery, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1829. John M. Gove, clerk; Joseph Colby, Thomas Montgomery, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1830. William Dodge, clerk; Paul S. Buswell, Jonathan C. Chase, Simeon Warner, selectmen.
1831. William Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Thomas Montgomery, Roswell Carlton, selectmen.
1832. William Dodge, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Simeon Warner, Paul S. Buswell, selectmen.
1833. William Dodge, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Simeon Warner, Roswell Carlton, selectmen.
1834. William Dodge, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Simeon Warner, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1835. William Dodge, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, Joseph Colby, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1836. William Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Simeon Warner, Ralph Fiske, selectmen.
1837. William Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Ralph Fiske, Harvey Abbott, selectmen.

1838. Baker Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Ralph Fiske, Joseph K. Kimball, selectmen.
1839. Baker Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, Ralph Fiske, Joseph K. Kimball, selectmen.
1840. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Joseph Colby, Ralph Fiske, Joseph K. Kimball, selectmen.
1841. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Ralph Fiske, Caleb Rix, Simeon Warner, selectmen.
1842. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Caleb Rix, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Henry S. Walker, selectmen.
1843. G. A. Cossitt, clerk; Morris Clark, John Burns, 2d, Joseph Colby, selectmen.
1844. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Thomas Montgomery, S. Warner, C. Rix, selectmen.
1845. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Simeon Warner, Ralph Fiske, John O. Montgomery, selectmen.
1846. John Burns, 2d, clerk; Simeon Warner, Ralph Fiske, Caleb Rix, selectmen.
1847. W. Carlton, clerk; S. Warner, R. Fiske, B. S. Batchelder, selectmen.
1848. J. A. McKean, clerk; S. Warner, W. Carlton, E. Eastman, selectmen.
1849. B. Dodge, clerk; R. Fiske, W. Carlton, J. O. Montgomery, selectmen.
1850. B. Dodge, clerk; W. Carlton, J. O. Montgomery, J. Colby, selectmen.
1851. B. Dodge, clerk.
1852. B. Dodge, clerk; Morris Clark, Clark Goodwin, Daniel Jewell, selectmen.
1853. Ira S. M. Gove, clerk; Joseph Colby, C. Goodwin, D. Jewell, selectmen.
1854. W. B. Hutchins, clerk; J. McGregory, R. Fiske, S. T. Cole, selectmen.
1855. Moses H. Gordon, clerk; Joseph Colby, Albert Hall, Aaron Guernsey, selectmen.
1856. William F. Dodge, clerk; Morris Clark, S. F. Cole, Aaron Guernsey, selectmen.
1857. William F. Dodge, clerk; Joseph Colby, J. G. Montgomery, C. Libbey, selectmen.
1858. William B. Hutchins, clerk; Simeon Warner, Zina Goodall, Lucius Bond, selectmen.
1859. J. O. Montgomery, clerk; Joseph Colby, Charles Libbey, Samuel L. Bray, selectmen.
1860. John G. Trulan, clerk; R. Fiske, S. T. Cole, F. B. Sawyer, selectmen.
1861. J. O. Montgomery, clerk; J. Colby, C. Libbey, S. B. Howland, selectmen.
1862. John G. Trulan, clerk; S. Carleton, J. Bond, J. McGregory, selectmen.
1863. J. G. Trulan, clerk; Sprague Carleton, J. McGregory, Julius Bond, selectmen.
1864. J. G. Trulan, clerk; S. Carleton, J. McGregory, G. P. Warner, selectmen.
1865. J. G. Trulan, clerk; Greenleaf P. Warner, Caleb Walker, selectmen.
1866. L. V. Seavey, clerk; S. Carleton, S. T. Cole, E. B. Rogers, selectmen.
1867. L. V. Seavey, clerk; H. S. Walker, Julius Bond, Joseph Colby, selectmen.
1868. L. V. Seavey, clerk; S. Carleton, J. Bond, S. T. Cole, selectmen.
1869. Joel M. Sartwell, clerk; Joseph Colby, W. F. Dodge, Lauren J. Miner, selectmen.
1870. L. V. Seavey, clerk; Moses H. Gordon, L. J. Miner, Manson Bowles, selectmen.
1871. L. D. White, clerk; M. H. Gordon, W. F. Dodge, B. F. Lane, selectmen.
- 1872.
1873. L. D. White, clerk; M. H. Gordon, G. W. Libbey, L. J. Miner, selectmen.
1874. L. D. White, clerk; M. H. Gordon, G. W. Libbey, L. J. Miner, selectmen.
1875. L. D. White, clerk; Julius Bond, A. B. Elliott, C. E. King, selectmen.
1876. H. C. Bond, clerk; I. S. M. Gove, A. B. Elliott, C. E. King, selectmen.
1877. H. C. Bond, clerk; I. S. M. Gove, A. B. Elliott, L. D. Whitcher, selectmen.
1878. Julius Bond, clerk; William F. Dodge, D. M. Aldrich, W. T. Jones, selectmen.
1879. L. V. Seavey, clerk; William F. Dodge, D. M. Aldrich, W. T. Jones, selectmen.
1880. J. L. McGregory, clerk; D. M. Aldrich, W. T. Jones, S. L. Bray, selectmen.
1881. F. P. Brown, clerk; B. F. Lane, L. J. Miner, E. M. Bray, selectmen.
1882. F. P. Brown, clerk; B. F. Lane, L. J. Miner, E. M. Bray, selectmen.
1883. W. N. Armington, clerk; B. F. Lane, L. J. Miner, E. M. Bray, selectmen.
1884. W. B. Hutchins, clerk; B. F. Lane, A. W. Miner, T. J. Twombly, selectmen.
1885. F. D. Bell, clerk; A. W. Miner, T. J. Twombly, U. H. Dodge, selectmen.
1886. F. D. Bell, clerk; A. W. Miner, T. J. Twombly, U. H. Dodge, selectmen.
1887. F. D. Bell, clerk; A. W. Miner, U. H. Dodge, M. B. Dodge, selectmen.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Physicians—Lawyers, Etc.—Merchants, Manufacturers, and Mills—White Mountain Lumber Co.—Present Business Interests—East Whitefield Farmers' Club and White Mountain Grange—White Mountain View House.

PHYSIICIANS.—The first regular M. D. to locate in Whitefield was Dr. Darius Garnsey, who came hither from Richmond in 1821. He studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. John Parkhurst, of Richmond, and received his diploma from Dartmouth Medical college. Dr. Garnsey soon acquired an extensive practice throughout lower Coös, for, until after his death in 1830, there was, we believe, no other regular medical practitioner in any of the towns of Whitefield, Carroll, Bethlehem, or Dalton. His professional visits were almost entirely made on horseback, and over the hills and along the wood paths of the new country Dr. Garnsey's horse and saddle-bags grew into a familiar picture.

His father was Cyril, commonly known as "Friend" Garnsey from his Quaker proclivities, who bought, in 1822, the then scarce-four-years-old farm of Jonathan Scott, just south of the present Dr. Waterston place. He was a native of Richmond, one of the "seed-towns" of Whitefield, it having furnished several of the early families of the town. The wife of Cyril, and mother of Dr. Darius, was Saloma Garfield, a cousin of President Garfield. She was born in Warwick, Mass., May, 1769.

After Dr. Garnsey, came B. F. Sanborn, from Enfield. He lived in the house just north and opposite the Methodist church. Dr. Sanborn was a well-educated man, and, had not his progress been cut short by an early death, would have stood high in his profession. He was much interested in educational matters, and a member of the first board of school commissioners—Edmund Burke and William Dodge being his associates. He died in 1835.

A Dr. Swazey for the next few months prescribed for the sick of Whitefield, but his professional career was brief, as he yielded the field to Dr. Albert Winch, who, for over forty years, lived, practiced and prospered here. He was a native of Bethlehem, a graduate of Dartmouth, and born October 16, 1809. He came here in 1836, and his success was marked from the first. What an earnest worker he was! What an enthusiastic talker! always bristling with facts! and with a love for his profession "passing the love of woman." His first pupil was Dr. George S. Gove. (See biography.)

Dr. Joseph Patten, born in Deering, N. H., was a student with Dr. Winch, and obtained his degree from Dartmouth Medical college. He

possesses the necessary qualities for eminence in his profession, practiced several years in Whitefield and vicinity, and removed to Washington, D. C., in 1886.

Bukk G. Carleton, son of Ebenezer and Lucia (Dexter) Carleton, is a successful practitioner in New York city. He is a follower of the Hahnemann theory of "*similia*," and a graduate of that school of medicine. He was born in Whitefield, and with a fondness for his native place born of true manhood, he still calls it home, and here his family pass their summers, and he, an occasional respite among the friends of his youth.

Another native physician of the homeopathic school is Charles E. Dodge, son of William F. Dodge. His medical instruction was obtained principally at the Homeopathic Institute in New York city, and after graduation he immediately entered upon practice at Manchester, N. H., where he is meeting with marked success. Dr. Dodge seems to be one of those of whom it may be said, "He was born to his work." Dr. Dodge's wife is Ida, daughter of Samuel L. Bray, of Whitefield.

Charles Irwin Lane, a bright, particular star of the medical profession, whose light suddenly went out in April, 1883, was a son of Richard and Hannah (King) Lane, who settled in Whitefield in 1832, and where they always resided, save a comparative short interval of residence in Carroll, during which Charles I. was born, November 27, 1854. He was one of twins, the other being Edward Austin, a promising lawyer of Pittsfield, N. H. Dr. Charles was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, and commenced practice at Concord, in April, 1878, previous to which he travelled quite extensively in Europe. His brief life was ended after a five years' practice, during which he had gained an enviable reputation as a man and a physician.

Dr. John L. McGregor, born in Whitefield September 5, 1855, after a preparatory education, took the Mechanic Arts course at Dartmouth in the class of 1875. He then studied medicine with Dr. Gove. He next applied himself to dentistry under the teaching of Dr. Olcott, and was graduated in 1871, at the Philadelphia Dental college. He located in Whitefield, where he purchased the drug store of O. S. Blood, and conducted pharmacy from 1878 till 1883. In the spring of 1883 he was a graduate of the Philadelphia Hahnemann college, and in November, 1883, of the Medical department at Dartmouth. He commenced the practice of medicine, at Whitefield, in 1883, and immediately entered a good field of labor. His practice is a busy and successful one, and extends to many of the towns adjoining. He is a genial companion, and a "live" and progressive citizen. Possessing marked abilities, he has made an excellent reputation, and is regarded as eminently adapted for the profession he has chosen.

Dr. George H. Morrison is a physician of the homeopathic school. He

has a large, successful and growing business and is devoted to the profession which he has made his life-work.

Lawyers.—The first representative of the legal profession resident in Whitefield was Hon. Edmund Burke, who located here in 1830. He remained three years, taking a deep interest in town affairs, more especially in the cause of education. Mr. Burke's place in Whitefield was afterward filled by George A. Cossitt, now of Lancaster. After about 1840 Whitefield, for nearly two-score years, was without a resident attorney-at-law, until Everett Fletcher began his practice here. W. N. Armington, Esq., located here later to look after the people's arguments and disagreements. Of able, unprofessional counselors, however, the town has had its full share, prominent among whom were Col. Joseph Colby, a man of well-recognized natural ability and rough common-sense, whose law was right and justice; Esquire Thomas Montgomery, who, in his day, presided at more justice trials than any other man in the vicinity, and had the enviable record of never having but one decision of his reversed upon an appeal; Simeon Warner, Esq., a zealous, old-time Democrat, and at one time a prominent candidate for the nomination of governor; Ebenezer Carleton, Esq., once a leading politician of acknowledged ability and honor. He was formerly a resident of Bath, and, we believe, was admitted to the bar, but for most of his active life made no pretensions as a professional lawyer. His counsel, however, was often sought in cases of equity and law, and generally impartially given. Mr. Carleton was an extensive real estate owner, and, at one time, one of the most widely known dealers in land and lumber in Coös or Grafton. He, many years ago, purchased, remodelled and rebuilt the old "Snow corner," which, since the abandonment of the "King-Gore tavern" about 1851, was for years the only hotel in Whitefield. Mr. Carleton has gone "beyond" where there is no law but the "higher law."

Major-General John Gray Foster was born in Whitefield May 27, 1822. His father was Capt. Perley Foster, well remembered as a military enthusiast in the old-time militia days of the county—and who that saw them does not remember the independent company of "Whitefield Highlanders" in their picturesque uniforms and well-ordered movements at the old-fashioned annual musterings, under the dignified conduct of their leader, Capt. Foster. The father's military spirit was intensified in the son, and as a lad he was always the chosen commander in those boyish sports.

"Oh, were you ne'er a school boy,
And did you never train,
And feel that swelling of the heart
You ne'er will feel again?
Didst never meet far down the street
With plumes and banners gay,
A kettle for our kettle drum
We played our march, march away."

When John Foster was ten years old the family settled in Nashua, and in the public schools of that place and at the Baptist high school at Hancock were laid the foundations of his subsequent career. He entered West Point at twenty years of age, graduating with high honors in 1846. The various positions occupied by Gen. Foster during the War of the Rebellion were in the highest degree important, and he was regarded as one of the most accomplished, brave and prudent of officers. In 1847 he joined Gen. Scott in Mexico, was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Churubusco, was severely wounded at Chapultepec, and for his heroism brevetted captain. After the war he became a teacher at West Point. In 1861, at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Capt. Foster was at the fort superintending the repair of the fortifications in Charleston harbor. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general, and appointed to serve under Burnside in the Roanoke expedition; here he was successful, and for his gallantry was made major general, and placed in command of the department of North Carolina. In 1863 he succeeded Gen. Burnside in Tennessee, and in 1864 commanded the Southern department. In 1865 he was assigned to the department of Florida, and there served during the war. He died of consumption, in Nashua, in 1873. Young, as we count years, only fifty one, those years were full of living experience. His life is a part of the records of his country, and monuments of marble have been reared and earthly tablets have been graven reciting the deeds and virtues of far less worthy men than Major-General John Gray Foster.

Hon. Stilson Hutchins.—One of the most eminent of the many sons of Coös who have achieved national reputations is Hon. Stilson Hutchins, born in Whitefield, November 14, 1838. He was the only son of Stilson and Clara (Eaton) Hutchins, who settled in Whitefield in 1813. As a politician Mr. Hutchins is a thorough Democrat, and his paper published at Washington, though intensely partisan, is a power in national politics.

Hon. Aurin M. Chase, son of Rev. Jonathan Chase, was one of Whitefield's representative men. He was well and favorably known in the world of politics and in social and business life beyond his native New Hampshire. He was an early and earnest agitator in the struggle against slavery, being a co-worker with Hale, Sumner, and Wilson. He died in Whitefield, in 1876, aged sixty-nine years.

Merchants, Manufacturers and Mills. Asa Fiske came from Templeton, Mass., in 1830, first to Lunenburg, Vt., then soon to Whitefield, where he settled on the Jefferson road on the present Arnold Streeter place. Ralph Fiske, son of Asa, began merchandising in 1840, in the building now the "Coös Hotel" (which was originally built with two stories early in the "thirties" as a store, as a member of the firm of Brooks, Fiske & Carleton, which succeeded McKean & Carleton. This firm went out of business, and Mr. Fiske conducted a small country store in the Allen store on

the site of the Libbey & Fiske store of to-day for some years in the "forties." In 1848 Aurin M. Chase and Mr. Fiske began trading in the present barber shop of W. F. Aldrich. In 1849 Mr. Chase sold to Caleb Walker, and, in 1850, Fiske & Walker removed to the Allen store, and Mr. Fiske soon became sole owner. In 1852 he removed to the present postoffice building, built that year, and continued in trade till 1857, forming with Hazen W. the firm of "Ralph Fiske & Son." This firm conducted the Carleton (P. O.) store for some time, and also one in the White Mountain Lumber Company's building from 1859 to 1861. About the latter year the stock of G. W. Libbey, then trading in the Carleton store, was bought by the firm. In 1864 Mr. Fiske purchased the old hotel on the south side of John's river and moved the store there. Here R. Fiske & Co. and Fiske & Lane (Richard Lane) continued until 1872, when William K. Quimby bought the interest of Ralph Fiske, who permanently retired from trade after a long and successful career, in which his common sense, business ability, and religious integrity had been component parts of the commercial interests of the town.

Francis Fiske built the old Fiske mill above the village, in, or before, 1835, put in an up-and-down saw, with clapboard and shingle machines. He ran this ten years, when he died. His brother, Henry, soon became the owner and conducted the mill until he died several years later. (Charles H. Fiske, a lad of fourteen, was killed here in 1851, by falling on a saw.) Joel McGregory then became proprietor, and in 1852 merged it with that of R. B. Dunn & Co., becoming afterwards a stockholder of the White Mountain Lumber Co. After the failure of this company, G. Stevens & Co. came into ownership. They sold, near the close of the Rebellion, to Libbey Bros., and it has since been carried on by them. The Fiske mill served a long period of usefulness, but, in 1877, a new one was built across the river close to the W. & J. R. R. This had a capacity of 30,000 feet per day.

White Mountain Lumber Co.—In 1852 R. B. Dunn, with other people from Maine, purchased the Allen store, built the present store of Libbey Bros. & Fiske, and began trade in connection with lumber operations on a large scale, as R. B. Dunn & Co. Shortly after, they formed the White Mountain Lumber Co., an incorporated stock company, which monopolized all the important mill-sites, constructed large mills where Browns' Lumber Co.'s and Hazen's mills now stand, and issued large amounts of stock, which was sold in small amounts (mostly to people of moderate means in Maine) at a high figure. The large mill and box shop at Hazen's Mills were burned, December, 15, 1856, with a large amount of manufactured stock. The company shortly after failed, and cannot be said to have been a benefit to the town.

In 1839 the manufacture of lumber was begun at Hazen's mill by Dodge

& Abbott who put up an old style mill, with clapboard and shingle machines. Ira Goodall and Joel McGregory bought it in 1844 or 1845 and continued in business until 1853. After the fire above mentioned the site was idle till 1858, when Myron P. Aldrich and Joel McGregory purchased it, and built the mill now standing. Gen. E. O. Kenney became the owner in 1861 or '62, and, with Manson Bowles, formed the firm of Kenney & Bowles later. Before 1870 Hazen W. Fiske became a partner of the firm of Kenney, Bowles & Fiske, which was succeeded by Kenney, Hazen & Fiske, and, later, by L. D. & L. T. Hazen.

Charles Libbey, with his two young brothers, Nathaniel W. and Henry C., came to Whitefield from Bethlehem in 1841 and engaged in lumbering. He bought the old Greenwood mill about 1846, enlarged the mills, developed the business largely, and conducted it in an extensive manner until 1877, when G. W. & N. W. Libbey came into possession. (They run them until the convenient timber was exhausted, and now operate but a shingle-mill there.) J. Q. A. Libbey came here first in 1843 for one year's residence. In 1853 he returned, married, and purchased the David Brown mill, just below the village, containing board, shingle, and clapboard machines. This he conducted with various partners (J. C. Libbey, Joel McGregory, N. W. and H. C. Libbey) until 1865, when he sold it to George W. Libbey. In 1870 Mr. Libbey purchased the grist-mill of Fiske & Walker which he now operates. Henry C. Libbey and Lewis D. White, about 1868, started the planing and carding-mill at the village. In 1871 J. Q. A. Libbey bought his brother's interest, and Libbey & White conducted it until 1884 when Mr. Libbey became sole owner. The day of the carding-mill has past, and Brown, Bray & Co. now make a superior article of butter-tubs in the building.

George W. Libbey came from California in 1855, and established himself as a trader in the basement near the iron bridge now occupied as a barber shop. In a few years he became an active lumberman, and, with his brothers, has been a constituent element of business prosperity in this locality ever since. They have dealt largely in lands, employed many men, and paid out much money. The firm of G. W. & N. W. Libbey dates from near the close of the Rebellion. In 1867 or '68 they bought the Round Pond mills in Dalton, and did a large business in making lumber for some years until the section tributary was depleted of stock. They manufactured at Burns pond for some time, and have manufactured at Libbey's mill (formerly Fiske's). They have made Whitefield their headquarters for their lumber operations in Kilkenny and Randolph.

Moses H. Gordon was a lumberman for many years, owning and operating the old David Brown mill, the Dodge and Abbott lower mill, and the Morris Clark mill.

Calvin W. Burns conducted a large lumber manufacture for many years at the outlet of Burns pond.

In 1861, or early in the war time, Gilmore & Stevens purchased the "Company's" store, and opened a large stock of goods. This was sold with their mill and other property to G. W. & N. W. Libbey. In 1878 the mercantile firm became "Libbey Bros. & Brown" (Frank P. Brown). Mr. Brown retired in 1884, and Hazen W. Fiske became a member of the present firm of "Libbey Bros. & Fiske" - one of the leading mercantile houses of the county.

Davis & White were early merchants in the Coös Hotel building. About 1845 Mr. White retired, and S. E. Davis removed shortly after to the Allen store where he was in trade until 1850.

Lane & Quimby moved to their new store, built in 1878 after the old hotel store was sold to the Whitefield & Jefferson R. R.

The celebrated "Whitefield overalls" are manufactured by Snow & Baker. H. L. Cole has manufactured butter-tubs, etc., for some years, and employs a number of men. Brown, Bray & Co., in the same business, employ several men. John Sperry began the manufacture of veneers in 1886 and also furnishes several with employment.

Other branches of industry and manufacturing have been and are carried on. J. K. Kimball & Co. had a starch mill in 1857, and Kimball and Gordon were merchants. Morris Clark conducted a saw-mill for years. V. Blood also was here as a manufacturer in 1857. W. B. Hutchins was a merchant for some years. The merchants of twenty years ago were R. & H. W. Fiske, G. Stevens & Co., Gordon & Sartwell. The manufacturers at the same time were Asa Gile, N. W. & H. C. Libbey, Quimby & Sartwell, C. Libbey & Co., G. Stevens & Co., Kenney & Bowles.

Present Business Interests.—Physicians, George S. Gove, John L. McGregor, George Morrison; lawyer and insurance, W. N. Armington; station agent, W. S. Aldrich; express agent, C. H. Gordon; postmasters, Whitefield, W. B. Hutchins, Hazen's Mills, L. T. Hazen; drugs, medicines, etc., George W. Darling & Co. (Dr. J. L. McGregor), O. S. Blood; millinery, etc., Mrs. J. B. Lane, Mrs. Eliza Eastman, Mrs. F. A. McKean; summer hotels, Mountain View House, W. F. Dodge & Son, Kimball Hill House, H. J. Bowles; hotels, Coös Hotel, J. W. Tibbetts, Fiske House, Mrs. Hazen W. Fiske; merchants, Bowker & Co. (Browns' Lumber Co.), Lane & Quimby (Richard Lane, William K. Quimby), Libbey Bros. & Fiske (G. W. Libbey, N. W. Libbey, H. W. Fiske), general stores, Charles Eastman, J. Q. A. Libbey, flour, meal, etc.; Byrne Brothers, clothing and furnishing goods; G. W. Darling & Co., O. S. Blood, jewelry, etc.; J. G. Trulan, tailor; A. D. Hill, J. Q. A. Libbey, stoves, tinware, etc.; William

Chamberlin, news dealer, fruits and confectionery; James Hagan, variety store; livery, T. J. Morse.

Whitefield Library Association.—August 21, 1872, a meeting of the contributors to the "Library Fund" was held for the purpose of organization, and elected John Q. A. Libbey, president; Mrs. William K. Quimby, secretary; Mrs. Lyman V. Seavey, treasurer; Effie J. Libbey, librarian. August 24, Eliza Woodbury and Kate Crockett paid the secretary \$103.50, which they had collected for the benefit of the "Whitefield Library Association." Gen. D. K. Jackman, of Bath, sent \$50 to help forward this worthy enterprise. This library was opened January 11, 1873, at the house of L. V. Seavey, with 208 volumes. In 1875, \$21.45 was received of J. G. Trulan (the result of a spelling match). In 1886 the town gave \$20. At the present time there are about 600 volumes in the library. The ladies have taken charge of the books, alternately, at their homes, and the good work of furnishing good literature is prospering. The officers now (1887) are John Q. A. Libbey, president; M. D. M. Quimby, secretary; A. C. Libbey, treasurer; Willie E. Quimby, librarian.

*East Whitefield Farmers' Club.**—The farmers in East Whitefield had for a long time talked about farmers' meetings, but no one took the responsibility of calling one until December, 1883, when, by a concert of action, one was appointed, an organization made, and a committee chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws, whose report created the East Whitefield Farmers' Club. The officers were to hold office three months, and meetings were to be held weekly. The first president was William F. Dodge, a man well qualified for the position. James A. Goodwin was vice-president; Joseph R. Streeter, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dodge served one term, declined a re-election, and Mr. Goodwin was made president, William Barnett vice-president, Lauren J. Miner, secretary and treasurer; these last named officers held office up to the spring of 1887, when the club merged into "Mount Washington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 116."

The club was formed, as the by-laws read, "to discuss the pros and cons of farming"; and they have been discussed seriously, and with fun and frolic; and those who may chance to read this history of the club in the years to come need not think we did not have fun equal to any in their day. The good done by this club is plainly seen in the advanced views of its members; the increase of stock; better modes of farming; the improved condition of buildings, and the renovation of farm premises. Stock has nearly doubled in quantity and value, and crops have increased proportionally. Stables are made warmer, fence corners and door yards are

* By L. J. Miner.

clear of unsightly weeds and thistles, which shows that the club was not a fruitless organization.

One particular feature of the by-laws was that "every member shall do what is asked of him"; and, reader, in the days to come, if you think there was no sport for those listening to such fun-loving members as S. L. Bray, E. S. James, W. F. Dodge, J. T. Twombly, and our president, not forgetting the Barnetts, William and Sherman H., on being called upon to speak for half an hour without any preparation, and not even allowed to have any subject, just try it once and see for yourselves.

In the fall of 1884 it was decided to have a "hunt." The old men were pitted against the boys; and all animals and birds of prey slaughtered were to count according to the estimate made by a committee of three members: J. A. Gordon, S. L. Bray and J. T. Twombly. The boys were not quite wide-awake enough, and allowed the committee to be chosen from the older members, but they needed but this one lesson. The day of reckoning came, and, by agreement, Timothy T. Baker and L. J. Miner for the boys, and J. T. Twombly for the old men, gave each one credit according to his work. Herewith we submit a part of the report: "First boy, three squirrels' tails, 60, one crow's head, 30; second boy, one fox-skin, 100, three wood chucks' tails, 30, one skunk, 150." The boys' count amounted to 3,500, and the old men came in at first with no count at all. One after another came with their excuses; S. L. Bray limps in, a good deal lamer than usual, and says "I am old and lame, and hav'n't but one little squirrel's tail and that I found in the road." Sherman Barnett comes in with a partridge or two, a few squirrels' tails, and a little hawk; and forthwith the old men began to praise him, and say "If we had all done as well we wouldn't have been so badly beaten, and have to pay for the supper"; which made the unsuspecting boys jubilant. Yet all the time a close observer could see a vein of humor running in an under-current through the old men's talk. The count nears completion, only a few more to be heard from. "Deacon" E. D. Clark comes up and begins to excuse himself by saying "If I had had time to look around I could have had a count that I wouldn't have been ashamed of; at the same time producing a package from his pocket which he commenced to undo, and, at last, to the amazement of the boys, took out several hundred squirrels' tails. He said if he hadn't been so old, and John hadn't had the gun all the time, he should have had more. John somewhat doubting said he did not believe his father shot all those squirrels, for he loaded the gun for him, and put the shot in first. This made the count nearly even; but one or two more were to be heard from. The boys were less confident; the old men looked wise. Now comes Asa Eastman, a man who loves fun, but is a good friend to the boys, and asks how much a bear counts; the committee reply "1000"; he produces a fox skin which is duly credited to him, and, then, from many

wrappings of paper, takes something about eight inches long, which looks like a stick whittled to a point. This he informs them is a "bare" tail, and claims the bear count, which, of course, the one-sided committee immediately give to him amidst the protestations of the boys that it is unfair. Mr. Eastman explains: "The 'bare' tail is simply the appendage of the fox denuded of the skin." This finishes the hunt, and the oysters are served in a few days to a crowded house, free of charge to all not concerned in the hunt, and the boys learn an expensive lesson. The next fall the old men are nowhere, and again oysters are served to a crowded house but the "boys" do not pay.

This ended the hunting but not the labor, for in the fall of 1886 was seen at the school-house and on the surrounding grounds as fine a display of farm products and handiwork of farmers' wives and daughters as was ever shown in any town in New Hampshire: cattle, horses, sheep and poultry were well represented; while potatoes, wheat, corn, pumpkins, squashes, turnips and cabbages of mammoth size were arranged artistically about the grounds. Indoors there were articles both useful and ornamental from the hands of the ladies, and a "farmer's dinner" that had as many admirers as all the rest of the "show." In the fall of 1887, the club, now the "Grange," united with the granges of Coös and Grafton and held its first annual fair in the new Grange hall at Hazen's Mills. They had a fine exhibit and a large attendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The grounds connected with the hall are fitted to accommodate several hundred cattle, sheep, horses and swine.

White Mountain View House—W. F. Dodge & Son—is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau about two miles from Whitfield Station, in the center of a vast panorama of lake and mountain scenery. The house was recently remodelled and enlarged, and accommodates 100 guests during the summer season. The White and Franconia Mountain ranges, the Green Mountains in Vermont, and numerous other mountains and ranges can be seen from the house, comprising extensive, varied and beautiful views.

"Wide sweeps the eye in Whitfield's vale,
Where meadow, wood, and lakelet lie
Hushed by the balmy summer gale
To sweet repose beneath her sky.

From where Polaris nightly throws
His twinkling splendors o'er the earth,
To where meridian sunshine glows,
And where the morning has its birth.

Far circling round and towering high,
Majestic, massive, fair and grand,
Tumultuous piled athwart the sky,
See the immortal mountains stand."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BROWNS' LUMBER COMPANY.

During the progress of civilization in Whitefield and vicinity the most important factors in its development and prosperity have been Alson L. and Warren G. Brown. To them and their energy is due the creation of that great combination of lumbering, manufacturing, railroading and business interests known to-day as "Browns' Lumber Company," and the historian must, to properly describe the advent and growth of this industry, give a sketch, not only of the business operations, but of the men who have organized and conducted it.

A. L. and W. G. Brown spring from sturdy English stock, and their family is one of the oldest of New England. Peter Brown was one of the historic passengers of the "Mayflower" in 1620, received a lot of one acre of land in Plymouth, Mass., and his house was one of the first seven built there. John Brown, a resident of London, set sail for America in April, 1635, in the ship "Elizabeth" and reached Boston in June. He located in Salem, Mass. About 1639 several of the name emigrated from England and settled at the mouth of the Merrimac river and in Salisbury, Mass. A little more than a century after, Josiah Brown, from Salem, with others, removed to West Dunstable (now Hollis, N. H.). He was an officer of the town in 1747 and 1748, and, in 1758, an ensign in the French war; a brave man serving his day and generation well. In 1762, with seven companions, he went north from Hollis, to select and prepare a place for a settlement, selecting the beautiful country at Plymouth. After many months of labor in clearing the wilderness and putting up log cabins, they removed their families thither in the spring of 1764. Josiah and John Brown were grantees and valuable citizens of the town.

Stephen Brown, son of the pioneer, the second male child born in Plymouth, married Anna Davis, of Goffstown, and settled in Bristol, on a farm where they lived long and usefully; Mr. Brown attaining the age of seventy-two, Mrs. Brown that of eighty-five years. The place was then a comparative wilderness, and they experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. They had a family of twelve children, eleven living to maturity. Stephen Brown was a Quaker, and brought up his children in the plain simplicity of that belief.

Joseph, son of Stephen and Anna (Davis) Brown, was born in Bristol, March 3, 1796. He married Relief, daughter of Stephen Ordway, of Salisbury, Mass., whose wife was a Miss Brown of a prominent family in Bow, N. H. They had eight children: *Alson L.*, Stephen, Mary A. (Mrs. H. S. Chase), Amos, Warren G., Relief (Mrs. Elijah Averill), Joseph, Augusta



Alson L Brown

(Mrs. George W. Merrill). Joseph Brown was an enterprising man. He erected the first saw-mill—the largest establishment of the kind for many miles—on the Pemigewasset river, five miles above Bristol village. Here he did an extensive business for seventeen years, being principally engaged in getting out masts and spars, factory beams, etc.; and rafted his lumber to Newburyport and Boston by river and canal. But he was unfortunate in the location of his mills; freshets persistently carried away his dams, and he lost all which he had. He and his wife kept back nothing, but relinquished all to his creditors. In 1813 he moved to Campton, put up a saw-mill and attended to farming and lumbering for forty years, ten years of the time residing on a fine farm in Thornton. Mr. Brown was an early abolitionist; firm and decided in all his opinions; a man of such advanced thought that his predictions were almost in the nature of prophecies. More than fifty years ago he said to his oldest son, "The time will come when friends separated by miles will converse with one another"; thus predicting the advent of the telephone. He was brought up a rigid Sabbatarian, and to keep the Sabbath according to the strict Quaker rule, "That works of necessity and mercy only should be performed on the Lord's day." In early life he was an Universalist; later, a Spiritualist. He died in Whitefield, March 26, 1884, aged eighty-eight years. Mrs. Brown's death occurred in May, 1867.

Alson L. Brown was born in Bristol, April 9, 1827. At an early age he acquired a practical business knowledge of lumbering from his father, with whom he remained until after he attained his majority, and served a long apprenticeship in steady hard work, accompanied by exposure to cold and wet. This he did cheerfully, and was of great assistance to his father. When twenty-two years old he received two hundred dollars as his money capital to enter the world for himself. He married, September 11, 1849, Mary A., daughter of William and Sophia Currier. Their surviving children are William Wallace, Oscar A., Alice S. (Mrs. Edward Ray), Joseph W., and Etta C. (Mrs. E. A. Sanborn). Mrs. Brown is an estimable lady. She is interested and active in the orders of the "Eastern Star" and the "Daughters of Rebekah."

At the time of his marriage Mr. Brown purchased the place in Campton of his father, and a half interest in the mill, of which he took charge, making lumber until 1861, when he sold his share to his father, who returned to Campton, and erected a fine set of buildings. Alson then removed to a large interval farm across the river, and engaged in agriculture until 1872; also carrying on lumbering in company with his father until 1864, when Warren G. purchased the latter's interest, from which time to the present the brothers have been connected in business.

In 1872 Alson removed to Whitefield, where he has since been a resident. He is a liberal in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was a

member of the Constitutional convention of 1876, and a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago, in 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield. He represented Whitefield in the legislatures of 1881-1882, and has been a delegate to nearly all state conventions since he was thirty years old. His business, rather than politics, has, however, been his principal object of attention. He has been a Free Mason since 1860, and belongs to White Mountain Lodge, Whitefield; North Star Chapter and North Star Commandery, Lancaster; Omega Council, Plymouth. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I. O. of O. F., Whitefield.

As an employer Mr. Brown is considerate of his workmen, who hold him in high esteem, as was pleasantly evidenced by the presentation to him from them, of a beautiful gold watch and chain on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. Of quick decision and great rapidity of action, Mr. Brown is one who will always make his presence felt in whatever sphere he may be placed, and from his integrity and ability all trusts will be faithfully discharged. Those who know him best speak highest in praise of his social qualities, his kindness of heart, his business ability, and the promptness with which he attends to the duties devolving on him.

Warren G. Brown was born in Bristol, July 27, 1834. He was brought up to work. At the age of sixteen he was a rugged boy with a willing heart, strong hands, and a determination to assist his hard-working father. He aided to lift the mortgage from the farm by cutting timber, working in the mills, and driving logs, giving his earnings to his father, and remaining with him until he was twenty-one. About this time, he, with his brother Amos, took a contract to cut and deliver two thousand cords of wood, at \$2.50 per cord, at the Pemigewasset river. The next June he went "on the drive" to Lowell, and the winter of 1855-56 he began sawing timber by the thousand for his father and Alson at their mill in West Campton, and remained there one year. He now thought that in some other field his prospects would be brighter, and he would sooner arrive at the desired goal—a competency. So he went as steerage passenger to California, and, in December, 1857, after various experiences, to Puget Sound, Washington Territory, and commenced work for the Puget Mill Co., cutting logs for one dollar per thousand. In 1860, after nearly three years continuous labor for this firm, he had saved from five to six thousand dollars. [In 1864 he was offered one hundred dollars in gold per month, equal at that time to two hundred and fifty dollars, if he would come and take charge of the logging of this firm.] Returning to New Hampshire, July 1, 1860, he purchased his father's farm of four hundred acres in Thornton. In March, 1861, he married Ruth B. Avery. She died in September, 1863. In 1864 he sold his place in Thornton, and in connection with Alson L. formed the firm of A. L. & W. G. Brown.

In 1865 he married Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (Broat)



Warren G. Beinn

Elliott; she was born in Brownfield, Me., January 11, 1848. Their surviving children are Josie R., Dasie A., Carl E., and Kenneth W. [Amos Broat, Mrs. Brown's maternal grandfather, was an Englishman, who became quite noted as a hotel-keeper and man of affairs in Westbrook, Me. Her father was a native of Thornton, and is now engaged with his son in the management of his hotel in Waterville.] Mrs. Brown is a lady of practicality, "looking well to the ways of her household," and is an able helpmeet and companion. In 1882 Mr. Brown, accompanied by his wife and two children, passed six months in Washington Territory, combining pleasure with business.

Warren Brown commenced political life by voting for John C. Fremont, and was connected with the Republicans until his belief brought him into harmony with the "Greenback" party, with which he has since been identified, being its candidate for governor in 1878 and 1880. He represented Whitefield in the state legislature of 1872-73; was a delegate in 1880 to the National Greenback convention in Chicago, which nominated Gen. Weaver for president; was a member of the Greenback National committee from 1884 to 1887; was a delegate to the convention that organized the Union Labor Party in February, 1887.

Mr. Brown possesses original ideas, honesty of purpose, strict integrity, and has a blunt frankness of expression which shows not only his energy, but the intense courage of his convictions. He is active in temperance work, a strong believer in Spiritualism, and has many friends. A firm adherence to his word, democratic plainness in all things, and broad liberality combined with a caution almost conservatism, are his prominent characteristics.

From the formation of the firm of "A. L. & W. G. Brown," in 1864, until the present, the Brown Brothers have done a large and increasing business in the manufacture of pine and spruce lumber from the stump, besides adventures of magnitude in other directions. They put up mills at Rumney in 1864, which they operated until 1870, when they moved their plant to Wentworth, constructed large mills at the foot of Orford and Wentworth ponds, and are still doing business there. In 1867 they bought a large tract of timber near Bellows Falls, Vt., and Walpole, built mills, and did a rushing business for two years until the timber was exhausted, when they removed the machinery to Littleton. W. G. Brown moved to Whitefield in August, 1869, to superintend affairs. They commenced operations on the site and with the buildings of the defunct White Mountain Lumber Company, which consisted of a boarding house, and the main building of the Browns' Lumber Company mill of to-day which was fitted with one saw only. They at once put in machinery to cut 8,000,000 feet of long and short lumber per annum; and, in 1872, increased their facilities to enable them to cut 15,000,000 feet per annum. In 1869 there was

no railroad nearer than Littleton, and to hasten the progress of the White Mountain railroad to Whitefield, the firm gave Mr. Lyon, president of that road, \$4,000 for the railroad company to use in building the road from Wing Road to Whitefield. They owned between eight and nine thousand acres of timber land lying mostly in Carroll, and, in June, 1870, began the construction of a private railroad to transport this timber to their mills in Whitefield. This was called "John's River Railroad," and was extended from time to time as their business demanded. In 1878 they obtained a charter for the "Whitefield & Jefferson Railroad," to run from Whitefield to Gorham, and commenced to build the present road running through the village of Whitefield, which connected with their old road about four miles out, and avoided the long detour to the north by which the old road reached their mills. This road was opened for public travel to Jefferson Meadows in July, 1879, and has since been continued three miles direct toward Randolph, while a branch road of three miles for conveying lumber has also been added. An extension of the charter was granted by the legislature in July, 1887, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the present terminus of the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad, in the town of Jefferson, thence through the towns of Jefferson, Randolph, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer and Cambridge; thence in a northerly direction, in the county of Coös, to some point on the Canada line, or to some point on the easterly line of the state of New Hampshire.

The firm in Whitefield had been "A. L. & W. G. Brown & Co."; Dr. Aaron Ordway, of Lawrence, being a partner. No change occurred in this firm from 1869 till September 1, 1874, when "Browns' Lumber Company" began its existence, under an act of incorporation granted by the state legislature, with a capital of \$500,000, and these officers: Aaron Ordway, president; R. H. Tewksbury, treasurer. (He served but a short time, A. L. Brown succeeding him in the office.) The directors were A. L. Brown, W. G. Brown, Aaron Ordway, N. R. Perkins, R. H. Tewksbury. The company now (1887) consists of the Messrs. Brown (who own a controlling interest), N. R. Perkins, C. W. King, and others; A. L. Brown, president; C. W. King, treasurer. The directors are A. L. and W. G. Brown, Nathan R. Perkins, Ossian Ray, Charles W. King, and A. G. Folsom.

Their mill is the largest and most complete lumber mill in New England. The power is furnished by a 400-horse-power steam engine. A ten-lighted machine of the "Weston electric light" was introduced in 1882, at a cost of \$2,200, enabling them to run full time the whole year. Besides their lumber-mills, they have a separate establishment with a 150-horse-power steam engine, in which they manufacture mouldings, floorings, and finishings of all kinds; box shooks (of which they ship 5,000,000 feet annually), butter-tubs, etc., etc. They have also manufactured here some exquisite furniture of the native hard woods, birch, "bird's eye" maple,



ash, etc. This department may be extensively developed when pine and spruce become exhausted. In and about the mills they employ 150 persons. During their operations in Whitefield the Browns have lost at least \$200,000 by fire. A first-class pulp-board mill was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$75,000; when fairly in operation, and producing a superior article, it was destroyed by fire. Within six months of this event their moulding and box mill, with stock, was also burned, at a loss of from \$60,000 to \$75,000. No insurance on either. To prevent such occurrences in the future, the company now has a steam engine with 2,500 feet of leather hose, and a powerful steam fire-pump. Water is brought from a distant reservoir to the numerous hydrants they have located.

The company owns 40,000 acres of pine and spruce timber lands, which will furnish material for their mills for from fifteen to twenty years. The value of this is constantly increasing. During the winter season they employ 300 men and 200 horses and oxen "in the woods" and on the railroad, which each season transports from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of logs belonging to the company, besides logs and sawed lumber for other parties, making an average of 200,000 feet per day. The annual sales of lumber range from \$350,000 to \$400,000, and some years have reached \$500,000. They own about fifty tenement houses in Whitefield and Jefferson, occupied by seventy-five families. They have conducted an extensive mercantile business in Whitefield since September 1, 1879 (now Bowker & Co.). Its annual sales are about \$125,000. Before 1880 they built a store at Jefferson Meadows, which they rebuilt in 1882, immediately after its destruction by fire. This is a fine structure, and contains the store, railroad office and a postoffice. They erected a telephone line in 1881, and now have twenty miles in operation. They use this in place of a telegraph on their railroad line. From small beginnings has been developed in a few years the large mills and manufacturing establishments in Whitefield: a railroad fourteen miles in length, with four engines, running seven passenger trains in the summer season; a repair shop; two mercantile houses, and a well organized series of camps in the woods, under the superintendence of N. R. Perkins. [See Jefferson.] In this large establishment system and order prevail, and each man has his place.

To W. G. Brown must be given the credit of first suggesting the introduction of the yellow fir of the Pacific coast, as spars and masts into the Atlantic ship yards. This fir has now an established reputation, and the brothers have supplied masts of this wood for the English, French, and Chinese navies. In 1875 A. L. & W. G. Brown, with others, built a ship of 1,500 tons, at Newburyport, Mass., which cost \$120,000 when ready for sea. It was named "Brown Brothers," and was designed to bring spars from Puget Sound to eastern ports. They were the pioneers in this commercial field. In 1876 the "Brown Brothers" brought the first cargo to the

east. Since then they have brought six cargoes at a cost of over \$250,000. W. G. Brown has had the special superintendence of this, and has been several times to the Pacific coast. The following incident shows the energy and executive qualities of this firm. In 1879 A. L. & W. G. Brown chartered, at Boston, a vessel then at Puget Sound. By terms of the charter it could remain there only sixty days. W. G. Brown started from Boston by rail to California, and, during his journey, traveled 275 miles from Reading, Cal., to Roseburg, Oregon, in fifty-two hours. Arriving at Puget Sound he engaged his men, cut down the trees, hewed the timber, and loaded the vessel within the time allowed. The beautiful flag-staff at the Quincy House, Boston, which is so often admired, was brought by them on the "W. W. Crapo," in 1883, and presented to the late Col. J. W. Johnson.

Charles W. King, treasurer of Browns' Lumber Company, a native and resident of Lunenburg, Vt., is a quiet, courteous and unassuming gentleman. He possesses quick decision and untiring energy, and is rapid, clear and sure in his reasonings, conclusions, and results. He has brought into the service of the company a great experience in successfully dealing with important financial operations, and performs his duties with acknowledged ability.

LOUIS TRACY HAZEN.

If one who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is entitled to the name of "public benefactor," how much more should this term be applied to such a man as Mr. Hazen, who, by the creation of the finest farm in the county, his development of what is destined at no distant day to be the most valuable herd of registered Jerseys in the United States, and his application on an extensive scale of the teachings of "improved agriculture," furnishes a practical education to every farmer in not only Coös, but a much larger area, and by example and success, and the advantages the proximity of such an establishment offers for the betterment of stock, confers incalculable benefit upon the community, and in relation to the agriculture of the county he becomes an historic personage of whom and his work many will be glad to read.

Louis Tracy Hazen comes of good Anglo-Saxon ancestry, domiciled in New England for nearly two centuries and a half. He is a lineal descendant of Edward Hazen, (who was resident in Boxford, Mass., in 1649, where his old home is yet standing,) and was born in Hartford, Vt., July 11, 1836, the son of Lucius and Hannah (Downer) Hazen.

There is much in the inheritance of traits and qualities from a line of reputable ancestry devoted to certain channels of business, and much in the environment of the individual which tend unitedly to impress a pre-



L. J. Hazen

dilection for certain pursuits upon one's mind, and an inherent power of winning success when these pursuits are followed under favorable circumstances. Let us see if we can find from whence Mr. Hazen draws his interest in agriculture.

His paternal grandfather, Asa Hazen, a native of Connecticut, was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Vt., where the farm which he selected and marked as his by "blazing" the trees around it, was occupied by him during his life, and is now in the possession of one of his grandsons. Of keen judgment, he was a prominent and influential man in social, religious and civil affairs, and a successful farmer. Among his children were Allen, Thomas, Austin, Asa, Lucius and Tracy. Allen, a farmer, succeeded to the homestead. Thomas, a farmer, settled in Norwich, Vt. Austin [D. C.], a Congregational minister, was settled in Berlin, Vt., for many years, and died there. [He left four sons, all of Dartmouth and Andover, and Congregational ministers. Allen was a missionary in India over thirty years, and is now a settled pastor in Deerfield, Mass.; Austin, pastor at Underhill, Vt., for twenty years; William, settled in Northfield, Vt., for twenty years; Asahel had a pastorate in Middletown, Conn.; a daughter, Sophia, a teacher in South Hadley (Mass.) seminary, married Rev. David Stoddard. She went with him as a missionary to Prussia and remained until his death ten or twelve years later, when she returned to America.] His son, Lucius, remained after his majority as a farmer on the homestead with his father, receiving education sufficient to become a teacher, and taught several winter terms with satisfactory results. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Downer.

From his maternal grandfather, Mr. Hazen inherits not only personal appearance, but mental traits—rapidity of thought, and quickness of conclusion and execution. John Downer walked from Coventry, Conn., to Sharon, Vt., when but nine years old, his father being one of the first to claim a home for his family in the wilderness, and he grew up familiar with and developed by the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and early learned to rightly estimate the value of a dollar. The first wheat flour used in their family was from wheat of their own raising, which his father carried on his back sixty miles to mill, at Charlestown, N. H., wearing snowshoes. He became one of the most prominent, wealthy and active men of Windsor county. He was extensively engaged in farming and droving, kept a hotel where as many as 250 guests received entertainment at one time, and was one of the three owners of the stage route from Concord, N. H., to Burlington, Vt. His active, nervous temperament accomplished much. He was an able financier, and acquired wealth, notwithstanding large losses by endorsements, into which he was led by his accommodating disposition. After the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Hazen, Mr. Downer built the house where L. T. Hazen was born, removed thither, and left the

hotel in possession of his son-in-law, who conducted it five years, then sold it and moved to the farm, in Hartford, to live with Mr. Downer. They were in business together for twenty-five years, when they moved to Newbury, Vt., where they purchased the finest interval farm in that fruitful section, embracing 700 acres, and known as the "Musquash Meadow," or Oxbow farm. Here Lucius D., Louis T., and Hannah M. (Mrs. Dr. H. C. Newell), the children of Lucius and Hannah D. Hazen, were reared. Mr. Downer died in 1861, aged ninety-one. In connection with his farm Mr. Hazen dealt largely in all kinds of live stock, and sent many droves to market. His sons were early trained to know the good points of oxen, cows, horses and sheep, and to buy and sell on their own judgment. He had at one time 1,200 sheep on his farm. Republican in politics, Mr. Hazen represented Hartford several times in the Vermont legislature, and Newbury during the whole of the exciting period of the War of 1861-65. He was a Congregationalist in religion. His death occurred in 1864. Mrs. Hazen died in 1874.

Louis Tracy Hazen was educated at Kimball Union academy, Meridan, N. H., and introduced to business ostensibly as a clerk in his father's store, but really was a trader in horses, cattle and real estate from an early age. He began trading in horses when but twelve years old, and for many years followed merchandising, droving, and dealing in all kinds of farm stock. He commenced business for himself as a stock farmer in Newbury, carrying on in connection with Lucius D., extensive operations in cattle and sheep, having as many as 1,200 of the latter. In March, 1866, they sold the farm, removed to Barnet, Vt., and established themselves as general merchants, wool buyers, and lumbermen, as "L. D. & L. T. Hazen." After five years, in December, 1870, they purchased Manson Bowles's interest in the lumber business of "Kenney, Bowles & Fiske," consisting of the mill property now occupied by Mr. Hazen, 3,000 acres of land, and a lumber yard in Worcester, Mass. The firm of Kenney, Hazen & Fiske continued two years, when it was closed by the Hazen brothers selling their share in the lumber yard, and purchasing the entire Whitefield business. L. D. & L. T. Hazen continued lumbering and merchandising for about ten years, conducting a large lumbering interest in Victory and Concord, Vt., with mills in both places, for six years. In 1884 the brothers partially divided their interests, L. T. taking the Whitefield property, now consisting of 6,000 acres of land. His lumber operations now only employ about twenty men six months of the year.

Mr. Hazen began improved agriculture and fine stock-raising in October, 1885, having been preparing his farm for about ten years. When he first came to Whitefield he cut five tons of hay; within two years he cut twenty-five tons on the same acreage. He had 120 acres of worn-out land in cultivation; he has now 1,700 acres in tillage and pasture. To this he

adds 150 acres this season. In 1884 he built a creamery, 32x48, with a basement of four rooms, containing a four-horse-power steam engine, and apartments for setting milk, churning, working and printing butter, etc. Making a specialty of Jersey stock, he commenced with a herd of seventy, which has increased to two hundred and four, one hundred and twenty being registered Jerseys, and the rest of high grade. He has a series of model barns, chiefly constructed from his own designs. A horse barn, built in 1883, is 200 feet long, and thirty-two wide, with a row of stalls on each side, and hay above. In 1884 he erected cattle barns: one of three stories, 180 feet long and forty wide, with two rows of stalls, and one of two stories, with one row of stalls. These barns are connected by a building fifty feet long. The hay is put in at the third story and descends to the second floor. A mile from these, on the farm, is a storage barn for hay. This has two stories, is sixty feet long and forty wide; connecting with it is a one-story building 230 feet long and thirty-four feet wide with two rows of stalls.

Mr. Hazen is an earnest advocate of ensilage, and considers it solves the problem of restoring worn-out lands. He built a silo of 1,000 tons in 1886, and has another of 600 tons in one of his barns. He raised, in 1886, fifty acres of corn (675 tons), raised this year sixty-four acres of corn, 200 acres of oats, and over 300 tons of hay, and bids fair to succeed to the title of "Corn-King" so long borne by Col. Clough, of Canterbury. In his herd of 300 cattle he has the greater number of Pansy Albert strain, yet has fine representatives of Victor, St. Helier, Commassee, Victor Hugo, and Stoke-Pogis breeds. His most valuable bulls are Minnie's Duke of Darlington, No. 6934, Fabyan, No. 3914, Winner's Ligar, No. 11557, St. Helier Lad, No. 12875. Some of his cows have wonderful records as milk and butter producers. We give one week's production of butter of four. Countess of Lakeside, No. 12135, nineteen pounds; Matilda, No. 3238, seventeen pounds; Pet Clover, No. 14624, sixteen pounds, eight ounces; Lily Cross, No. 17796, fourteen pounds. Mr. Hazen kept 350 cows in 1886 and made 5,500 pounds of butter. This year he has about 500 cows. He has a centrifugal cream separator which separates the cream from the milk of ninety cows in fifty minutes. His butter has taken the prize at the last two meetings of the Dairymen's association.

There were but seven houses in Hazen's Mills when it took that name. Now, in addition to the buildings already described, it has fifteen houses, a grist and saw-mill, a store, a railroad station, postoffice, telephone office, blacksmith and wood-working shops.

Mr. Hazen married, October 6, 1863, Ellen Frances, daughter of Frank and Eleanor (Stevens) Johnson. (She descends from early and prominent families of Newbury, Vt., where she was born in the house built by her

grandfather in 1776.) They have four children, Frank J., Maria F., John D., and Grace S.

Mr. Hazen is a member of the Methodist church. Republican in politics, he represents Whitefield for the present term, 1887-88, in the state legislature. He has a genial and social nature combined with business qualifications of a high order. His influence is felt in all important matters, and he has an extended circle of friends among leading men.

JOEL MCGREGORY.

The McGregors of New Hampshire are presumably descendants of Rev. James McGregor (then spelled MacGregor), one of the Londonderry emigrants. These emigrants were what is termed Scotch-Irish; that is, they were of Scotch lineage, born on Irish soil, but their difference in religion prevented an intermingling of blood, and they were as distinct from the Catholic-Irish as though an ocean rolled between them. They left Ireland in 1718, arrived in Boston in August, and in the spring of 1719, under the guidance of their pastor, Rev. James McGregor, a small company made a settlement in Londonderry, N. H. These pioneers were robust, persevering and adventurous men. They left their country to secure freedom of conscience and religious liberty, and not from hope of gain. David, son of Rev. James McGregor, born in 1710, accompanied his father, and, in 1733, became the pastor of the West Parish Society at Londonderry, ministered to them until his death, in 1777. The name, in the course of years was, by some, written McGregory, but the present generation preserve the original spelling of the Scotch McGregors.

Joel McGregory, son of Loma and Fanny (White) McGregory, was born in Whitefield, June 3, 1820. His school facilities were necessarily limited. At the age of ten he left the home of his parents permanently, and from that time henceforth earned his living. With the same spirit of perseverance and persistency which characterized his Scotch ancestors, he applied himself to work. By steady, unceasing toil in various mills, he acquired a practical education in making lumber, saved a part of his wages, and with Ira Goodall purchased the mills of Dodge & Abbott, which were where Hazen's mills are now located. In 1845 Mr. McGregory went into the "woods," and had charge of these mills. Here he continued eight years, and the place took the name of McGregory Mills. Sixty thousand of long clap-boards a week were produced, a large amount for one of the primitive structures of that day; these were hauled to Wells River. Mr. McGregory then removed to the Chase farm, and carried on agriculture for nineteen years, and, about 1854, he purchased an interest in the "village mills." His industry, knowledge of general farming, and excellent



Joel McGregory.

practical judgment brought their rewards, and he was able to give to his children the opportunities for education and improvement denied him in early youth. By his labor, in many ways, he augmented the weal of his native town. Democratic in his political affiliations, he represented Whitefield in 1856; and, energetic and positive by nature, he was an active member of the legislature. He was selectman for several years and an efficient town officer. His religious belief was that of the Baptists. Honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, Joel McGregory was a good citizen: social, kind, and obliging, he was a true neighbor. He died August 11, 1865. His widow survives him. Mr. McGregory married, May 30, 1846, Hannah (Philbrick) Gove. (See sketch of Dr. Gove for ancestry.) They had six children, Anna E. (Mrs. Joel M. Sartwell), George G., Charles I., John L. (see physicians), Joel W., Stella F.

GEORGE SULLIVAN GOVE, M. D.

The Gove family is not unknown in the annals of New Hampshire, and its members have been prominent as politicians, professional men, and in other walks in life.

George Sullivan Gove, M. D., son of John Mills and Anna (Montgomery) Gove, was born in Whitefield, September 22, 1828. His grandfather, Elijah Gove, of Weare, was one of the signers of the Association Test in 1776, which reads "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will to the utmost of our power at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies." John Mills Gove, son of Elijah, was born in Weare, in 1787. He moved to Acworth, where he carried on merchandizing and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1821 he came to Whitefield, and settled on the first farm north of Burns pond, where Joseph L. Taylor now lives, and very soon established a store in connection with his farm. About 1831 he moved to the place now occupied by Mr. Chase. His wife, Anna (Montgomery) Gove, was a native of Francestown, and born about 1799. They had eight children: Jehiel, died in infancy, Vienna (Mrs. Leonard Bowles), Laura (Mrs. Joseph L. Taylor), deceased, John T., who died in bay of San Francisco in 1859, Elijah B., Ira S. M., Hannah P. (Mrs. Joel McGregory), *George S.*, and Charles P., who died at an early age. Mr. Gove was a man of ability, and conversant with town matters for many years, being justice of the peace, selectman, and holding other responsible trusts. He was a Democrat in politics, represented Whitefield in the state legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1850. In his younger days he was a Freewill Baptist, but about 1840 he became an adherent of Rev. Mr. Miller, was

prominent in the councils of the "Second-adventists," and both he and his wife were connected with that church until their death. Mrs. Gove died in 1866; Mr. Gove's death occurred in 1870.

Dr. Gove participated in the labors of his father's large farm, with but limited school privileges, until he was of age. His first thought and desire then was for education, and he attended private schools in Whitefield two or three years, working for his brother, Elijah, in his hotel (for \$12 per month) to defray his expenses. [The site of the hotel is now occupied by "Bowker & Co.'s" store.] His next venture was the meat business, which he conducted in the summer in primitive, pioneer style. His meat cart was an old-fashioned Haynes wagon, in which was a dry-goods box with leathern hinges. During this time he taught school two winters, 1853 and 1854, in Whitefield. In the spring of 1854 he went to Burlington, Wis., and receiving an offer of \$60 per month to sell lightning rods, concluded to try it for himself; purchased team and outfit, and travelled in Eastern Wisconsin with good financial results, and was about to go farther west to buy land and make a settlement, when he received news of his father's impaired health, and returned to Whitefield.

January 2, 1855, Dr. Gove married Maria Pierce, daughter of Morris and Lucy (Fisher) Clark, of Whitefield. [She is of the same stock as the distinguished Rev. Ranna Cossitt,—is granddaughter of Judge Ambrose Cossitt, of Claremont, and niece of Hon. George A. Cossitt, of Lancaster.] They have had two daughters; the elder, Della Emily, born July 22, 1864, lived but a few months; the second, Anna Maria, born July 6, 1867, was graduated from St. Johnsbury academy in June, 1887, and is now a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. Gove commenced housekeeping in the old unpainted William Dodge house, now standing at the end of the bridge. This year he began his medical studies under the charge of and with Dr. Albert Winch, and attended lectures at Dartmouth college the fall terms of 1856-57-58, and was graduated from the medical department in November, 1858. In the spring of 1859 Dr. Gove commenced his long and successful career as a physician in Whitefield. In the fall of 1864 he attended lectures at Bellevue college, New York, in order to perfect himself in surgery, of which he was making a specialty; but contracted a cold, which resulted seriously, and during the years of 1865 and 1866 he was unable to attend to his professional duties; since then he has not given much attention to surgery. In 1880 he performed the Cæsarean operation successfully; this was said to be the first case of the kind in the state, and he reported it, by request of the State Medical Society, for publication in the "Transactions." He has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society for several years, and of White Mountain Medical Society since July, 1859. In the latter body he has been censor, secretary, president, and held other offices,



Geo. S. Gove, M. L.

and was twice its delegate to the American Medical Association, of which he is a permanent member. Since 1857 he has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, I. O. O. F., Whitefield. His political affiliations are with the Democrats, the minority party, of which he has been a frequent nominee for representative. In connection with his medical practice he has carried on farming to some extent and takes great pride in his fine stock. During the summer months of the past few years Dr. Gove has been located at the Fabyan House, as physician for the mountain houses.

Gifted with senses remarkably acute, delicate of touch, quick and keen in observation, taking in immediately the physiognomy of disease, reading understandingly books, men and things, Dr. Gove's judgment, correct and rapid, appears as if produced by intuition. Probably the most reliable gauge of a physician's ability is his reputation with his professional brethren. Many who stand high in public esteem as medical practitioners speak very highly of Dr. Gove's abilities, and were it not for his attachment to his home, he might easily have found a larger field for his talents, better compensation, less physical and mental wear, and more time for scientific study. He is affable and courteous to all, and treats the indigent sufferer with the same kind consideration which he extends to the affluent. He is not wanting in ambition, and desires and appreciates the good will and approbation of the public, which he enjoys. His religion is simple Christianity.

DALTON.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Grantees—Name, Apthorp—Dalton—Tristram Dalton—Petition for a Division—Moses Blake
Petitions for a Ferry—Recommendation of Bloss—Petitions for Taxing Non-Residents—Petitions
for Tax for Repairing Roads—Petition of Walter Bloss for a Ferry—First Settlers.

DALTON was formed in this manner. Moses Little & Co., who had purchased most of the rights in Chiswick, (granted November 17, 1764,) discovered that a large tract of unclaimed land lay adjoining on the north. This was the 10,000 acres vacated by Lancaster when it changed its boundaries. These gentlemen, by the aid of Col. John Hurd, of Haverhill, who was influential with Gov. Wentworth, secured a charter, January 18, 1770, for Apthorp, which covered the greater part of Chiswick and the 10,000 acres of unclaimed land on each side of John's river. The Apthorp proprietors soon quit-claimed the 10,000 acre tract to Col. Hurd for a nominal sum. He sold this to Dalton & Tracy, who purchased 6,000 more acres from the Littles, and, November 4, 1784, these 16,000 acres were incorporated as the town of Dalton; the remaining part of Apthorp being made the town of Littleton on the same day. (The lower line of Lancaster originally ran near the old Cushman tavern, and its southeast corner was near Round pond in Whitefield.)

Tristram Dalton, born in Newburyport, Mass., June, 1738, graduated at Harvard college when but seventeen, and became a lawyer. He was speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, a member of the state Senate, and a senator in the first United States Congress after the adoption of the Federal constitution. After a long life of wealth and luxury, he was reduced to poverty by a villainous partner in Washington, and returned to Newburyport, where his last years were spent as surveyor of the ports of Boston and Charlestown. He died in 1817. He was a most lovable character, an earnest Christian, and a gentleman of the purest type. He lived in habits of intimacy and friendship with the first four

presidents of the United States, and was honored by their confidence and sympathy.

The first settlers were Moses Blake and Walter Bloss; Coffin Moore was the third settler. In 1773 the whole township, comprising what is now Littleton and Dalton, contained but fourteen inhabitants.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF APTHORP.

"To the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court assembled -

"Humbly shew the Subscribers owners of the Town of Apthorp in the County of Grafton within the said State, that the said Town of Apthorp is large and capable of making two Towns by a proper division of the same; that in its present undivided situation the settlement and cultivation thereof must be attended with very great difficulty if practicable; that the subscribers are greatly desirous to settle and improve their lands there as well for the benefit of the State & the country adjacent as for themselves—That Tristram Dalton and Nathaniel Tracy Esquires two of the subscribers own in fee simple in severalty from the other proprietors of that Town the following part thereof that is to say beginning at the Easterly corner of said Town, thence running South fifty-six degrees west eighteen hundred rods adjoining on the South East side line of said Town thence running North twenty six degrees west about six miles or be the same more or less until it comes to Connecticut River; thence by Connecticut River Easterly till it comes to the Northerly corner of said Town then North twenty-six degrees East adjoining on the North Easterly side line of said Town about five miles until it comes to the Easterly Corner of said Town. That your petitioners apprehend that the lands owned by said Dalton & Tracy are sufficient to form one Town & that the residue of the lands in said Apthorp are sufficient for another Town—and that a division of the Town in that manner into two towns would be exceedingly beneficial to the proprietors and the public—Wherefore the Subscribers humbly pray that your honours would in your wisdom and goodness divide the said Town as aforesaid and of the lands therein owned by the said Dalton and Tracy erect and incorporate a Town by such name as shall be agreeable to your honours; and of the residue of the lands in said Apthorp your honours would erect and incorporate a Town by the name of Apthorp. And as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"June 1783.

"Tristram Dalton, Nat Tracy."

The word "Franklin" was pasted under the word Apthorp, signifying that they had that name under consideration.

PETITION FOR FERRY.

"State of Newhampshire Grafton ss

"To the Hon^d General Court to be convened & holden at Portsmouth on the last wednesday of November 1791.

"Humbly sheweth Moses Blake of Dalton in said Dalton, a convenient place for keeping a public ferry across the River Connecticutt, & that the keeping thereof will very much comode the public. Therefore he prays your Honors to Grant him his Heirs & assigns forever the Sole & exclusive privilege of opening & keeping a ferry over said River, beginning at the head of the fifteen mile falls, so called & so far up said River as may appear proper to your Honors & he as in duty bound will ever pray &c

"Moses Blake

"Dalton Sept. 23d 1791."

Recommendation of Selectmen of Littleton.—"State of New-hampshire County of Grafton ss We the subscribers Selectmen of Littleton in the County aforesaid—hereby certify—that we have been informed that Mr. Moses Blake of Dalton petitioned the General Court of this State at there last Session, for the Grant of a Ferry over Connecticut River at the place where the said Blake lives in Said Dalton—and we are of the opinion that a Ferry at said place would accomodate the public,

and further that he is the most proper person to attend a Ferry at that place—and pray your Honors (in behalf of the Public) to grant the prayer of Said Blake—

“Dated at Littleton the 27th day of April 1792

“Eben'r Pingree } Select
“Eph'm Bayley } men
“James Williams }

Recommendation of Selectmen of Lancaster.—“State of New-hampshire County of Grafton ss We the Subscribers Select of the Town of Lancaster in the County aforesaid hereby Certify—that Information has been given that Mr. Moses Blake of Dalton, adjoining said Lancaster, Petitioned the General Court of said State at their Session at Portsmouth last winter, for a Grant of a public Ferry over Connecticutt River at the place where the Said Blake lives in said Dalton, and it is our opinion that Granting the prayer of said Petition would be of public utility—and said Blake is the most proper person to attend to, and take care of the Same,—therefore pray Your Honors that a Grant be made accordingly

“Lancaster the 26th day of April 1792

“Emmons Stockwell } Selectmen
“John Weeks } of
“Jeremiah Willson } Lancaster”

Recommendation of Walter Bloss.—“State of New-hampshire County of Grafton ss

“This may certify that Information has been given that Mr. Moses Blake of Dalton Petitioned the General Court at their last Session for a Grant of a Ferry over Connecticutt River, where the said Blake lives in said Dalton, and it is my opinion that the said Blake ought to have the privilege, and that he is the most proper person to attend the Same—and pray Your Honors to Grant the Prayer of sd Blake

“Dalton April 27th 1792

“Walter Bloss”

The ferry petitioned for was granted June, 1792.

Petitions for Taxing Non-Residents.—“To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened and now sitting this 12th day of February 1791—

“The petition of the Selectmen of Littleton in said state Humbly shew that an act passed the General Court January 1789—directing the Selectmen of said Town for the time being to assess and cause to be collected all publick Taxes due there from prior to the first day of January 1789 on the lands of the proprietors of said Town in one tax bill in way and manner as taxes by Law are collected of Non, resident proprietors in other Towns in this state which act your petitioners would most chearfully complied with had it been in their power but said Littleton together with a Town or part of a Town known by the name of Dalton, was first granted by the name of Chesuwich afterward by the name of Apthorp then divided into Littleton and Dalton to particular Gentlemen and not in proprietary shares as is usually the custom in other towns in this state—your petitioners would further Suggest that the act for taxing Lands in said Littleton and Dalton for the purpose of making and repairing roads therein is under the aforesaid Imbarisments—

“Your petitioners would therefore pray your Honors to pass an act Impowering the Selectmen of said Littleton for the time being to assess and cause to be collected all publick taxes due from said town in one tax bill on the lands therein not confining them to any particular rights but to sell as much of said Lands in one body as will pay said tax with Incidental charges also in the same way and manner to sell as much land as will compeat said road throug said Town as also that they may be Impowered in the same way and manner to sell as much land in Dalton as will complete the road leading through the same and give a reasonable time to levy and collect said Taxes or grant such other relief in the premises as to your Honors may appear reasonable and Just and stay the extents against said Littleton untill a final determination be had and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray—

“Sam'l Young

“in behalf of the Selectmen of Littleton & Inhabitants of Dalton.”

Petition for Authority to Assess a Tax for Repairing Roads.—“To the Honorable General Court of the State of New Hampshire to convene at Exeter the third Wednesday of Nov'r next.

“The petition of the Inhabitants of a Place called Dolton, and others of a Place called uper

Coös Humbly Sheweth—That about four years past the Honorable General Court granted a Small land Tax on all the lands in said Dolton Public Rights Bridges in said Dolton. That by some unforeseen fatallity the business was not Accomplished but a Considerable part of the road through said Dolton from what is called uper Coös to our nearest Shire Town (viz Haverhill) is yet almost unpassable. That the principle part of the Township of Dolton is now own'd by persons unknown to us who do very little or nothing to the Roads and only two Families living in said Township the repairs of the said Roads and Bridges are almost entirely neglected to the almost incredible hardship and distress of those who are obliged to travil through the same—Wherefore your Petitioners pray that your Honors would grant a tax of three pence on each Acre of land in said Township of Dolton for the purpose of making and Repairing Roads Bridges &c in said Dolton in such way and manner as your Honors in your wisdom may think proper, and that a Committee may be appointed in or as near said Township as may be to Superintend said Business with full power to Collect said Tax—and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

“Walter Bloss of Dolton

“October ye 4th 1792

“Inhabitants of Uper Coös

“Daniel Spaulding	Jonas Wilder	Emmens Stockwell
“Elisha Wilder	John Wilder	Will'm Moore
“Joseph Wilder	David Page	Isaac Darby
“Jonas Baker	Joshua Lamkin	Benja Twombly
“Walter Philbrook	Abijah Darby	John Rosbrook
“Asaph Darby	John Rosbrook Ju'r	Jer'h Eames
“Fortunatus Eager	Jonathan Cram	Titus O Brown
“Asabel Biglew	Benjamin Orr	Charles Rosbrook
“Abr'm Gile	John Holmes	Silvanus Cheesman
“Jeremiah Stickney	Isaac Mann	David Stockwell
“Nathan Lovewell	Robert ———	Zadock Samson
“Elisha Gustin	Edw'd Spaulding	Moses Page
“Joseph Brackett	Will'm Johnson	Dennis Stanley”

Walter Bloss for a Ferry.—“To the honorable the General Court of the State of New Hampshire to be convened at Concord on the first Wednesday of June A. D. 1799

“The petition of Walter Bloss of Dalton in said State humbly shows

“That at a place called Stillwater in Connecticut river about two miles from the head of the fifteen mile Falls is a suitable place for a ferry, he therefore prays the privilege of keeping a ferry anywhere from the head of said Stillwater down said river the distance of two miles to be granted to him under such regulations as the Legislature shall think proper, and as in duty bound he will ever be duly thankful—

“Walter Bloss.”

This petition was granted December, 1799.

*First Settlers.**—*Moses Blake*, the first settler of Dalton, was born in Milton, Mass., about the year 1744. He married Lucy Goodrich, of Lunenburg, Mass., and after the birth of two daughters, Sally and Lucy, he removed to New Hampshire about 1782. Moses Blake became acquainted with Dalton and Tracy, who felt much interested in having roads and bridges built for the accommodation of people that were disposed to visit this new country to make themselves homes. An offer was made by them to give two 160-acre lots to any one who would cut away the trees and bushes on the most direct route between Haverhill and Lancaster, a distance then supposed to be about fifty miles, and make a road passable for

*By Nahum Blake.

a one-horse wagon with two persons. This offer was accepted by Moses Blake, and in due time the work was done, and two lots of his choice were accordingly given to him. They were the two lots nearest the mouth of John's river. He at first built a log house on the upper lot half a mile above the mouth of John's river, where the ferry is now kept, colonized only by wild animals. Blake's family consisted of himself, wife, and two small children. Here they lived, for sometime, the only inhabitants of the town.

Probably not more than two or three years later, Walter Bloss came and settled just above the Sumner House. He lived on this place many years and raised up a family, and, in course of time, built quite a respectable sized two-story framed house on the east side of the road, a short distance above the "Sumner house." This house stood for many years after the property passed out of the hands of the Bloss family. Ever since my recollection it was used for a kind of tenement house for the town's people who had no other home, and for new-comers to stop in until they could secure permanent homes. I can remember many families who occupied it, among them were Peter Fuller, Thomas Fuller, the father of Sheppard Knights, Willard Harding, Jehial H. Dodge, Edmund Holmes, Lewis Messure, Francis Messure, Robert Crandall, Asahel Wallace, Ahira Wight, John Somers, Jesse Underwood, ——— Drake, Daniel Banfield, ——— Rolfe. It also was used many years for a school-house. The first school that I ever attended was kept in it. Oliver P. Brooks was teacher.

The Blake and Bloss families were the sole inhabitants of Dalton for quite a number of years. It was here Blake's three younger children were born, viz. Bathsheba, Ruth and Dalton. Lucy married Jared Barker. They lived on the O. M. Brook's place on the hill, afterwards on the farm where John Tenney lived for many years. Barker sold each of these after a short residence and bought a lot on the south side of John's river nearly opposite Scotts. He sold again, and moved a little further up the hill near Alvin Brooks. He sold this place and moved to Moriah, N. Y., about 1834. Sally married John Blakeslee, who settled on a farm on the hill adjoining the Barker Tenney farm, where he lived until his death. His first wife, Sally, died about 1813 or 1814. He afterwards married her sister, Bathsheba; with her he lived until she died about 1840. He lived to a good old age on the place he first took up in Dalton, and has many descendants. His son John is living on the old farm. Ruth, the youngest of the three daughters, married William Ewen, Jr., son of William Ewens, who emigrated from England, came to Dalton and took a farm in the northwest corner of the town lying on the Connecticut river, where he lived until his death. His son that married Ruth Blake, William, Jr., occupied the place for many years, but finally sold out to a Mr. White. Mr. Ewen then moved to his hill lot (the Hutchinson lot) where he died a

few years since. His surviving children are all inhabitants of Dalton. Daniel Ewen lived on and owned the old place where his father and mother died, and where he died October 12, 1887.

Dalton Blake was the youngest child and only son of Moses Blake. He was born in Dalton about 1792 or 1793. The honor of being the first male child born in Dalton must be awarded to Aaron Bloss, who for a long time lived in Lunenburg, Vt. The first female born in Dalton was Celia Bloss. She died young, and was buried in the field thirty or forty rods east of the old Bloss house.

Moses Blake, after some time living in his log house, built a one story frame house of considerable size for the purpose of entertainment, and for a long time it was known as Blake's tavern. This was the house in which my father, Dalton Blake, was born, and it was the same in which I was born on the 2nd of December, 1811, and also one of my own children, Deborah L. Blake, February 9, 1849. There were families of three generations born in that house. In early days, while Moses Blake was living, this used to be a very noted place.

Moses Blake used to attend to his ferry in connection with his tavern. This ferry has always kept in operation, excepting thirteen years while the Sumner Company had a bridge. My father relinquished his privilege in this charter to the Sumner Company for the paltry sum of \$45 in order to have a bridge. The bridge was built, and stood about thirteen years, and was carried off by the ice and logs in the spring of the year. Moses Blake died March 18, 1818, and was laid in the burying-yard a short distance above the mouth of John's river. His wife survived him thirteen years, or until June 8, 1831.

Dalton Blake continued on the old place, came in possession of the northern lot of the two that his father formerly owned, and continued to live on it until his family of ten children had either died or grown to man and womanhood. He then sold his farm to Daniel Ewen. Dalton Blake and his wife, after some years, moved to Peterborough where they died. Five of their ten children now survive: Nahum, Paschal, Mrs. Julia A. Cook, Mrs. Deborah W. Hunt, Mrs. Mary J. White.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Act Authorizing First Town Meeting—First Town Meeting—Dalton—Lands and Live Stock, 1809—Town Officers—Town Expenses—First Three School Districts—John's River Bridge—Extracts from Town Records, 1810-1884.

ACT Authorizing First Town Meeting.—“State of Newhampshire. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. An act authorizing Paul Cushman to call the first town meeting in Dalton.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that Paul Cushman of said Dalton, be and hereby is authorized to call the first meeting of said Town of Dalton, for the purpose of organizing the same and the said first meeting may be holden at such time and place within said Town of Dalton, as the said Paul Cushman shall direct and it shall be the duty of the said Cushman to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Town to meet for the purposes aforesaid, by a warrant under his hand and seal to be posted up in some Publick place in said Town fifteen days prior to the day of meeting, and shall insert in such warrant the articles necessary to be acted upon at said meeting, and the said Paul Cushman shall Preside over said meeting until a Moderator be chosen.

“And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said town may at their first meeting, warned as aforesaid proceed to Chuse a Moderator to govern said meeting, Town Clerk, and selectmen who when Chosen and sworn shall be invested with all the power by Law appertaining to their respective offices.—

“State of Newhampshire.

“In the House of Representatives June 7th, 1808.

“The foregoing Bill having had three several readings pased to be enacted, sent up for concurrence.

“Charles Cutts Speaker.

“In Senate June 8th, 1808

“This Bill having been read a third time was enacted

“Samuel Bell President

“Approved June 8th, 1808

“John Langdon Governor

“A true Copy

“Attest Phillip Carigain Secretary

“A true Copy,

“Attest Agrippa Warren Town Clerk.”

First Town Meeting.—Met July 26, 1808, “at the dwelling house of Joshua Whitney, innholder,” for the purpose of organizing the town, and chose Joel Crandal, moderator; Agrippa Warren, town clerk; Agrippa Warren, John Blaksley and Paul Cushman, selectmen. July 28th Agrippa Warren was sworn into office as town clerk and selectman by Richard C. Everett, J. P., at Lancaster.

Agrippa Warren appears to have died soon after, as August 29, 1808, Joel Crandal acts as town clerk, and Amos Kidder was chosen selectman in place of Agrippa Warren. The number of votes cast at the August meeting was thirty.

Much of the individuality of the people of Dalton is shown by traces

clearly defined to the historian, but unnoticed by the careless observer of events until pointed out. We have permitted the little "footprints on the sands of time" contained in the records to tell their own story, generally in the quaint language of the advocate of the action in town meeting, or in that of the clerk, gleaned for this purpose enough to portray visibly the politics, life and manners. Year by year the "Inventory" grows visibly and rapidly larger; year by year items are added which show the growth and prosperity of the town; the annual expenditure for roads and bridges attains proportions which would have seemed a colossal fortune to the hardy pioneer. The necessities of to-day would have appeared to him uncalled for, extravagant, superfluous (if not sinful) luxuries not to be tolerated. And yet the people have not deteriorated. Firm in principle, they have kept true to their political affiliations, Democratic by a large majority; a firm minority has steadily responded to the roll call at election with as unwavering a column as if it were marching to victory. The habits of prudence, industry and economy so essential in the early days have descended to the present generation, and resulted in a general condition of competency. The era of speculation and inflation of necessity gave its impress, but those most affected only existed for a time, and it left no lasting deleterious effect. None are millionaires, but the Dalton of to-day is composed of unassuming, worthy people, owning their own homes, cultivating their own lands, and independent in their circumstances. The large war debt causes the rate of taxation to be high, but, as one of its worthy citizens remarked to the writer, "We seem to pay our taxes, and get along as well as neighboring towns with much lower taxes." With a generous hand the town has taken care of the unfortunate poor within its borders. The young men who have sought a broader field of activity than the town of their birth have inherited the worthy traits of their ancestors, and have won prosperity and honorable positions, and reflect credit upon their native town.

Lands and Live Stock, 1809.—In 1809 the live stock owned was thirty-four horses and colts, fourteen yokes of oxen, sixty-nine cows over four years old, and forty-three steers and heifers under four years of age. The only inventory of "arable land" in the first tax list (issued this year) was one acre in the possession of Moses Blake. He had, also, eight acres of mowing land, two acres of pasture, two hundred and twenty-nine acres of unimproved land, one horse, one colt, one yoke of oxen and two cows. Paul Cushman had one acre of mowing land, one hundred and eighty-four acres unimproved land, two horses, one yoke oxen, and three cows. William Wallace had one acre mowing land, ninety-four acres unimproved land, two horses three cows, and two "three-year olds." Joshua Whitney had seven acres "mowing," three acres pasture, two hundred and thirty-eight acres unimproved land, one horse, one colt, one

yoke oxen, three cows, and three young cattle. John Blakslee had two acres of meadow, one of pasture, and ninety-seven unimproved, with one horse, one yoke steers and two cows. William Cram had two acres mowing, ninety-eight acres unimproved, one horse, two cows, and one young creature. John Cram had two acres mowing, one hundred ninety-eight acres unimproved land, one horse and one cow. Robert Cram had one acre meadow, sixty-five acres of unimproved land, one horse, one cow and two two-year-olds. Richard Taylor has one hundred acres unimproved land, one yoke steers, two cows and three heads of young stock. William Ewen, Jr., had two acres of meadow, one hundred ninety-three acres unimproved land, one horse, one yoke oxen, four cows, and four young cattle. Amos Kidder owns five acres meadow, two of pasture, one hundred sixty-seven acres unimproved land, two horses, one yoke oxen, four cows, and two young cattle. Joel Crandall has fifty acres of unimproved land, one horse, one cow, and one two-year old. Ashur Evans has four acres meadow, two of pasture, ninety-four unimproved land, one horse, one yoke of oxen, two cows, and seven young cattle. Abraham Frisbee owns two acres meadow, one of pasture, fifty-seven acres unimproved land, one horse, two cows and one heifer. Jared Barker has one acre mowing land, one hundred thirteen unimproved, one horse, one yoke oxen, two cows, and one two-year-old. Roswell Evans one acre mowing, one acre pasture, forty-nine acres unimproved land, one yoke of steers, one cow, and a two-year-old. Levi Osgood has four acres meadow land, one acre of pasture, one hundred forty acres unimproved, two horses, three cows, and four three-year-olds. Isaac Osgood has three acres of mowing land, one of pasture, eighty acres unimproved, two horses, two oxen, three cows, and one three year old. Moses Buck has one acre mowing land with ninety-one unimproved, one yoke oxen and two cows. Nathaniel Brown has four acres mowing land, one of pasture, and one hundred unimproved, with one horse, one yoke oxen, four cows, and two heads of young stock. Thomas Fisher has two acres mowing land, two of pasture, and one hundred thirty-one acres unimproved, with one horse and one three-year-old. Jonathan Fisher has one hundred and thirty acres unimproved land, one horse, and one cow. Samuel Atherton has one acre mowing land with eighty-two acres unimproved, one horse, two cows, and one three-year-old. David Hall has three acres mowing land, one hundred and ninety-seven unimproved, one horse, one cow.

These persons were the most wealthy of the early settlers, and luxury had no place in this hard working community.

Abraham Frisbee took the collectorship of the town (excepting highway taxes) for \$4.98 for the year. At the annual town meeting Levi Osgood, Moses Blake, John Blakslee, Thomas Fisher, and Nathaniel Brown were elected surveyors of highways; Jacob Barrows, Sr., and Eber

Miller, as tithingmen; Capt. Paul Cushman and Moses Blake, fence viewers; Edward Whipple, sealer of weights and measures; Roswell Evans, hog reeve; Amos Kidder, John Blakeslee, and Thomas Fisher, school committee. The meeting voted to raise \$30 on the grand list to defray the town expenses, also to raise \$200 to be expended in making and repairing roads and bridges, also to allow an able bodied man eight cents an hour on the highways from June 1st to September 30, he finding himself tools and diet, and six cents an hour for a yoke of oxen and chains.

First Three School Districts.—July 15, 1809, the three school districts were organized as follows: "District No. 1 shall contain all the settlements from the westerly line of Joshua Whitney's farm to the town line adjoining Lancaster, thence up John's river to David Hall's, and all the settlements on Blakeslee's Hill, so-called, also William Loud, Roswell Evans and Urial Barrows. District No. 2 shall contain all the settlements from the westerly line of Joshua Whitney's farm to the town line adjoining Littleton, thence southerly to Nathaniel Brown's, thence easterly between Joseph Streeter's and John Snow's to the westerly line of said Whitney's farm. District No. 3 shall contain the remainder of the settlers now in said Dalton."

1809. The town tax on residents amounts to \$21.12, the county tax \$46.03, and school tax to \$55.95,—a total tax of \$123.10. As there was now a proper tribunal easy of access, the settlers who until now had only the advantages of the "county road," wished to replace the private paths and byways leading to their several places of abode by legal roads, and the selectmen were kept busy in hearing applications, laying out, and considering highways. December 4, 1809, John Blakeslee, Amos Kidder, and Jacob Barrows were appointed a committee to examine the bridge over John's river. They report that it will last two or three years longer with a little repair, and no new one is voted. At the same meeting voted to choose a committee to appoint one person to be commissioned as justice of the peace for Dalton, and the committee reported Edward Reid for that office.

1810. At the town meeting held March 13, 1810, a new officer was elected, Joshua Whitney, "Surveyor of lumber." At this meeting "His Excellency, Jeremiah Smith, Esq'r" received thirty-five votes for Governor, while "His Honor, John Langdon, Esq'r" received but seven. The town voted to raise \$70 as a town tax this year, and "to assess" \$250 for roads and bridges. June 9, voted in town meeting "to erect a post with a board on the same at the corner of Edward Reid's wall, the upper side of the county road, for the posting of warrants for town meetings and other papers for the benefit of the public." In July "chose Joshua Whitney pound keeper," and a committee "to inspect John's River bridge, and wait on Mr. Moses Blake to look out a piece of land for a burying yard and take a deed of the same."

1811. By this time the machinery of town government was in working order, nearly all the leading and ambitious men had some office in the gift of the people; quite a lively opposition had arisen in local politics, for while Asa W. Burnap receives twenty votes for county register, John Wilson receives seven. "His Honor Jeremiah Smith" receives twenty-eight votes for governor, "His Excellency John Langdon" getting only four. School district No. 1 is divided; the new district, No. 4, "to consist of all the inhabitants south of Joel Crandall's south line and from Lancaster line to the westerly line of district No. 1." The laying out of roads still continues, and points and distances of them are in the records. The arable land has increased to four acres of which Moses Blake has three and Paul Cushman one. Moses Blake has now eleven acres of "mowing" land, and Joshua Whitney seven. Several have from four to five acres of pasture

land. Levi Osgood and Paul Cushman have each six cows. John Blakeslee and Edward Reid each four, William Ewen, Jr., and Ezra Cushman each five. The non-resident owners now number several other names than the two chief proprietors. "Heirs of John Innis Clarke, dec." and "John B. Murry Esq.," and are Atkins Hutcherson, Nathaniel Brown, Sr., Daniel Barnes, Hubert Glidden, Phineas Olds, Jeremiah Turner, Mariette Mathews, and Abel Moore.

1812. Twenty-five dollars voted to defray town expenses the current year. Abel Moore chosen agent to attend the Court of Judicature held in May at Lancaster and defend an action brought against the town for the badness of the roads. A resident tax of \$25.86 laid to pay expenses of muster.

1813. Dalton Blake and Paul Cushman chosen sextons. Capt. Paul Cushman and John Blakeslee chosen grand jurors. One hundred and twenty dollars raised to defray town expenses. One hundred dollars raised to repair roads and bridges.

1814. Daniel Webster receives seventeen votes for Member of Congress to John K. Parrott ten.

1815. The arable land inventoried at six acres, meadow land seventy acres, and pasture sixty-eight.

1816. Paul Cushman has one acre arable land, Nathaniel Hurlbutt one, Roswell Evans one, Dalton Blake four acres, and William Ewen, Jr., one.

1819. Ten years have passed since the first inventory of the town. The acres of arable land are now nineteen. Paul Cushman has three, Levi Osgood one, Nath'l Hurlbutt one, Nathan Wilder one, Roswell Evans three, Sam'l Atherton one, William Ewen, Jr., one, John Blakslee two, Dalton Blake four, Jacob Barrows one. Abel Moore one. Seventy acres mowing land, no increase for two years.

1820. Voted "to fence the grave yards now occupied as such."

1821. Voted to build a pound with hewn posts and sills and plates, twenty-six feet square, or such as would answer the law, and located the site near the horse barn of Oliver P. Brooks.

1822. John Blakslee was elected sealer of leather.

1823. Oliver P. Brooks, John Tenney and George Carleton appointed a committee to settle with the town officers. James B. Sumner appears to have settled in town this year as a merchant. John C. Fletcher has buildings inventoried at \$100, James B. Sumner & Co. \$350, Thomas Davis \$75, Joel Crandall \$170, Dalton Blake \$250, William Ewen \$312. About this time the desire for more convenient buildings and the example of a few progressive people seem to have brought forth fruit.

1824. This year there is a large increase in the valuation of buildings, the total sum being \$4,451.

1826. The town voted to fence the burying grounds by John's River, and by Paul Cushman's farm. Oliver P. Brooks was chosen town agent to defend the suit pending in the Superior court of Coös county brought by the "Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," who claim, as tenants in common, one fifty-first part of the whole town.

1827. The improved condition of the people and the tangible result of their industry is shown by the fact that the inventory of 1827 presents "Money at Interest." John Blakslee has \$300, John Tenney \$50, Hiram Moore \$100, against their names in this column.

1829. Town meeting was held at Inn of B. & B. Brooks, Jr., Asa Taylor is inventoried as possessing eighty sheep. \$600 was raised for highways and bridges and eight cents an hour was voted as "wages for an able-bodied man to work on the road, he finding his tools and dyet, and the same for yoke of oxen and chain." Eighty-one votes were cast for Richard Eastman for County Treasurer. Benj. Pierce received forty-three votes for governor to John Bell thirty-eight.

1830. O. P. Brooks paid one dollar for recording deed of grave-yard.

1831. The town meeting voted to "pass by" the 8th article in the warrant calling for the purchase of a stove and funnel for the meeting-house. Some means for warming this edifice must have been provided by private enterprise, for the town meeting held March 12, 1832, was held "in the meeting house"

1833. In 1833 the number of votes had increased to eighty-six. Crandall and Sanborn receive an order of \$210 for building bridge.

1834. James B. Sumner inventoried \$1,200 on his bridge.

1836. In 1836 an able-bodied man is allowed ten cents an hour on the road. Thirty-five "Nays" to one "Yea" were voted on the question:—"Is it expedient to grant an appropriation to build a State Insane Hospital?"

1837. Jas. B. Sumner, Benj. Brooks, Jr., and Benj. Fay were chosen a committee to receive the town's apportionment of the surplus money of the United States, which shall be deposited with this state, "and to loan the same to residents of the town in sums of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars." Benj. Fay was chosen agent to transact the business with the state, and instructed to require the specie of the state Treasurer. It appears that the chilly temperature of the meeting house had not been appropriately modified, for the town voted this year "to purchase stoves and funnel for the meeting house, on condition that the Society or owners of said house shall grant the use of the same to hold all public meetings of said town in, said town still to hold and have power to control all said stoves and funnel and remove them at pleasure." Voted that the interest of the surplus money shall be used for schools. Paid \$62.62 for stoves and pipe.

1838. Jas. B. Sumner, Amos Parker, Benj. Brooks, Jr., O. P. Brooks, and John Young were chosen to take care of the surplus money, and voted that the town treasurer, B. Fay, hand over the notes and money for the surplus to the chairman of the committee. Some of the largest sheep raisers were Samuel Atherton, forty-eight; John Bond, fifty-two; Moses Buck, thirty-three; John Blakslee, thirty-three; Chester Hurlbutt, thirty-five; Oliver Ewen, thirty-one; Dexter Newton, forty-nine; J. B. Sumner, sixty-five; Asa Taylor, thirty-six; John Tenney, thirty-three; E. Crane, fifty.

1839. William B. Crane receives \$13 for his services as tax collector.

1841. The town voted that whenever the company of infantry of Dalton shall have uniformed themselves agreeably to law in such case provided, that the selectmen shall take measures to procure the arms provided by the state.

1842. One hundred and twelve votes cast this year. William Ewen is chosen to take care of the state arms used by the company of infantry.

1843. The selectmen "license Daniel Ewen to sell wine and spirituous liquors for four months, at his store at Sumner's bridge, in any quantity not less than one pint, for medicinal purposes, and upon any proper occasion, to be sold, delivered, and carried away." The town dispenses this year with the services of town treasurer, and elects none.

1844. Election of treasurer, tithingmen, and auditors dispensed and offices kept vacant. Paschal Blake & Co., and Oliver D. Ewen were licensed to sell liquor "to be carried away before being drunk." Ninety-two votes for and six votes against altering the state constitution. Forty-eight votes for and forty-one votes against abolition of capital punishment in the state. Voted to take the surplus money and build a Town-House, and Aaron Ballou, Horace Cushman, Linus Blakslee, Lorenzo Farr, and Robert Taylor chosen a committee to locate site, purchase land, and appropriate money for the building. Paid Daniel Ewen \$5.76 for gates for burying-yard.

1845. The town took action to remove "one stove and funnel enough to go with it, and put it into the Town House when it shall be ready, and to let the other remain in the meeting-house for the present." Paid Nahum Crane five dollars for making guide boards.

1846. Elisha Cushman paid seven dollars for stone guide posts.

1847. Voted to build a bridge with stone abutments across John's river before April 1, 1848, also to use the Town House for high schools, and elected Linus Blakslee to see that the town be remunerated for any damage done to the building. [Among the teachers of this high school were Alfred Rix, who attained some prominence in after life in California.] At a town meeting warned a few days later the vote given above to build a bridge was rescinded, and the selectmen authorized to repair the "existing one." Jared W. Williams receives eighty-one votes for Governor, to Nathaniel S. Berry forty-five.

1848. The financial improvement of the town in the last forty years will be plainly shown by the necessity of now introducing into the inventory of the town such items as "money in Bank,

and other corporations;" "Carriages;" "money on hand at interest, &c.," "Stock in Trade;" "Lumber," etc.

1849. In 1849 the lines between Dalton and the towns of Littleton, Bethlehem, and Lancaster were adjusted, run out, and boundaries properly marked.

1850. The town voted \$600 to build a new bridge across John's river at its mouth, and elected Charles C Gordon superintendent of its construction. Elijah Baker, Benjamin Fay, and John Blakslee, Jr., were chosen to prosecute those who "sell and drink spirituous liquor contrary to law." Benjamin Brewster was chosen delegate to the convention at Concord to revise the state constitution.

1851. Voted unanimously in favor of a State Homestead Exemption law. The following were inventoried on "stock in trade" as merchants: J. B. Sumner & Co., \$6,390; O. M. Brooks & Co., \$400; William Rigney, \$400; Benjamin F. Fay, \$200; A. Morrison & Bradbury & Co., \$1,500 on 100,000 feet of "mast-timber;" Aldrich Morrill, \$400 on mast-timber; J. B. Sumner, \$5,000 on "millis." The following have "money at interest:" John Blakslee, \$300; Lucius Bond, \$200; Horace Cushman, \$200; Charles Dunsmore & Co., \$100; John Tenney, \$300; Nelson White, \$300.

1852. William Rigney and Dr. J. Brunson were licensed to sell wines and liquors in quantities. W. G. Cushman licensed as a "taverner."

1853. The town raised \$150 for "schooling in addition to what the law allows."

1854. Voted \$600 for town charges, and \$800 for highways.

1855. Voted to hire a farm for the support of paupers; voted \$700 for town charges, and \$600 for roads and bridges; Joseph F. Hurlbutt appointed town agent to sell liquors; Ballou, Bond & Co., merchants, are inventoried at \$3,850, "stock in trade."

1857. Voted \$150 to fence the grave-yard near W. G. Cushman's with a good post-and-board fence.

1859. Moses H. Rix received ninety-nine votes for county commissioner. He is elected.

1863. Voted fifty-eight against, one vote for, the expediency of altering the State Constitution. The first tax on dogs occurs. Thirty-two dogs are taxed one dollar each.

1865. Frederick Smythe receives fifty six votes for Governor to E. W. Harrington seventy-five. Harry Bingham gets seventy-five votes for member of Congress to J. W. Patterson fifty-six.

1866. Voted to raise \$3,000 to defray town charges and pay the debt of the town, also to raise \$1,000 for roads and bridges, and to tax all money at interest, on deposit, or "on demand," belonging to residents of the town.

1867. Thomas J. Smith received eighty-five votes for Senator to Ossian Ray forty-nine. The town raises \$3,000 for town charges and debts, and \$1,000 for highways and bridges. The whole number of votes cast on the question, "Is it expedient to abolish pauper settlements in towns, and throw the entire support of paupers upon counties?" was seventy-three, all against the proposition.

1868. Walter Harriman for governor gets fifty-six votes to John G. Sinclair one hundred and two. The town voted \$3,000 for town charges, \$1,200 for roads and bridges, and allowed twelve cents an hour for labor on highways.

1869. Voted \$1,650 for roads and bridges, and to allow one shilling an hour for labor on the highway.

1870. "Sumner & Steele & Co." inventoried for taxation on 700,000 feet of lumber at Littleton, 200,000 feet at Bethlehem, 300,000 feet at Whitefield, 500,000 feet in Round pond. Mrs. Burnside's estate is taxed in addition to saw-mill and starch factory on sixty-three tons of starch.

1873. Laura E. Farr and Mrs. Helen Weston were appointed to the office of Superintending School Committee.

1875. The town votes to fence the cemetery in the Ladd neighborhood, the town to furnish the boards and posts "provided the people in the neighborhood will do the work." Voted to instruct the selectmen to prosecute every case of illegal liquor selling in the town that may come to their notice; also, that the selectmen put every man upon his oath, whom they have reason to believe may have money at interest, or other property concealed from taxation, in regard to the same, and to tax the same as the law directs.

1876. Voted to settle accounts with the liquor agent and have the office cease from this date. Raised \$1,200 for highways.

1877. Jonathan M. Lang received eighty-eight votes for county treasurer.

1878. Selectmen are empowered to fund the town debt if it can be done at 5 per cent; voted to prohibit the sale of cider in amounts less than ten gallons.

1880. Bert A. Taylor receives eighty-seven votes for county commissioner.

1881. The Whitefield Silver Mining Co. is incorporated by John Lovering of Claremont, George S. Gove, George W. Libby, Nathaniel W. Libby, and Frank P. Brown of Whitefield to operate mines in Dalton and Whitefield. Articles of incorporation are recorded in Dalton in May, 1881. Two hundred thousand dollars capital. One thousand dollars paid in.

1883. John Blakslee had fifty-eight votes for county treasurer. Bert A. Taylor seventy-eight votes for county commissioner. The town voted to raise \$5,000 to defray town expenses and pay on the debt and interest of the town; G. W. Carpenter and John Page elected fish and game wardens.

1884. Voted to refund the whole or part of the town debt to 5-20 bonds at 4 per cent.

Nothing worthy of special mention is on the records since 1884.

CHAPTER L.

Early Births—Early Marriages—Early Residents—Ear Marks—Dalton in 1821—Early Inn Keepers—Whitefield Road—Bridge across the Connecticut—Carriages—Mills—Residents' Names, 1849—Civil War, Action of the Town, Etc.—Mines—Murder—Personal Sketches.

EARLY Births.—The first birth in Dalton was Bathsheba, daughter of Moses and Lucy Blake, born March 16, 1785. Ruth, daughter of Moses and Lucy Blake, was born February 15, 1787. It is stated in the "Gazetteer of New Hampshire," 1821, and by others since, that the first white male child born in Dalton was Dalton,* son of Moses and Lucy Blake; who, on this account, was granted 100 acres of land. His birth occurred March 21, 1789. Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Esther Whitney, was born July 15, 1788. John Whitney, son of the same parents, was born September 12, 1792. Joshua Whitney, Jr., son of Joshua and Electa Whitney, was born November 11, 1795. Obadiah, son of the same, was born April 6, 1799. George Whitney, son of the same, was born February 13, 1800. Sally, daughter of the same, born March 30, 1803. Nahum, son of Joel and Hannah Crandal, was born April 25, 1801. Eliza, daughter of Joel and Susanna Crandal, was born March 30, 1808. Robert B., son of the same, July 4, 1809. Hannah Bailey, daughter of Amos and Hannah Kidder, was born October 14, 1803. Adeline, daughter of Amos and Susanna Kidder, was born November 2, 1806. Amos Kidder, Jr., was born

*Nahum Blake denies this, and says the first male child was Aaron Bloss.

October 15, 1808. Robert and Polly Crane's daughter, Juliana, was born November 8, 1804. Maryan, daughter of the same parents, was born August 4, 1806. Edward L., their son, was born November 1, 1808. Robert Crane, Jr., was born July 29, 1810. Calvin, son of Tristram and Polly Cheney, was born December 23, 1806. Clarissa, their daughter, was born April 4, 1809. Curtis, another son, was born July 14, 1811. Nahum, son of Dalton and Deborah Blake, was born December 2, 1811. Sarah, daughter of the above, was born July 2, 1813. Moses, son of William and Rhoda Crane, was born March 2, 1803. Patty, their daughter, was born August 2, 1805. Otis, son of William and Rhoda Crane, born April 17, 1807. Viana, daughter of the above, born August 2, 1809. Nahum, son of John and Lydia Crain, was born November 12, 1801. Lydia, daughter of the same, born May 6, 1804. Ona Crain, son of Nahum and Lydia, born November 26, 1806. Willard H., born August 6, 1808. Mary Ann, daughter of William Ewen, Jr., and Ruth, his wife, was born December 11, 1808. Edward Ewen, son of the same, born March 8, 1810. Abigail, daughter of Edwards and Milly Whipple, born May 11, 1802. Matthew W., their son, born October 23, 1803. Benjamin, son of Edwards and Milly Whipple, December 11, 1804. Louisa, daughter of the same, May 26, 1806, and Mary, August 25, 1808. Louis, son of Louis and Polly Buck, was born December 25, 1807. Mary Ann, their daughter, was born September 4, 1809. Lyman F., son of Jonathan and Rebecca Fisher, was born March 29, 1808. Christopher was born September 8, 1809. Aaron, son of Thomas and Eunice Fisher, was born August 31, 1804. Lorenzo Dow, son of the same, was born October 18, 1806. Olivet, daughter, born December 25, 1807. Nathaniel Atherton, son of Samuel, was born May 9, 1809.

Early Marriages.—From town records:—

"This may certify that Mr. Justis Stephen and Miss Lydia Barrows both of Dalton ware this day joined in marriage by me Tristram Cheney—Justis of Piece, Dalton, Nov. 22, 1810."

"This may Certify that John Blakslee and Bathsheba Blake was solemnised in marriage by me this seventh day of April, A. D. 1814, in the Town of Dalton County & State aforesaid.

"Jonas Baker Justice of Peace."

Early Residents.—We copy from the town records the list of taxable inhabitants for the year 1809, preserving the original spelling:—

"Samuel Artherton, Moses Blake, John Blakslee, Jacob Barrows, Nathaniel Brown, Jared Barker, Urial Barrows, Paul Cushman, Joel Crandal, William Crain, John Crain, Robert Crain, Trustrim Cheny, John Crandal, Michael Coner, Moses Buck, William Ewen, Seign., William Ewen, Jr., Asher Evens, Abraham Frisbee, Peter Fuller, Thomas Fisher, Jonathan Fisher, Roswel Evens, Solomon McGun, David Hall, Amos Kidder, Benjamin Kent, Eber Miller, Isaac Osgood, Levi Osgood, Joel Sartwell, Austine Skinner, John Snow, Seignor, John Snow, Jr., Joseph Streeter, Edward Reid, Joshua Whitney, Edwards Whipple, William Wallace, Henry Philbrook, Richard Tailor, Spaarvel Tailor, Justus Stevens, William Loud."

Ear-marks.—The scarcity of cleared pasture land or woodland under fence made it necessary for the early settlers to have some means of iden-

tifying their sheep which ran at large. This was done by ear-marks recorded in the town clerk's office. July 15, 1809, Robert Crain records his "ear-mark," "a square crop off the left ear and a notch on the upper side of the right." February 17, 1810, Joshua Whitney's "ear-mark" is recorded as "a square crop off the left ear, and a slit in the end of the same." March 13, 1810, Joseph Streeter's "ear-mark" is "a slit only in the left ear." June 9, 1810, Edward Reid's "ear-mark" is a round hole in both ears." March 12, 1811, Moses Blake's mark for his sheep "is a round hole through each ear, one forth of an inch." Amos Kidder marks his sheep, in 1811, by "a piece cut out on the under side off the right ear." Aaron Edmands's mark was "a square crop off the left ear, and a slit in the same." In 1813, Benjamin Kent's ear-mark was "both ears cut off square, and a slit in each." 1815, Nathaniel Hurlbutt marks his sheep by "a square crop off the left ear." Chester Hurlbutt records his mark, in 1827, as "a swallow tail on the right ear."

Early Merchants.—Oliver P. Brooks was probably the first trader. He was inventoried in 1819 three hundred dollars on his stock in trade. James B. Sumner & Co. (Asa Taylor) were in trade in 1823 with a large stock of goods for the time, and were inventoried \$1,500 stock in trade. Benjamin Fay was inventoried in 1833 at \$500 stock in trade. The same year Moses Blakslee had \$1,400 stock in trade. Linus Blakslee was in trade in 1840; Moses Blakslee & Co. in 1841 with \$1,200 in stock.

Dalton in 1821.—Adino N. Brackett writes thus, in 1821. The description of the town applies to-day as well as then: "Dalton is a post-town situated on the bank of the Connecticut river directly below Lancaster, by which it is bounded on the northeast in part, and part by Whitefield, southerly by Bethlehem, southwesterly by Littleton, and north and northwesterly by the Connecticut river. The 'fifteen-mile falls' commence in Dalton, and roar and tumble along the northwest border, not of Dalton only, but of Littleton and Lyman. Besides the Connecticut, this town is watered by John's river. Its course is nearly northwest, and from its source in Pond-i-cherry pond, it runs through Whitefield and Dalton, and falls into the Connecticut sixty rods above the head of the fifteen-mile falls. The western and southern part of Dalton is high, hilly land, covered with a thick growth of maple, birch, beech, ash, some hemlock, and spruce. Along the banks of John's river the majestic white pine abounds. [A remark may here be made which applies to the whole country east of Bath and west of the White Mountains, that the pitch pine is not to be found.*] The soil is deep on the high lands, and well adapted to grazing; some of it, particularly the pine land, is sandy, and of easy cultivation after the pine roots are destroyed. Dalton is divided into two school dis-

* The pine has long since been cut into lumber.

tricts, in both of which there are convenient and well-finished school-houses. They have also two saw and grist-mills in town, and a fulling-mill. One of the saw and grist-mills stands on the Connecticut river near the head of the falls. A pond at the southeast corner of Dalton, and the only one in town, bears the name of Blake's pond. Moses Blake was a famous hunter, and the moose, which in the early days frequented this pond in the summer, often fell by his accurate shots. He often related this anecdote: He and Capt., afterward Brigadier-General, Bucknam, of Lancaster, on a small bet fired at a mark on one of their hunting excursions. Bucknam fired first and made an excellent shot, cutting near the center of a mark not bigger than a dollar at the distance of twenty rods. Blake fired, and on going to the tree no mark of his ball could be seen. On this, Bucknam exulted excessively. 'Cut out your ball,' says Blake, 'and you'll find mine o' top of't.' The operation being done, the feat turned out as Blake had predicted. Both were men of truth, and I have heard the feat verified by both."

Early Inn-keepers.—Among the first tavern-keepers after Blake was Edward Reid, licensed November 12, 1808, "to keep a tavern and Execute the duties of a tavern-keeper within the Town of Dalton one year from and after this date," and "to sell spiritous liquors of all kinds," according to an act for the regulation of licensed houses. Joshua Whitney was also an inn-holder the same year, and the town meetings were often held at his house. Capt. Paul Cushman kept a house for the entertainment of travellers in 1810. In 1819 and 1820 Capt. Benjamin Brooks was licensed and permitted to keep a tavern, and to sell and dispose of spirituous liquors according to law, he being a person of sober life and conversation suitably qualified for a tavern-keeper. In 1841 the "Brooks Inn" had passed into non-resident ownership. In 1845 Willard G. Cushman is licensed as a taverer.

It was not until hard years of self-denial, industry, deprivations, and economical existence had after long struggles and contentions, and legislative aid, carved out rude highways, and bridged the streams, that luxurious civilization came into the wilderness to cover the rough floors with carpets, the houses and barns with coats of paint, or break the springs of its carriages upon the stumpy and irregular surface of the roads. The people were shut out from communication with the outside world, except by taking long journeys on foot, through hill forests and swamps, or on horseback along almost impassable bridle paths. The road from the mouth of John's river to Whitefield was not laid out until January 6, 1816, when it was located by the selectmen in pursuance of a petition signed by Robert Hare, Edward Reid, Joel Crandal, and Jacob Barrows. In 1832 James B. Sumner erected a bridge across the Connecticut river on nearly the same

spot where the railroad bridge now crosses the river. This was used many years.

Not until 1836 does the inventory of the town mention any carriages for taxation: then James B. Sumner and Benjamin Fay are owners each of two carriages; Aaron Fisk of one "Jig"; O. P. Brooks, Benjamin Brooks, W. G. Cushman of one chaise each. The era of luxury appears by this time to be fully established.

Nahum Blake says the only mills in town at his earliest recollection were Cushman's saw and grist-mill, and Nathan Wilder's fulling-mill a little below Cushman's. An old saw and grist-mill was standing at the head of the Fifteen-mile falls. The dam had been carried away. This was built by Hare and Murray. The Sumner Co. repaired these mills, built a stone dam, which caused back-water and occasioned much litigation, and these mills were destroyed and a new saw-mill put up which was in operation in 1859. (This mill was burned and never rebuilt.) Joel Fay had a saw-mill on the Wallace brook, afterwards owned by Lorenzo Fisher. Two saw-mills were on John's river near Whitefield, one erected by a Rev. Mr. Chase, the other probably by a Mr. Brown. A saw mill was built on Sabbattis brook by one Richardson, which was afterwards owned by Jonathan Scott.

RESIDENTS' NAMES, 1849.

Atherton, Samuel	Bacon, Henry	Ewen, Wm., Jr.
Atherton, William	Brewster, Benjamin	Ewen, Oliver D.
Atherton, Jonathan	Buswell, Francis	Ewen, Edward
Aldrich, Elisha	Brownson, Jonathan, Jr.	Ewen, Daniel
Blakslee, John	Brock, James	Ewen, James H.
Blakslee, John, Jr.	Cushman, Paul	Ewen, Moses H.
Blakslee, Linus	Cushman, Elisha	Edmands, Aaron
Bede, William	Cushman, Willard G.	Edmands, Charles W.
Beede, William	Cushman, Horace	Elliot, Warren
Bede, David	Carpenter, G. W.	Elliot, Foster
Ballou, Aaron	Carter, Jeremiah M.	Fuller, Thomas
Buck, Moses	Carter, John	Farr, Lorenzo
Bond, John	Crane, Ono	Fisher, Lorenzo D.
Bond, Lucius	Crane, Wm. B.	Fay, Benjamin
Bond, Julius	Crane, Nahum	Fay, Ezra
Blake, Dalton	Crane, Ebenezer	Fisk, Charles
Bunnell, Horatio N.	Colby, Asa	Gaskell, Samuel
Brooks, Benjamin	Colby, Moses	Griswold, Elam
Brooks, Oliver P.	Cram, John	Gordon, Charles C.
Brooks, Oliver M.	Carson, Marvin	George, William
Brooks, Alvin	Crouch, John	Hunter, John
Baker, Elijah	Clark, George P.	Hurlbutt, Chester
Brown, John	Dodge, Elijah	Hurlbutt, Samuel
Bolls, Obed	Dunsmore, Fred W.	Hurlbutt, Edmund
Bolls, Arnold	Dunsmore, Charles	Hurlbutt, Joseph, Jr.
Bolls, Lewis	Dean, Wm. P.	Harriman, Moses
Bolls, James	Ewen, William	Hurlbutt, Chester, Jr.

Harriman, Moses, Jr.	Philips, Nathan	Taylor, Amos
Harriman, Ira C.	Quimby, Joshua	Titus, Asher
Harriman, William	Quimby, Obed	Underwood, Jesse
Holmes, Edmund	Rix, Hale, Jr.	Wallace, Asahel
Howland, Washington W.	Ruggles, Samuel	Wallace, George
How, Eben	Rounsvell, Elle, Jr.	White, Nelson
How, Michael	Rounsvell, Joseph	Wilder, Nathan
Johnson, Arasmus	Rounsvell, Holmes	Wilder, Nathan H.
Leighton, Liberty	Rix, Hale	Woodward, Isiah A.
Ladd, Hiram	Rix, Jona C.	Whitney, Charles
Ladd, Hanibal E.	Rix, Moses H.	Weare Daniel C.
Loud, Benjamin	Russell, Oliver	Wilson, William
Lowd, George	Steavens, Jerimiah M.	Young, Samuel
Lewis, Civilian	Sartwell, Roswell	Tenney, John
Lang, Andrew	Scott, Jonathan	Quimby, Ira
Locke, Elbridge G.	Scott, Nathaniel P.	Parker, Charles
Moore, John C.	Smith, Thomas	Farr, Alba
Moore, John	Somers, John	Brown, George
Miller, Roswell	Somers, Edwin B.	Wormwood, John
Miller, Willard	Sumner, James B.	Blake, Paschal
Noble, Alanson	Straw, Willis	Baly, James
Newton, Dexter	Savage, Roswell	Farr, Norman
Parker, Amos	Savage, Sylvester	Parker, Daniel
Parker, Reuben J.	Sumner, Alex W.	Walker, Caleb
Palmer, Isaac	Taylor, Asa	Montgomery, John C.
Palmer, Thomas	Taylor, Robert	Burnham, ———
Perkins, Jubesh L.		

Action of the Town in the Civil War. Extracts from Records.—"April 11, 1862. At a special meeting called for the purpose, the town voted to authorize the selectmen to hire a sum of money not to exceed \$12 per month for all the persons in each family of the volunteers who have, or may enlist, from Dalton into the military service of the United States.

"September 11, 1862. Voted to raise \$100 for each man who volunteers from Dalton, under the last call of the President, for three years, to be paid when mustered into United States service; also, to pay each volunteer for nine months \$75, and the selectmen were empowered to raise \$2,500 for this purpose

"August 25, 1863. Voted, on motion of E. P. Brooks, to raise \$300 to pay each man who is drafted and goes to war, or to his substitute if he procures one, and to authorize the selectmen to hire the money at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.

"December 12, 1863. Voted that the town raise money to cash the Government and State bounties, and pay the same to each volunteer or person who may enlist to help make up the quota of the town under the call of October 17, 1863, at the proper time; also, to raise not to exceed \$300 in addition to the Government and State bounties to pay to each of such volunteers or enlisted men.

"May 31, 1864. Voted, on motion of Nathaniel P. Scott, to raise \$300 to pay to each drafted man or his substitute; also, on motion of Arnold Bolles to pay such volunteers as may have enlisted to help make up the quota of the town under the last call prior to the draft, \$300 each

"August 10, 1864. Voted to raise the whole amount of money authorized by the State to pay as bounty to volunteers, drafted men, or their substitutes, for one, two, three or more years; Benjamin B. Brooks and John Blakslee were chosen a committee or agents to fill the quota of the town, with authority to bind the town by note for money sufficient to fill the quota from insurgent States if expedient, and to advance the same and pay the same upon credit of the town whether for volunteers, drafted men, or their substitutes, and to receive all papers of assignment, or otherwise relating to the business, in the name of the town.

"September 3, 1864. Voted, on motion of Nathaniel P. Scott, that the town raise \$800 to pay as bounty to resident volunteers to fill the quota under the present call; also, on motion of Lorenzo Farr, voted to pay drafted men or their substitutes, and other volunteers, who may enlist as aforesaid, as much as the law allows. The committee chosen previously was continued in office.

"January 14, 1865. Voted to raise \$300 to pay each volunteer other than resident volunteers, and assume the State bounty and cash the same for three years; also, to raise money and pay resident volunteers \$500 each for one year; also, to pay each drafted man or his substitute \$200. The selectmen were chosen agents with authority to hire money upon the credit of the town for these purposes."

Mines.—Several attempts have been made to mine the copper which is found in several parts of the town. On the hill above Scott's still are the buildings covering a shaft which was sunk seventy or eighty feet deep but a few years ago. Nothing remunerative has followed the labor, and probably neither the copper, gold, silver or lead that may exist in the hills will ever be one-tenth as profitable as the growth of the productive farms.

Some of the best farms in the county are to be found on Dalton hills. It would be impossible to name all in a work of this character, but we should not fail to mention Lucius Bond, who has not only a fine farm, but has been for long years one of the leading, solid men of this section; the Aldrich Brothers who are developing a farm that would be a credit to any town in this state; Preston J. Ruggles, the veteran hop-raiser, who shows the skill of the true farmer. The Blakslee farm is also an old and noted one in a picturesque location. N. P. Scott, with his productive farm at the railroad station bearing his name, must not be forgotten.

In 1849 and 1850 a large amount of labor was given by a gang of men in blasting a channel of proper depth in the Connecticut along the Fifteen-mile falls for the running of lumber.

Murder.—In March, 1877, J. G. Kimball murdered his wife, for which crime he was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment at hard labor in the State's prison.

The following sons of Dalton became physicians: Dr. N. H. Scott, Dr. James B. Sumner, Jr., Dr. Edward Farr, Dr. William Gordon (decd.), Dr. Harry Hildreth.

Brief Personal Sketches.—*John Blakslee, Sr.*, came to Dalton from North Haven, Conn., in 1797, and deeded, in 1801, the farm where his son John Blakeslee now lives, and resided there ever after—sixty-four years. This is truly a pleasant place and a sightly. Mr. Blakslee married, first, Sally Blake, second, Bathsheba Blake. Both were daughters of Moses Blake, the pioneer. Mr. Blakslee died in 1872, in his ninety-fifth year. The present owner, John Blakeslee, Jr., is now in his seventy-sixth year, the oldest male resident born in Dalton.

John Tenney came from Alstead, N. H., in March, 1820, with his wife, Sophia, and two daughters. He settled on the next farm to Mr. Blakslee, (now a beautiful and productive place, and owned by the Aldrich brothers.)

and died there aged seventy-six. His daughter, Lucy Ann, married John Blakeslee, Jr. His son, Hon. Asa W. Tenney, is a leading lawyer of New York city, has been United States attorney, and is a prominent Republican politician and speaker.

William Wallace was an early settler, coming to Dalton in 1798, and rolled up his log-cabin on what was afterward known as the "Old Wallace Place." His two sons were Ira and Asahel, who were residents of Dalton until their death. They were useful, industrious men. Ira married Keziah Southwick, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Wallace was a Christian, and an earnest worker in the church. His wife was a thoroughly good woman and a practical housewife. She died in 1875. Of their children only one is now in Dalton—Deacon George Wallace. He lives on the farm where his parents commenced their married life; he inherits the sterling virtues of his sturdy ancestors, and is much esteemed by his townsmen.

John Crane came to Dalton from Richmond in 1798, and was a school teacher for many years. Nahum Crane built a saw-mill on the Valley brook, and later a wood-working shop. William Crane came in 1800 and was a cooper. Ebenezer Crane was an early settler, coming to Dalton in 1818. He resided here nearly fifty years, dying in 1867. He cleared land, laid foundations for houses, barns, bridges, and was an energetic worker. He owned and carried on three farms for years. He married, January 19, 1822, Rebecca G. Russel, of Dublin, N. H., who survives him, and with her daughter, Miss M. E. Crane, resides on the "Crane farm."

Rev. Samuel Hudson Partridge, born in Dalton, was a faithful minister of the gospel. He labored in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and the Provinces. He died in Greenfield, May, 1884, aged fifty-six years.

Andrew Lang, a native of Barnet, Vt., came to Dalton in 1836. His wife was Eliza Scott, of Richmond. They have been residents here for over half a century, and celebrated his golden wedding in 1885. He is now the station agent, is active for his years, and has been a valuable citizen. His son, J. M. Lang, has been quite prominent in town affairs, has held numerous official positions, and has been county treasurer. His daughter, Mrs. M. E. Britton, resides in town.

Jonathan Scott, a native of Richmond, came here in 1835. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bowles. His only son, Nathaniel, married Margaret Harriman and resides on the old homestead at Scott's station. He is an enterprising farmer and a survival of the quaint honest Yankee of a generation ago. He has a son, who is a physician.

Jacob Burrows came in 1806 from Hanover, it is said, and built a pottery quite early. This was located near where Bert A. Taylor's store and the church now stand. He cleared up a farm, drew a pension for services in the Revolution, but had not the faculty of acquiring worldly wealth. In the better riches of religious faith and enjoyment he was opulent, and

his was one of the earliest houses opened for religious exercises in town. (See Methodism in another chapter of this town's history.) In later life he moved to Vermont.

Uriel Barrows, son of Jacob, came with his father, and was an energetic clearer of land for many years—an untiring worker.

Jonathan Fisher, probably a native of Alstead or Unity, came, in 1800, and purchased a lot on which some clearing had been done, and developed a fine farm. It is said that he brought to bearing the first orchard in a large area. Thomas, a son of Jonathan, was here in 1809. He was a stone-cutter, and combined his trade with developing his farm (a part of his father's). Jonathan, Jr., occupied another part of this farm after his father's death.

In 1821 Alvin and Asa Taylor, David Sumner, James B. Sumner and three others purchased all the then unsold land from Messrs. Clark, Hare, Murray & Co., and James B. Sumner and Asa Taylor became residents and exerted for years a powerful influence upon the town. Mr. Sumner engaged extensively in lumbering, purchased large tracts of pine and spruce land, did business on a grand scale, built mills, stores, the large Sumner House, a summer hotel, a toll-bridge across the Connecticut on the location of the present railroad bridge, controlled largely the policy and politics of the town, and, when he died, his estate was found to be hopelessly insolvent, and many were seriously injured financially by their connection with him. The high taxes paid in Dalton are a constant reminder of his sway, and a legacy of his financial policy. The first Sumner House was burned, and soon rebuilt more expensively, and is now rapidly going to decay, only inhabited by strolling impecunious people who take temporary lodgment there. He, at one time, constructed a small steamer to run to Lancaster on the Connecticut, which only made one trip.

Lorenzo Farr was a resident of Dalton from his youth, lived for the most of the time on the farm where he died November 25, 1884. He was a highly esteemed and much respected citizen, and held many offices within the gift of his townsmen.

The Brooks family was a prominent and useful one in town for many years. Capt. Benjamin Brooks and his son Benjamin were often in official positions. They were inn-keepers, proprietors of stage routes, and Benjamin Brooks, Jr., served many years consecutively as town clerk, treasurer, grand and petit juror, etc., etc. Oliver P. Brooks also held numerous positions of honor and trust, which were faithfully discharged. He was a candidate for state senator in 1832.

Horace Cushman, son of Parker Cushman who was born in Charlestown, N. H., January 3, 1773, and died at North Littleton, in 1873, aged 100 years and five months, was born in 1802, spent his early life in Little-

ton. He married, first, Abigail Oakes; second, Phebe Williams. He resided a few years in the south part of Lancaster near "Scotts." Nearly fifty years ago he removed to Dalton and settled upon what was their home until his death in 1886. Mr. Cushman was a good citizen, a man of mark, extensively known and respected. Of his children were Edward F.; Eliza A. (Mrs. Brooks), matron of the Home of the Young Women's Christian Association, Boston, Mass.; Charles M. (deceased); Mary M., wife of James D. Harriman, M. D., of Hudson, Mass.; and Cornelius J., of Dalton.

John Ladd, first selectman of Unity, N. H., was father of Hiram Ladd, who was born in Unity, August 19, 1800, and married Aurelia Palmer, of Castleton, Vt., (born February 1, 1804,) February 1, 1827, and in the summer they moved to Dalton, where Mr. Ladd built the house near the Whitefield depot, occupied now by Thomas Ruggles. The whole region between the house and the mountain was a wilderness. Mr. Ladd had a farm of 300 acres, and also engaged in merchandising. After a few years he exchanged his place for one covering the site where the decaying "Summer Mansion" now stands. His children were Hannibal E., William S., Mary, Lucy, and Kate G. Mrs. Ladd was a very domestic woman, always at home, and a hard worker, spinning and weaving the cloth for her whole family's winter outfit; yet she found time for reading all that came in her way, kept ahead of her children in astronomy, geology, natural philosophy and chemistry, and was a most agreeable and intelligent conversationalist. She died in 1858. Mrs. Ladd's mother was a Bowling, of Scotch descent, a woman of extended information in history and literature. Her brother, Dr. Palmer, a celebrated chemist, was the founder of Castleton (Vt.) Medical college.

Mr. Ladd was a Methodist in religious belief, Democrat in politics; served as justice of peace and selectman in Dalton, was social, a good neighbor, and stood high in the esteem of the people for his good strong judgment. He died in 1871. His three daughters all take a prominent position in society. Mary (Mrs. George N. Abbott, of Newbury, Vt.,) is a lady of culture, artistic tastes, and a ready writer. Lucy (Mrs. George W. Stratton) has the advantages of many years' residence in Europe, where she is now. Her husband, an importer of musical instruments, went to Europe in 1871 in the interest of his business, and she accompanied him, visiting America but once since. She has had exceptional opportunities, and possesses the ability to profit by them. She has written the librettos for several operettas. "Laila," "Genevieve," and "The Fairy Grotto" have been published and are well known. While in London she did some missionary work among the London poor—not without success. She is an easy, fluent writer. Kate (Mrs. William Barry Smith, of Erie, Pa.,) is one of the most active missionary women, and is corresponding secretary

for forty churches. Hannibal E. is an extensive farmer, resides near Erie, Pa. William S. is a lawyer. [See Bench and Bar.]

Bert A. Taylor, the present member of the legislature, is one of Coös county's live men. He is a merchant, and for so young a man (forty-five years) has been much in town office, as school superintendent, clerk, treasurer, postmaster, selectman, representative, and member of Constitutional convention of 1876. He has filled each position with wise judgment and creditably.

CHAPTER LI.

BY REV. JAMES P. STONE.

Ecclesiastical. Organization of Congregational Church—Original Members—Additional Members—Action in Relation to a Church Building—Erection of Church—Deacons—Ministers—Meeting House—Parsonage—Methodist Church.

THE *Congregational Church*.—From the imperfectly-kept records from which much that should appear, if ever recorded, has been lost, it is impossible to prepare a history by any means full, or accurate; but from what appears upon the records I gather the following:—

"April 25, 1816. Agreeable to previous agreement, a number of persons met for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a church. A few expressed their desire to be united with others in church relation. The time was spent in inquiry, conversation, and exhortation, and the meeting was adjourned for two days.

"April 27, 1816. According to previous adjournment, a number of the inhabitants of the town met at the dwelling house of Capt. Benjamin Brooks, for further action as to the organization of a Congregational church. They having invited Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord, Vt., to meet with them; in compliance with their request he was present. Several persons presented themselves, expressing a desire to enter into Church relation and covenant. Mr. Goddard inquired as to their motives, their manner of life, doctrinal views, and experimental knowledge of the Christian religion, and gained a comfortable hope that the persons here mentioned were Children of God, viz., Abel Moore, Benjamin Brooks, Oliver P. Brooks, John Putnam, Polly Brooks, Anna Moore, Mercy Wilder, Lydia Brooks, and Vina Moore. A confession of Faith, and Covenant was then presented for their consideration (substantially the same as that of other Evangelical Congregational Churches) and the meeting was adjourned to the same place the next day.

"Sabbath, April 28, 1816. The above named candidates for church membership, met according to adjournment. Rev. Samuel Goddard conducted devotional services. The articles of faith were read, and assented to by all the candidates, and Mr. Oliver P. Brooks and Mrs. Mercy Wilder were baptized (The others had all previously received the ordinance.) The Covenant was then read, to which all heartily assented, upon which Mr. Goddard declared them to be a Congregational Church of Christ and in fellowship with all other Evangelical Congregational churches. Then the communion service was observed,—the Lord's supper being administered by Rev. Samuel Goddard.

"The above is a true record of the establishment of a Congregational Church of Christ in Dalton, New Hampshire.
 "Attest, Oliver P. Brooks, Clerk."

To this little church, consisting at first of nine members, viz.: Benjamin Brooks, Oliver P. Brooks, Abel Moore, John Putnam, Vina Moore, Mercy Wilder, Anna Moore, Polly Brooks and Lydia Brooks, there were soon occasionally small additions. The first added was Dalton Blake and his wife, Deborah Blake, Lucy B., widow of Moses Blake, and Dan. Clark. That was in February, 1818. In May, 1820, were received four more, viz.: Joel Fay, Betsey Fay, Maria Moore and Louisa Moore. In July, 1821, were received Rhoda Crane, Persis Brooks, Rachel Crandel and Mary Wallace; in March, 1822, Willard Harding, Polly Harding and Joel Crandel; in April, 1824, Mary D. Brooks, Philemon Ruggles and Eliza Ruggles. After this no more were received before May 19, 1829. Then on the church catalogue appear the names of Mary Fay, Lewis Partridge and Ezra Fay; in 1830, Sophia Tenney. Up to this date, if the records are correct, all the names that have ever been recorded upon the church catalogue amounted to but thirty.

Up to this time the little church had never had a meeting-house, or any very convenient place for worship. Though they had been favored from the first with occasional preaching; and though with or without a minister they were accustomed to have religious service, at least every Sabbath, yet their meetings must be held in some private house or in an inconvenient school-house. It was not till the year 1830 that anything effective was done about a meeting-house. That year Rev. Luke A. Spofford having intimated that if an effort should be made, probably other churches would assist to the amount of \$200, a subscription was started and \$250 at once subscribed, and pledges given to pay equal proportions of what the house should cost more, if anything aside from what might be realized from the sale of pews or otherwise. The old records show that on the last Monday of March, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M., the First Congregational church and society (a society was legally organized June 25, 1828,) met at the inn of Benjamin Brooks, in Dalton, agreeably to previous notice; chose Dea. Joel Fay, moderator, and Benjamin Brooks, O. P. Brooks and Joel Fay, building committee. Voted that the committee proceed to the erection of the meeting house without delay; also voted that the committee be authorized to purchase a site of Jacob Barrows, for said meeting-house. Voted to adjourn, O. P. Brooks, clerk. (See old church and society records, page 144.)

The committee, as instructed, proceeded at once to the erection of the meeting-house. A substantial frame was soon up and inclosed, and the house was occupied, but in an entirely unfinished state, and it was several years before it was completed. For a long time hard benches served for pews. But still the people had a place, such as it was, for their religious meetings, for which they were thankful. Soon after the church got into their new meeting-house, though it was still in an unfinished state, there begun to be more of religious prosperity. From April, 1830, to the end of

the year 1838, twenty-six persons united with the church, and of these eighteen were received in the year 1834. During the ten years from the close of 1830 to the end of 1840, the following names are added to the list of church members: Joanna Fay, Hannah Brooks, Thaddeus Metcalf, Almira Metcalf, Abigail C. Blake, Ruth Holmes, Betsey Partridge, Nathan Wilder, Lydia Wilder, Mary P. Brooks, Thomas Dean, Lucy Dean, Ezra Livermore, Betsey Livermore, John Tenney, George Loud, John Brown, Abigail Blake, L. Pamela Brooks, Harriet Newell Brooks, Lucy G. Barker, Louisa Barker, Emily Tenney, Lucy Ann Tenney, Mary A. Hutchinson, Almira Bantfield, Esther B. Sumner, Edmund Holmes, Louisa F. Rix, Emily Metcalf and Thaddeus Metcalf, Jr. From the foregoing it would appear that previous to January 1, 1841, there had been connected with this church since its organization, in all sixty-two persons, and possibly more; but from the old records it would seem that previous to that date, of the sixty-two who had once been members, thirty-two had been by deaths, dismissions and excommunications, removed, so that at that time the whole number of members remaining was but thirty, of whom twelve were males and eighteen females. And although from that date to January 1, 1850, twenty-one more had been received, still we read, over the signature of O. P. Brooks, clerk, January 1, 1850: Total membership of the church at this date, thirty four; whole number of resident male members, eight; whole number of resident female members, sixteen; non-resident males, five; non-resident females, five; total of *resident* members, twenty-four. And when, after seven years and a half, seven more had been received, we read, July 1, 1857: Whole number of church members, twenty-eight; male members, eight; female members, twenty.

Six years later, when twenty more had been added to the church, making, as is supposed, a total of 103 who have sometime been members, appears upon the records the following minute:—

“ First Sabbath in July 1863,

“ Miss Emily Blakslee, Miss Sarah Baker and Miss Emily Baker, were publicly received to the Church, making a membership of 35 in all. Males 9, Females 26—total 35.

“ O. P. Brooks, Clerk.”

From the foregoing it may be observed, that though from time to time the accessions to the church had been considerable, yet the numbers removed had so well nigh kept pace with the numbers received, that the church was never otherwise than small. There have been during the seventy years of its existence 152 members, possibly more, and yet, so many have been the removals that the whole membership, at the present time, of whom four are non-residents, is but forty-three persons—nine males and thirty-four females.

Though the church has at times been favored with seasons of special religious interest, yet never with any extensive and powerful revival; no

very great number of conversions has ever occurred in the town in any one year. As ascertained from the imperfect records, the greatest number ever received to membership in one year was twenty-two (seventeen on profession) in 1834, during the ministry of Rev. William Hutchinson. The next greatest number was in 1875, when seventeen were received, all but three on profession; and six more the following year, making twenty-three in two years, as the result of meetings held by workers of the New Hampshire Young Men's Christian Association, during the ministry of Mr. A. E. Hall. In the early part of Mr. Stone's ministry twelve were added to the church, but notwithstanding a protracted effort by gospel workers from abroad, no additions have been made since, and it is to be feared that not a single conversion has occurred in the place. In the meanwhile, by the deaths of highly valued members, and by removals, the church is diminishing in numbers, and becoming gradually weaker in moral and spiritual power. Nevertheless Christians do not despair, but wait in hope for better days.

Deacons.—Joel Crandell, as is supposed, was the first deacon, but the date of his election is not known. In 1825 he left the church and joined the Methodists. Joel Fay is supposed to have succeeded Deacon Crandell. The date of his election cannot be ascertained. He was dismissed and went to Peterboro, in 1848. O. P. Brooks and O. M. Brooks were chosen deacons January 1, 1862. In November, 1865, they were dismissed, O. P. Brooks to the church in Bethel, Maine, and O. M. Brooks to a church in Portland; Thaddeus Metcalf was chosen first deacon July 27, 1866, and Julius Bond second deacon; Dea. Metcalf died July 18, 1876, aged eighty years; Deacon Bond removed to Whitefield. William S. Crouch was chosen deacon July 13, 1876; he died suddenly, much lamented, June 22, 1884. George E. Wallace was chosen deacon May 13, 1877, and since the death of Dea. Crouch has served alone.

Ministers.—The church has been favored with the labors of many different ministers. The following, gathered from the old records, is deemed worth preserving:—

“1816. Church formed by Rev. Mr. Goddard.

“1817. Rev. Jonathan Hovey preached to the people, and remained two years, or more.

“1821. Rev. Drury Fairbank, of Littleton, supplied occasionally from 1821 to 1829.

“1830. Rev. Luke A. Spofford, of Lancaster, supplied one fourth of the time at Dalton two years, and through his efforts and influence the building of a meeting house was commenced.

“1833-1835. Rev. William Hutchinson preached here, during which time there was an interesting revival and a goodly number united with the church. In 1834 sixteen were added on profession. While here, in Sept. 1835, his beloved wife, Mary A. Hutchinson, died, aged 33 years—most deeply lamented.

“1836-1837. Rev. Edward Buckston preached several months.

“1838. Rev. Horace Wood came in the fall and preached several Sabbaths.

“1839. July 10 Mr. Wood was installed Pastor of this Church by an Ecclesiastical Council.

“The exercises were as follows: Invocation and reading of Scriptures, Rev. Josiah Morse;

Introductory Prayer, Rev. F. P. Smith; Sermon, by Rev. Moses Gerould; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Drury Fairbank; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Glines; Charge to the people, Rev. Thomas Hall; Right Hand of fellowship, Rev. Isaac R. Worcester; Concluding Prayer, Rev. C. W. Richardson; Benediction, by the Pastor. After about six years of successful and acceptable labor, during which time 26 persons united with the Church, partly for want of adequate support, Mr. Wood was on the 30th of April, 1845, dismissed by an ecclesiastical council agreeably to his own request, and cordially and fully recommended to the confidence of the Churches.

"From Sept., 1845, till sometime in 1848, Rev. Joseph Marsh was the minister of Dalton. He removed to Guildhall, Vt.

"1849. Rev. Jeremiah Glines supplied for a while.

"1850. Rev. J. M. Stearns supplied half the time.

"1851. Mr. Norton came, sent by Rev. B. P. Stone, Secretary of the Home Mission Society, and preached a few Sabbaths. In the autumn came Rev. Charles Hartwell for a few weeks, when, having accepted an appointment by the A. B. C. F. M., he left for China, where he remains, as missionary, at Foochow.

"1852. Rev. O. Dickinson preached here a short time, also Mr. Teale, who became a Missionary to the Cherokees.

"1853-1855. Rev. Charles E. Blake, a Baptist, supplied the desk acceptably three years. Next, Mr. Lawton, a student from Andover (Mass.) Seminary, supplied six Sabbaths.

"1857. Rev. Mr. Esta supplied half the time during the summer.

"1858. Rev. Thomas Hall, late pastor in Waterford, Vt., supplied half the time. He preached his last sermon here at Communion, Jan., 1859, and went to Guildhall, Vt., where he died. His widow afterwards became the wife of Rev. Ephraim W. Clark, a highly esteemed missionary of the Sandwich Islands.

"1859 till July 1861. Rev. Mr. Pinkham, a Baptist, supplied the desk. He was immediately succeeded by Rev. George W. Stinson, who closed his labors at the end of two years and removed to Windsor, Mass.

"1863. After Mr. Stinson left, Rev. Mr. Esta supplied till November, when Rev. Daniel McClenning came, and remained two years. He was much beloved, but left in November, 1865 on account of failing health.

"1866. Next appears on the Church book the name of Rev. Henry Farrar, who was, July 27, 1866, chosen Moderator and Clerk of this church. He was, on the 6th of Nov., 1867, ordained as an Evangelist. After this, Mr. Farrar continued with his people some three years.

"1872. During this year Rev. Israel T. Otis, of Exeter, supplied about six months. After Mr. Otis there appears to have been only occasional supplies till in 1874, when Mr. A. E. Hall, a licentiate came, and remained till the spring of 1878, when, declining an invitation to remain another year, he removed to Sandwich. Rev. James P. Stone, who had been many years pastor in Vermont, commenced his labors with this church July 1, 1878, and remains as its acting pastor at the present time (1887). The church has from an early date had an interesting Sabbath school, sometimes of 100 members."

Meeting-House.—The church has a comfortable place of worship. It is the same that was begun in 1830, the only meeting-house ever built in town, but which has from time to time undergone radical changes and improvements. At first, and for nearly fifty years, it was without vestibule, belfry or steeple. Originally all the pews faced the doors, the pulpit was between the doors, and very high, and the orchestra very spacious, extending entirely across the rear end of the house. But during Mr. Blake's ministry, probably in 1854, the pulpit was lowered to a more suitable position, and a sort of altar built about and in front of it; the orchestra so changed as to extend only to the aisles, or as far as the length of the body

pews, and new pews took the place before occupied by the extremes of the orchestra. The house in the estimation of many was greatly improved, and thus it remained for more than twenty years, till in 1875, during Mr. A. E. Hall's ministry, another change was made: all the pews were taken up and turned so as to face the orchestra at the rear of the house, and a new pulpit set in front of the orchestra. But with a defective chimney and leaky stove-pipes, the house rapidly grew old, and further improvements were evidently much needed. Through continued and strenuous effort on the part of Rev. Mr. Stone during the year 1879, an addition of 12x26 feet was made to the front of the house for a vestibule, belfry and steeple. This gave space for a beautiful orchestra between the doors, and a new pulpit and pulpit platform took the place of the old orchestra. These changes gave room for a half dozen new pews. So, with a better arrangement of stove-pipes, new carpets throughout, newly-papered walls, and new arras upon all the pews, new windows, new belfry, steeple and weather vane, the house presented a very comely appearance without and within. The amount collected and paid out by Mr. Stone for these various improvements was \$768 36. Of this the Ladies' Social Circle paid \$100, and Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of Boston, \$100, besides presenting a fine reed organ and the weather vane. The sweet-toned bell of 600 pounds in the belfry was presented by Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The house, with its renovations and additions, was rededicated January 1, 1880.

Parsonage —Though the present parsonage is not the first, it is decidedly the best and most convenient home for a minister this church and society ever owned. It was secured by a movement of the Ladies' Social Circle in 1872. Of course the ladies had help from the gentlemen, but they were first and foremost in the enterprise. By their means the house was purchased at \$950, and soon paid for, and deeded to the Congregational church and society. It was even then a very comfortable cottage; but it has since been variously improved. While occupied by Mr. Hall considerable sums were expended for repairs, etc. Since occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stone more has been done, and mainly through their efforts. The old barn has been demolished, and a new and better one built. All the buildings have been painted, and now present an appearance of neatness and comeliness from every point of view. In procuring the means for building the new barn, which cost over \$300, \$133 were secured by Mrs. Stone for names upon a splendid album bed quilt, which she purchased and sent as a present to a nephew, who is a missionary in China.

So much concerning the little Congregational church of Dalton. It has survived the age of three score years and ten; of the 152, or more, who have been its members, so many have passed away that its present resident members are but thirty-nine—eight males and thirty-one females. It has a good and comfortable meeting-house; a pleasant and convenient

parsonage; regularly maintains public worship, and hopes to live and prosper, and be a light in Dalton for ages yet to come.

Methodism. Extracts from Abel Stevens's "Memorials of the Early Progress of Methodism in the Eastern States:"—

"Methodism was early introduced into Dalton from Lunenburg. The first Methodist in Dalton was Jacob Barrows. He became an exhorter and held meetings in his house. A class was formed soon after he came. In 1803 Elijah Willard, from Lunenburg, preached in Dalton. E. Wells, a local preacher, visited it about the same time. The next year Joel Winch preached at Mr. Nichols's in the lower part of Dalton, and at Mr. Barrows's. Not far from the same time, Mr. Buffington, a local preacher from Lunenburg, also preached here.

"The first regular Methodist preaching was about 1805, when Susanna Braden married a Crandall and moved into town. Her father, an old Irish Methodist, soon came, and died in 1812-13. Rev. Joseph Lull preached his funeral sermon, and he was regretted as one of the lay-founders of Methodism in Vermont. The first quarterly meeting was held at the Brooks tavern. Solomon Langdon was the circuit preacher. He labored mightily in word and doctrine, and laid permanently the foundations of Methodism in this region. 'Lunenburg circuit,' including both sides of the Connecticut valley from Lunenburg to the 'Boundary Line,' was formed about 1815."

There was once a Methodist church in Dalton, but the date of its organization is not known. We learn that as early as 1825 Deacon Crandall left the Congregational church and joined the Methodists. For some time the Methodist church was in membership about equal to the Congregational church. They never had a meeting-house, and did not long sustain (regularly) public worship; at length it became very feeble, and about the years 1875 and '76, some who had been its members, and others who were connected with Methodist families, united with the Congregational church, and the Methodist church is regarded as extinct, although a few formerly belonging to it have not yet connected themselves with any other church organization, but worship with the Congregationalists.

CHAPTER LII.

Civil List, Representatives, Selectmen, Town Clerks.

CIVIL List.—1808. Amos Kidder served after the death of Agrippa Warren, John Blakslee, Paul Cushman, selectmen; Agrippa Warren, Joel Crandal, clerks.

1809. Moses Blake, Nathaniel Brown, Joel Crandal, selectmen; Joel Crandal, clerk; Capt. Lot Woodbury, representative.

1810. Edward Reid, John Blakslee, Amos Kidder, selectmen; Joel Crandal, clerk; Edward Reid, treasurer.

1811. Amos Kidder, Levi Osgood, Jared Barker, selectmen; Amos Kidder, clerk; Amos Kidder, treasurer.
1812. Amos Kidder, Joel Crandal, John Blakslee, selectmen; Amos Kidder, clerk; Amos Kidder, treasurer.
1813. Amos Kidder, John Blakslee, Nathan Wilder, selectmen; Aaron Edmands, clerk; Edward Reid, treasurer; Edward Reid, representative.
1814. Joel Crandal, Paul Cushman, Dalton Blake, selectmen; Edward Reid, clerk; Edward Reid, treasurer.
1815. Paul Cushman, Benjamin Brooks, Aaron Edmands, selectmen; Benjamin Brooks, clerk; Aaron Edmands, treasurer.
1816. Aaron Edmands, William Ewen, Jr., Oliver P. Brooks, selectmen; Aaron Edmands, clerk; Benjamin Brooks, treasurer; Paul Cushman, representative.
1817. Aaron Edmands, Joel Crandal, Paul Cushman, selectmen; Aaron Edmands, clerk; Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1818. Aaron Edmands, Joel Crandal, Ebenezer Rix, selectmen; Aaron Edmands, clerk; Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1819. Aaron Edmands, Ebenezer Rix, Abel Moore, selectmen; Elisha Cushman, clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer; Paul Cushman, representative.
1820. Ebenezer Rix, Joel Crandal, Abel Moore, selectmen; Elisha Cushman, clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1821. Ebenezer Rix, John Blakslee, Joel Crandal, selectmen; Elisha Cushman, clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1822. Ebenezer Rix, John Blakslee, Joel Crandal, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer; Ebenezer Rix, representative.
1823. Ebenezer Rix, Aaron Edmands, Abel Moore, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1824. Joel Crandal, Ebenezer Rix, Oliver P. Brooks, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Capt. Benjamin Brooks, treasurer.
1825. Ebenezer Rix, Abel Moore, Aaron Edmands, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Ebenezer Rix, representative.
1826. Joel Crandal, Oliver P. Brooks, Aaron Ballou, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer.
1827. Oliver P. Brooks, Dalton Blake, William Loud, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Ebenezer Rix, representative.
1828. Michael Fitzgerald, Joel Fay, Willard G. Cushman, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer.
1829. Willard G. Cushman, Oliver P. Brooks, Joel Fay, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer.
1830. Ebenezer Rix, Michael Fitzgerald, Joel Fay, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer.
1831. Oliver P. Brooks, Joel Fay, James Fisher, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1832. W. G. Cushman, M. Fitzgerald, B. Fay, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1833. Michael Fitzgerald, Oliver P. Brooks, Aaron Ballou, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1834. Michael Fitzgerald, Oliver P. Brooks, Aaron Ballou, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1835. Oliver P. Brooks, Willard G. Eastman, Joel Fay, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, Jr., clerk; Benj. Brooks, Jr., treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1836. Wm. Ewen, Aaron Fisk, Ebenezer Rix, selectmen; Benjamin Fay, clerk; Benjamin Fay, treasurer; Asa Taylor, representative.
1837. Oliver P. Brooks, Willard G. Cushman, Joel Fay, selectmen; Benjamin Fay, clerk; Benjamin Fay, treasurer; James B. Sumner, representative.
1838. Willard G. Cushman, John Smith, Ebenezer Rix, selectmen; Benj. Brooks, clerk; Moses Blakslee, treasurer; James B. Sumner, representative.
1839. John Smith, Amos Parker, John Bond, selectmen; Alex. W. Sumner, clerk; Alex. W. Sumner, treasurer; James B. Sumner, representative.
1840. John Bond, Wm. Ewen, Moses H. Rix, selectmen; Alex. W. Sumner, clerk; Alex. W. Sumner, treasurer; Aaron Ballou, representative.

1841. Wm. Ewen, Moses H. Rix, William B. Crane, selectmen; Benj. Fay, clerk; Alex. W. Sumner, treasurer; Aaron Ballou, representative.
1842. Willard G. Cushman, Sumner Ruggles, Jonathan Scott, selectmen; Benj. Fay, clerk; Lewis A. Messerve, treasurer; Hiram Smith, representative.
1843. Moses H. Rix, Sumner Ruggles, John Smith, selectmen; Benj. Fay, clerk; no treasurer; Aaron Ballou, representative.
1844. Moses H. Rix, John Smith, John Blakslee, Jr., selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; no treasurer; Hiram Smith, representative.
1845. Moses H. Rix, John Blakslee, Jr., Elijah Baker, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Wm. Ewen, treasurer; John Crane, representative.
1846. Elijah Baker, George Loud, Linus Blakslee, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Wm. Ewen, treasurer; John Crane, representative.
1847. Wm. Ewen, George Loud, Linus Blakslee, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Wm. Ewen, treasurer; Moses H. Rix, representative.
1848. George Loud, Elijah Baker, Hiram Ladd, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; William Atherton, treasurer; Moses H. Rix, representative.
1849. Elijah Baker, Hiram Ladd, Aaron Ballou, selectmen; William B. Crane, clerk; no treasurer; Moses H. Rix, representative.
1850. Moses H. Rix, John Blakslee, Jr., Lucius Bond, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; selectmen perform the duties of treasurer; Benj. D. Brewster, representative.
1851. Moses H. Rix, John Blakslee, Jr., Lucius Bond, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; Benjamin D. Brewster, representative.
1852. Moses H. Rix, Geo. B. Brown, Sumner Ruggles, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; Moses H. Rix, representative.
1853. Thomas Smith, Wm. Atherton, John Crouch, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; Thomas Smith, treasurer; Benj. D. Brewster, representative.
1854. Wm. Atherton, Elijah Baker, Charles C. Gordon, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; J. A. Harri- man, clerk from May 10; Wm. Atherton, treasurer; John Couch, representative.
1855. Elijah Baker, Charles C. Gordon, George B. Brown, selectmen; Oliver M. Brooks, clerk; Elijah Baker, treasurer; John Crouch, representative.
1856. John Bond, Hannibal E. Ladd, Arnold Bolles, selectmen; Wm. B. Crane, clerk; John Bond, treasurer; Aaron Ballou, representative.
1857. Hannibal E. Ladd, Arnold Bolles, Joseph P. Taylor, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Hannibal E. Ladd, treasurer; John M. Tillotson, representative.
1858. Arnold Bolles, Joseph P. Taylor, Lorenzo Farr, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; John M. Tillotson, representative.
1859. Joseph P. Taylor, Lorenzo Farr, Daniel Ewen, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; John Bond, representative.
1860. Lorenzo Farr, Daniel Ewen, Robert C. Taylor, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Lorenzo Farr, treasurer; John Bond, representative.
1861. Daniel Ewen, R. C. Taylor, Thos. J. White, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; Thomas Smith, representative.
1862. Lorenzo Farr, Thomas J. White, James Bolles, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Lorenzo Farr, treasurer; Thomas Smith, representative.
1863. Moses H. Rix, Thomas J. White, James Bolles, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; Robert C. Taylor, representative.
1864. Moses H. Rix, James Bolles, Lucius Bond, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Moses H. Rix, treasurer; Sumner Ruggles, representative.
1865. Lorenzo Farr, Lucius Bond, John F. White, selectmen; Moses M. Rix, clerk; Lorenzo Farr, treasurer; Sumner Ruggles, representative.
1866. Lorenzo Farr, Lucius Bond, John F. White, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Lorenzo Farr, treasurer; Arnold Bolles, representative.
1867. Daniel Ewen, Thomas J. Smith, Thomas J. Ruggles, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; Arnold Bolles, representative.
1868. Daniel Ewen, Thos. J. Ruggles, Ancil C. Hall, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; Lucius Bond, representative.
1869. Thos. J. Ruggles, James Bolles, Bert A. Taylor, selectmen; Moses H. Rix, clerk; Thomas J. Ruggles, treasurer; Lucius Bond, representative.

1870. Daniel Ewen, James Bolles, Wm. L. Smith, selectmen; M. H. Rix, clerk; M. H. Rix, treasurer; Lorenzo Farr, representative.

1871. Daniel Ewen, William L. Smith, Hiram Aldrich, selectmen; M. H. Rix, clerk; M. H. Rix, treasurer; Lorenzo Farr, representative.

1872. Bert A. Taylor, Hiram Aldrich, Thos. J. White, selectmen; Bert A. Taylor, clerk; Lorenzo Farr, treasurer; Henry Bacon, representative.

1873. Bert A. Taylor, Thos. J. White, Jona. M. Lang, selectmen; Bert A. Taylor, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; Henry Bacon, representative.

1874. Jona. M. Lang, Lucius Bond, Warren L. Gilman, selectmen; B. A. Taylor, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; James Bolles, representative.

1875. Lucius Bond, W. L. Gilman, Abraham W. Hubbard, selectmen; B. A. Taylor, clerk; Daniel Ewen, treasurer; James Bolles, representative.

1876. B. A. Taylor, Ira C. Carleton, Geo. C. Weston, selectmen; B. A. Taylor, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; James B. Sumner, representative.

1877. Jona. M. Lang, Ira C. Carleton, George Weston, selectmen; B. A. Taylor, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; James B. Sumner, representative.

1878. John Blakslee, Lucius Bond, Herbert Blakslee, selectmen; Franklin P. Bond, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Hiram Aldrich, representative.

1879. B. A. Taylor, Lucius Bond, Joseph W. Kelso, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Hiram Aldrich (biennial elections), representative.

1880. B. A. Taylor, Jeremy Dexter, George Carpenter, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Hiram Aldrich, representative.

1881. B. A. Taylor, George Carpenter, Wm. S. Crouch, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Jonathan M. Lang, representative.

1882. Wm. S. Crouch, George Carpenter, Frank R. Powers, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; Wm. S. Crouch, treasurer; J. M. Lang, representative.

1883. Wm. S. Crouch, Lorenzo Farr, Jeremy Dexter, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; Wm. S. Crouch, treasurer; Frank P. Bond, representative.

1884. Wm. S. Crouch, George E. Wallace, Joseph W. Kelso, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; W. S. Crouch, treasurer; Frank P. Bond, representative.

1885. John Blakslee, Joseph W. Kelso, George A. Wallace, selectmen; F. P. Bond, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Ora A. Mooney, representative.

1886. Jona. M. Lang, Joseph W. Kelso, Geo. E. Wallace, selectmen; B. A. Taylor, clerk; B. A. Taylor, treasurer; Ora A. Mooney, representative.

1887. Jona. M. Lang, Geo. E. Wallace, J. W. Kelso, selectmen; Bert A. Taylor, clerk; Bert A. Taylor, treasurer; Bert A. Taylor, representative.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY EDWARD F. BUCKNAM, ESQ.

CHAPTER LIII.

Origin of the Name "Northumberland"—Township first Granted—Regranted—Incorporated—Soil—Rivers—Cape Horn Mountain—Scenery—Early Population—Early Buildings—Charter—Names of Grantees—Difficulty with Woodbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND is, in England, land north of the Humber. "The Humber was a Cimbric river; and Northumberland was called of old, North Cumriland, where the Cymri were driven from the plains before they settled in Wales."

The township was first granted, October 20, 1761, by the name of Stonington, to John Hogg and others. Settlements were made in June, 1767, by Thomas Burnside, with his wife and three children, and Daniel Spaulding, with his wife and son Edward. It was regranted January 25, 1771, by its present name, and incorporated by the legislature November 16, 1779, with full town privileges.

The land on the Connecticut in this town was originally covered with a growth of butternut wood. The soil is free from stone and gravel, and is easily cultivated. A large portion of the upland is good for pasturing and tillage. There are several good farms, producing excellent corn, oats and barley. The Connecticut river washes the western border, and it is watered by the Upper Ammonoosuc river, which passes through the town in a southwesterly direction. Near the center of the town is an abrupt and rugged elevation called Cape Horn, of an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet. The scenery around the mountain is wild and picturesque. Its north base is separated by a narrow plain from the Connecticut river, and its eastern side is washed by the Upper Ammonoosuc. The spring freshets sometimes overflow the meadows at this point, and give them the appearance of a large lake.

Northumberland is bounded on the north by Stratford, east by Stark, south by Lancaster, and west by Vermont. At Groveton village on the Grand Trunk railway there is a vein of hematitic iron ore. Although agriculture is the principal employment of the people, manufacturing is an important factor in the business interests of the town. In 1872 there were, at Northumberland Falls, starch, straw-board and shoe-peg mills; at Groveton there were manufactories producing leather, clapboards, shingles, timber, etc. The population in 1775 was fifty-seven; in 1790, 117; 1800, 205; 1810, 281; 1820, 205; 1880, 1063. In 1820 the town had one church, three school-houses, one saw-mill, two grist-mills, one cloth-mill.

Charter of Northumberland:—

“Province of } George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland,
New Hampshire } King Defender of the Faith &c

“Know Ye, that we, of our Special grace certain knowledge & mere motion, for the due encouragement of Settling a new plantation within our said Province, by & with the advice of our trusty & well beloved John Wentworth, Esquire, Our Governor & Commander in Chief in & over our said Province of New-Hampshire, & of our Council of the said Province, Have upon the considerations & reservations herein-after made, given & granted, & by these presents for us, our heirs & successors, do give & grant unto our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province of New-Hampshire & our other Dominions who have petitioned us for the same setting forth their readiness to make immediate settlement; & to their heirs & assigns, forever, whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to & amongst them into *Seventy two* equal shares, all that tract or parcel of Land Situate, lying, & being within, our said Province of New-Hampshire called & known by the name of Stonington, being about six miles Square, & containing by admeasurement twenty three thousand and fifty-three acres, out of which an allowance is to be made for Highways & unimprovable Lands by rocks, Ponds, mountains & rivers, one thousand & forty acres free (according to a plan & survey thereof exhibited by our Surveyor General of Land for our said Province, by our said Governor's order, & returned into the Secretary's Office of our said Province, a Copy whereof is hereto annexed), butted & bounded as follows: *Videlicet.* Beginning at an Ash Tree standing on the Easterly side of Connecticut River, being the North westerly corner bound of Lancaster, from thence running up said river as that tends to an Elm Tree standing on the Southerly side of the mouth of a small Brook that runs into the said River, being nine miles in a Straight line from said Ash tree. From thence South, fifty five degrees East, four Miles Sixty eight chains & seventy five Links to a Spruce Tree; From thence South, Seven degrees West, nine miles to a Spruce Tree; From thence North, fifty five degrees West, four Miles Sixty eight chains & Seventy five Links to the Ash tree began at. To have & to hold the said tract of Land as above expressed, together with all the privileges & appurtenances to them, the said Grantees & to their respective heirs & assigns, forever, by the name of NORTHUMBERLAND, & upon the following conditions, viz:

“First, that the Grantees, at their own cost, shall cut & clear, Bridge & make passable for carriages of all kinds, a Road of eight rods wide through the said tract hereby granted, & this to be completed within two years from the date of this Grant; in failure of which the premises & every part thereof shall be forfeited & revert to us, our heirs & Successors, to be by us & them re-entered upon & re-granted to any of our Loving Subjects.

“Second, That the said Grantees shall settle, or cause to be settled, twelve families by the twentieth day of March, 1772, who shall be actually cultivating some of the land, & Resident thereon, & continue to make further & additional improvement cultivation & Settlement of the premises so that there shall be actual resident & settled thereon Sixty families by the first day of March 1776, on penalty of the forfeiture of any & every delinquent's share, & of such shares reverting to us, our heirs & Successors, to be by us or them entered upon & re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle & cultivate the same.

"Third, That all White & other Pine Trees within the said Township fit for Masting our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and that none be cut or felled without our Special License for so doing first had & obtained, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his heirs & assigns to us, our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now are or shall be hereafter enacted.

"Fourthly, that before any division of the Land be made to & among the Grantees, a tract of Land, as near the center of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots; one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre.

"Fifth, Yielding & paying therefor to us, our heirs & successors, on or before the first day of January 1772, the Rent of One Ear of Indian Corn only, if Lawfully demanded.

"Sixth, that every Proprietor, Settler, or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay to us, our heirs & successors, yearly, & every year forever, from & after the expiration of one year from the first day of January (which will be in the year of our Lord, 1774), One Shilling Proclamation Money, for every one hundred acres he so owns, settles, or possesses, & so in proportion for a greater or less tract of the said Land, which money shall be paid by the respective persons aforesaid, their heirs & assigns, in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, & these to be in Lieu of all other Rents & Services whatsoever. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of our Said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our aforesaid Governor & Commander in Chief, the 25th day of January, in the Eleventh year of our Reign, A. D. 1771.

"By his Excellency's Command with }
advice of Council. } Theodore Atkinson, Secretary.

"*Names of Grantees.*—David Warner, Esqr., John Penhallow, James Burnside, Thomas Burnside, Samuel Burnside, Daniel Spaulding, Wm. Moulton, Benj. Sawyer, Edward Ayres, George Gairs Daniel Fowle, Joseph Peverly, John Noble, Jacob Treadwell, Joseph Shillabear, John Shillabear, jr., Mark Seavy, Nehemiah Wheeler, Daniel Lunt, Jacob Tilton, Jon'a Shillabear, Nath Treadwell, Ammi R. Cutter, Daniel R. Rodgers, Tho. Martin, Leverett Hubbard, Sam'l Lean, Will Stanwood, Isaac Williams, Will'm Brewster, Peter Porter, Mark Rogers, Daniel Brewster, Capt. John Parker, Daniel Davis, John Redin, Will'm Simpson, Richard Miles, Jacob Sheafle, Jun., Nathaniel Stanly Parker, Clement March, of Portsmouth, Math'w Treadwell, Jr., Moses Bartlett, Eben'r Noise, Sam'l White, Peter Morse, Benj. Currier, Will'm Marshall, Caleb Marshall, Edmond Morse, Jeremiah Eames, Benj'n Kimball, John Cannadey, Reuben Harriman, Caleb Johnson, John Webster, Esqr, Joseph Webster, Enoch Moulton, Joseph Moulton, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass., Caleb Tappen, Edmund Moulton, Joseph Moulton, Jr., of Newburyport, Jesse Johnson, James Jewet, James Pease, James Flanders, Phineas Sargent, Jon'n Dustan, James Paul. 69 Rights above.

"One Right for the benefit of a School in said Town.

"One Right for incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.

"One Right for the first Settled Minister in said town.

"Province of New Hampshire, March 4th 1771

"Recorded in the Book of Charters, Lib. 4, Fol. 555657.

"Theodore Atkinson, Secretary.

"J. Wentworth, [P. S.]"

Difficulty with Woodbury.—Woodbury was chartered June 26, 1762, and Stonington, now Northumberland, was chartered March 4, 1771, and by the change of boundaries (see Lancaster) covered some of the land granted to Woodbury. At a meeting of the proprietors of Northumberland holden at Jacob Tilton's inn, in Portsmouth, N. H., the following votes were passed:—

"That Messrs. Jacob Treadwell, William Moulton, William Marshall & Joseph Peverly be a

committee to enquire of Woodbury Proprietors, or any other persons, their design in attempting a Settlement in the township of Northumberland, & to warn them in due course of Law to depart.

“That Daniel Rogers, Esqr, & Mr. A. R. Cutter be a committee to get extracts of the Stonington & Woodbury Charters with their several extensions, & to advise with some Learned Gentleman in the Law how to conduct respecting any trespasses, or what steps should be taken properly to warn them off.”

A trespass suit was commenced against the proprietors of Woodbury, but while this was pending, on the 5th day of May, 1773, at a proprietors' meeting holden at Jacob Tilton's, in Portsmouth, N. H., it was “Voted, that Messrs. John Penhallow, A. R. Cutter, Thomas Martin, Jacob Treadwell, and John Herd, or the major part of them, be a committee to settle all disputes now pending between the Proprietors of Woodbury, and the Proprietors of Northumberland, also with full power to refer the same to any person or persons in order to a final adjustment of the same.” The aforesaid committee, with Agur Tomlinson, John Wendell, and Joseph Holbrook, committee of Woodbury, agreed to withdraw their actions from the courts of law, and submit all disputes to the sole judgment and determination of John Wentworth, Esq., Governor. This submission was signed by both committees on the 13th day of May, 1773, and on the 15th day of May, 1773, Gov. John Wentworth made his decision. [See Stratford.]

CHAPTER LIV.

Early Settlers—Thomas Burnside—Daniel Spaulding—Capt. Jeremiah Eames—Early Proprietors—Proprietors' Meetings—Action of the Same—First Bridges—Last Meeting of the Proprietors, 1810.

FIRST Settlers.—The sun was shining brightly, one lovely June afternoon in 1767, on the rippling waters of the Connecticut and the emerald foliage of the tangled forests and luxuriant bits of meadow of what is now Northumberland, then Stonington. A strange sight met the eyes of the feathered warblers and scared away the prowling beasts of prey. Two stalwart men, clad in buckskin, with rifles in hand, were penetrating the wilderness to create a home for themselves and families, who accompanied them. They came here to stay, and that night Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding made and occupied—the first permanent settlers—a rude camp which their axes hastily cut, and they as hastily constructed. Passing up the Connecticut until they reached the great bow below the “Falls,” they there made their “pitches” and settled.

Thomas Burnside, an original grantee, "pitched on the bank of the Connecticut, on the farm now owned by W. W. Hendrick. The stones he brought from the higher ground for a fireplace in his rude cabin now mark the site of its location. This spot was so low that the first freshet covered the floor of the cabin, and tradition says that, as becomes a thrifty "Yankee," he "swapped" his "improvements" for an overcoat and a barrel of New England rum, and, moving up the river, pitched on lot 35 and made his home there during his life of many years. (This lot constituted part of the farm lately owned by Charles H. Rich.) His pitch was confirmed to him, March 5, 1771, at the first proprietors' meeting, held at Portsmouth; and, at the same meeting, he was exempted from paying his proportion of the tax of £90 assessed upon the "propriety" for the purpose of paying for a new charter and making a re-survey of the out-lines of the town. Mr. Burnside came from Londonderry. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of Rev. James McGregor, the celebrated spiritual leader of the Londonderry colony. They had a number of children. "His oldest son, James, settled on the farm next south of Spaulding's, where he passed his life. Two other sons were educated, one, Samuel, became a lawyer in Worcester, Mass.; Alexander, after studying medicine, settled in Toronto, Canada, where he died, unmarried, leaving a large fortune to the Church of England; a daughter married Chauncey Curtis, a member of Gen. Washington's body-guard." Mr. Burnside was no ordinary character, coming of the strong Scotch-Irish stock, he showed their characteristics plainly. He was one of Rogers's famous "Rangers" in the French and Indian war, and was highly esteemed and trusted by his commander. He had little fear in his composition, and little veneration or respect for those in authority. One or two anecdotes concerning him will indicate the nature of the man. January 20, 1757, a fight occurred between the "Rangers" and Indians at the foot of Lake Champlain. Several "Rangers" were wounded so badly that they could not be carried off the field. The nearest point from which to obtain succor was Crown Point, forty miles away. Burnside (himself wounded) and John Stark, started for aid. They travelled to Crown Point through the snow and on the ice in about twelve hours, and in less than twenty-four hours their disabled comrades were being conveyed by teams to a place of safety. Some years after the settlement of Northumberland, Mr. Burnside became desirous of official honors, and, taking as a present to Gov. Wentworth a firkin of butter and a roll of linen cloth, he journeyed to Portsmouth and waited upon the governor. After presenting his gifts he told the governor that the people of his town could no longer live peaceably without a magistrate. Gov. Wentworth enquired how many inhabitants there were in the town, and whom Mr. Burnside would recommend for the office. "My dear Governor," said Burnside, "there is but neighbor Spaulding and meself living in the town, and he is no more

fit for a justice of the peace than a chestnut burr is for an eye-stone" "Then I think I shall have to appoint you," laughingly said the governor, and drew up a commission for him. "Esquire" Burnside was duly qualified; and, putting the commission in his pocket, he said, "Governor, when I get home to me folks, what shall I tell 'em that the governor gave me that was good to drink?" "Some brandy," answered the governor, bringing a decanter from a sideboard. 'Squire Burnside drank his health, and returned in official dignity to his home.

The descendants of Mr. Burnside possessed the stern, unflinching natures of their forefathers, and several were noted for their acquisition of wealth.

Daniel Spaulding, a descendant of Edward Spaulding, an early settler of Chelmsford, Mass., came from Londonderry to Northumberland. He, like Burnside, was one of the grantees of the town. He settled on lot 66, and his "pitch" was confirmed at the same proprietors' meeting, and his taxes exempted. (This farm is now owned by J. A. Smith.) His log house was built on the first ridge back from the river, and the site is now shown by the cellar and stone chimney. He was a bold and resolute man, and his wife, Phebe, was even more energetic and fearless. Tradition has handed down differing versions of her almost solitary journey from her down-country home through a trackless wilderness, guided by "blazed" trees, bearing her baby, Edward, in her arms along the perilous way. This she accomplished, while brave men would have shrunk from the fearful task. But she came of brave ancestry, and carried the blood of the celebrated Hannah Dustan in her veins. Northumberland lay on the war trail of the Indians, and frequently demonstrations of a hostile nature were made by them. Mrs. Spaulding never was in fear of them, and even when they were searching for her husband to kill him, she treated them as friends, and, after they had convinced themselves that he was not at home, they departed, leaving the family unmolested. Her strong character attracted their admiration, and aided much in the safety of the little colony. Their descendants are quite numerous in this county and town. Among those resident here is James B. Spaulding, who has held important town offices, etc.

Captain Jeremiah Eames was one of the early settlers and an original grantee. He was of an impetuous mold, and a prompt and decided actor in all important matters. He "pitched" upon lot 53, which was confirmed to him at the first proprietors' meeting. He held numerous offices of civil and military trust, and the town meetings were often held at his house. Jeremiah Eames, Jr., was a surveyor, and was employed to survey and make plans of several towns to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state. The homestead was transmitted to another son, Seth Eames, Esq., who held important offices—selectman, treasurer, and clerk;—the

town clerkship he held for thirty years. His son, John Eames, now owns and lives in the home of his ancestors. He has enjoyed largely the confidence of his townsmen as selectmen, and in other offices. His family is the only one in this town living upon the same homestead from the first settlement until the present time. The following anecdote is related of Thomas Eames: On one of Col. Carrigain's explorations and surveys he was belated, and night overtook him in the woods, where he discovered two apparently deserted tents. He took possession of one of them. Hearing voices not long after in the other, he listened and found the sounds proceeded from two persons, evidently a white man and an Indian, arguing very warmly the question as to the superiority of the Indians or the whites in the matter of hunting, fishing, and trapping. The Indian adduced, in support of his position, many admitted instances of adroitness and skill. The white man in his argument referred mainly to one individual,—the well-known Thomas Eames, of Northumberland. He thought this would be a *poser* for the Indian. It was, so far as any argument was concerned; but he at once got over his difficulty by the prompt reply: "Tom Eame! Tom Eame! why he *Indian*, and more too."

The original grantees or proprietors nearly all lived in Portsmouth, where their "propriety meetings" were held. But few of them ever made any improvement or settled upon their lands. The long distance (nearly 200 miles), over bad roads, in a wilderness beset with savage Indians, without mills to grind their grain, or anything to shelter them and their families from the storms and the winter's cold, save the logs and bark of the trees of the forest, deterred them from the undertaking. It is not surprising that so few of the original owners came here to settle, but a wonder that *any* should have courage to brave and bear the sufferings of the new settlement.

At the first proprietors' meeting in Portsmouth, March 5, 1771, Jonathan Dustan engaged to build a saw and grist-mill. Before the mills were completed they were burned, and, at the proprietors' meeting, December 4, 1771, they voted to pay him "£41-5 shillings Lawful Money," for his mill (as per agreement), and confirm to him lots 60 and 61 in consideration of his loss by fire.

The "first Division" of seventy-five acre lots lies upon the Connecticut river, and was surveyed by Edmond Morse, who was one of the original grantees and pitched upon lot 16. He returned a plan of the survey to the proprietors at their meeting at Portsmouth, December 4, 1771—"fifty-eight lots, No. 16 to No. 73, inclusive." At one meeting of the proprietors it was voted "to give fifty acres of land and twenty dollars as an encouragement to a good blacksmith to settle in town," and John Herd, Ammi R. Cutter and Jacob Treadwell were chosen a committee to agree with the blacksmith.

First Bridges.—The first bridge across Mill brook was built in 1789, and the first bridge across the Ammonoosuc was built in 1790 and 1791, at a cost of £130 “lawful money.” Jeremiah Eames and Joseph Peverly, Esquires, and Mr. Thomas Peverly were chosen a committee to build the bridges.

Two five hundred acre lots were surveyed by Edwards Bucknam, Esq., and returned at the proprietors’ meeting held at Portsmouth July 29, 1783. They were called “John Herd’s Location.” A plan of the second and third division of lots, surveyed by Jeremiah Eames, Jr., was returned and accepted at a proprietors’ meeting, held in Portsmouth, March 7, 1793.

The English currency—pounds, shillings, pence and farthings—was used till 1799.

“In 1783, the number of Male Poles from twenty one years of Age & upwards, in the Town of Northumberland, paying A Pole Tax, sd number being Seventeen, as sworn to by

“Jo’s Peverly } Select Men.”
“Jer’h Eames }

The last meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Joseph Peverly, Esq., in Northumberland, October 10, 1810, when the following vote was passed:—

“To sett off & assign to the Original Right or Share of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts the following parcels of Land, now lying in common & undivided, in full of the Right or Share of said Society in the Propriety; viz. 100 acre lot 28, lying upon Jonathan Pond Brook, so called, being the sixth lot South from Stratford line in the Third Range. Also 100 acre lot 108, in the fourth Range. Also a piece of land on Percy line, commencing at the north east corner of lot 126, Thence on the line of said lot & lot 125 to the north west corner of the same, Thence on the line of lot 119 & 118 to the north east corner of lot 118, Thence by the line of lot 117 & extending to Percy line & to the first mentioned corner.”

CHAPTER LV.

Petition for Road from Conway 1780—Report of Committee relative to said Road 1780—Petition of Enoch Bartlett, 1780—Petition for a Ferry 1785—Petition for a Lottery 1791—Petition for a New County 1791—Petition to Tax for a Bridge 1799.

PAPERS of *Early Date Bearing upon Improvements, etc.*—We extract from “Hammond’s Town Papers” the following documents, which tell in the quaint language of the early inhabitants themselves, some of the difficulties with which they had to contend.

Petition of Inhabitants relative to a Road from Conway: addressed to the General Court 1780.—
“Humbly Sheweth—

that whereas their is a Road cut and Partly Cleared and Bridged Leading from uper Coös to

Conway So to Wolfborough and Portsmouth which is through Considerable unappropriated Lands unlikely Soon to be Seteled at or near the white hills where if Some Expeunce was Properly Laid out would Shorten the travel from Connecticut River to the Seaports and Prevent the People at uper Coö's being under Necessety of taking the tedious Rout of Lower Coö's of at Least forty or fifty miles farther And wheras it is now a time of war and the People at uper Coö's being the frontier of this State or the Continant in this Northern Quarter Exposed to alarms and attacks by the Enemy from Canada and having no Resorce for help or way of Retreat but by the way of Lower Coö's, (which think themselves Equally Exposed) wherefore your Petitioners beg the Interposition of the Hon'bl Court that they would order the above Said Roadway imeadiatly be made Passable with horses or Carriages through Said unappropriated Lands at the Cost of the State and through the apropriated Lands at the Cost of owner that So Releif may soner be had from the Interior to the Exterior Part of the State which will be of great importance to your Petitioners and of advantage to this State and the Publick in general and Your Petitioners as in Duty bound will Ever Pray

"Northumberland May 25th 1780

"Thomas Burnside, Nathan Barlow, John Sawyer, John Holbrook, Archippus Bloggatt, Dill Sawyer, John Gamsby, Joseph Barlow, George Wheeler, James Blake, James Brown, Sam'll Nash, Joshua Lamkin, Benj'a Byron, David Hopkinson, James Curtiss, Ward Bailey, David Page, David Larned, Abner osgood, Moses Page, Elijah Blogget, Benj'a Sawyer, Jonas Wilder, Luther Richardson, Tim'o Nash."

Report of Committee relative to building a Road.—

"State of New Hamp's In the House of Representatives June 14th 1780.

"The Committee on the Petition from Northumberland Reported their Opinion that they Recommend the passing an Act appointing & authorizing some person or persons to sell at public Vendue One Thousand Acres of the Confiscated Land of William Stark adjoining to Conway & lay out the money arising by said Sale in making a good & passable Road through the Unappropriated Lands Mentioned by the Petitioners & make Return of such doing to the General Court as soon as may be which is Submitted in behalfe of the Committee, by E. Thompson,—Which Report being Read & Considered, Voted that it be Received and Accepted—

"Sent up for Concurrence

"John Langdon, Speaker

"In Council June 15th 1780, read & concurred

"E. Thompson Secy."

Petition of Enoch Bartlett.—"To the Hon'ble the Council and Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, in General Court Assembled.

"The Petition Memorial and Address of Enoch Bartlett of Haverhill Humbly Shews.—

"That your petitioner has lately Suffered Much injury by a Banditti who in Contempt of all laws did at Northumberland in the County of Grafton in Said State in September last without Any color or right Commit a most horrid revenge, by entering upon his Your petitioners GRIST MILL And SAW MILL, in said Northumberland (lately erected or repaired at a great expence) And cut and destroyed the Wheels Shafts &C. And took Away all the Iron Works of said Mills, Mill Stones and other Gear and a Quantity of Boards and Carried them a Cross Connecticut River into the State Called Vermont And improved them for other Mills—And have Since when demanded refused pay for the Damage done ———And further Says that he cannot Suppose that his affairs (tho not the most trivial) will alone put you Upon Action on the affair; But that a due consideration of the many Instances of Fraud, Injustice and oppression that prevails in that County Since the laws were suppressed—will influence You to make the Necessary Provisions Pray'd for And he As in duty Shall ever pray.

"Enoch Bartlet.

"June 22, 1780."

Petition for a Ferry.—

"To the Honourble the Seneate & House of Representatives humbly Sheweth.

"That ever since the first Setelment of this Town and Others adjacent in Upper Coö's the Inhabitants and Travelers have been Great Sufferers for want of a boat, Suitable to Carry People horses and Teams over Connecticute River and a branch thereof Called amminoosuck River which

Runs in to Connecticut River in Northumberland and whereas Thomas Burnside Esq'r hath Proposed building a Suitable boat or boats if he Might have a Charter of a ferry in Such manner that the ferry to Cross Connecticut River might take in Amminnu-Suck which your Petitioners Suppose might be without Inconvenience with the Same boat Therefore Pray the Sole Priveledge of Keeping a boat or boats in Northumberland for the above Purposes may be Granted to the sd Burnside he being Subject to Such Regulations and Restrictions as your Hon'rs in your wisdom Shall See meet and your Petitioners will ever Pray

"Northumberland May 14th 1785

" Thomas Peverly	Archippas Blogget	Hith Balden
" Thomas Peverly jr	Josiah Blogget	Barnard Cole
" Jer'h Eames	James Brown	James Blake
" Daniel Spaldin	Newcomb Blogget	Joshua Lamkin
" David Learned	John Holbrook	Oliver Lambin
" James Learned	James Curtiss	thomas Lamkin
" Abel Learned	William Curtiss	James Burnside
" Elijah Blogget	Stephen Curtiss	Phinehas Hodgdon
" James Luther	John Smith	Nathan Caswell "

The privilege of keeping a ferry was granted to Thomas Burnside in 1786.

Petition of the Selectmen of Northumberland and Guildhall, Vt., for Authority to raise Money by Lottery: addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives.—

" Humbly Sheweth—

" That Whereas Connecticut River Divides the Towns of Northumberland and Guildhall and there being a very convenient advantagious place for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over what is called the little Falls on said River which would be very advantagious to the Public in general as well as to the Inhabitance of sd Towns as that is near the Centre of the Inhabitance of the Upper Coos—We therefore for our Selves and in behalf of All who are travilrs in and thro' this Country Humbly Beseech your Honours to grant us Liberty to raise by Lottery the Sum of One thousand Dollars which we conceive to be sufficient together with what Subscriptions we can procure to erect a good and perminent Bridge over sd Place and we your petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray—

"Dated at Northumberland this 25th Day of May 1791

" Benoni Cutter	} Select Men"
" Eben W. Judd	
" Joseph Peverly	
" Antipas Marshal	

Petition for a new County, 1791.—

" To the Honourable the General Court of the State of New Hampshire.

" The Potision of the Inhabitants of Northumberland In the County of Grafton—

" Humbly Sheweth—

" That your Potisioners live at The distance of neer Sixty miles from the nearest Shier Town In this County—

" That a very considerable part of the Inhabitants of this part of the County live above us and are under Similar disadvantages with us—

" That the Road to Haverhill our nearest Shier Town Are Exceedingly bad and at Some Seasons of the year Unpassable—

" Therefore we your Potisioners pray that we may Be Seperated from the Said County of Grafton And be made A new County by a Line drawn from Connecticut River between the Towns of Concord Alias Gunthwait and Littleton and on Eastward Taking in the Towns of Conway Eaton &— C——— to the Provinc line So Call'd—And we as in duty bound Shall ever Pray.

" Northumberland Nov'r 22nd—1791

" Abel Bennet	Antipas Marshal	Anthony Clifford
" Caleb Marshall	Abner Barlow	Thomas Peverly
" Abel Bennet Jr	Jacob Shuff	Thomas Peverly"
" Isaac Meriam	Daniel Rowell	
" Eliphalet Day	Thomas Burnside	

Petition for Authority to assess a Tax to build a Bridge: addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, 1799.—

“Humbly sheweth,

“That the Bridge over Amonnoosock river was destroyed by an extraordinary Freshet in June last,—which Bridge being on the main road from Haverhill to the upper settlements on Connecticut river makes it highly necessary as well for the public, as for the individual use of the inhabitants that another should be built.—

“That the Inhabitants being few in number, and having numerous other expensive bridges to maintain, besides being at present involved in other public expences by lately erecting a meeting house in said town, find themselves unable to rebuild said bridge without some assistance.

“Your Petitioners therefore pray that a Tax of Four Cents pr Acre on all the lands in said Northumberland public rights excepted may be granted, for the purpose of rebuilding said Bridge, and that the overplus if any there should be, may be laid out on the public roads in Northumberland, in such manner and under such restrictions as in your wisdom you shall see fit.—And your Petitioners shall ever pray.—

“Northumberland 7th November 1799

“Caleb Marshall	James Burnside	Antipas Marshal
“Abel Bennet	Jonathan Crawford	Joseph Daniels
“Daniel Spaulding Jur	Wm Bothwell	Eliphalet Day
“Zadock Samson	John moore	Thomas Bickford
“Joseph Peverly	Hez'h Smith	Benj'a Marshall
“Jer'h Eames	David Burnside	Joel Owen”
“Thomas Peverly	Isaac Meriam	
“Daniel Spaulding	James Lewis	

This petition was granted by an act approved December 27, 1799, and Jeremiah Eames, Joseph Peverly and John Moore made a committee to assess the tax.

CHAPTER LVI.

Town Officers—Selectmen—Town Clerks—Treasurers—Representatives—Action of Town on Various Matters.

THE town of Northumberland was incorporated in November, 1779. The act of incorporation was signed by John Langdon, speaker of the House of Representatives, and M. Weare, president of the Council.

Joseph Peverly, Esq., was authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants of said town to choose all necessary and customary town officers, and he was required “to give fourteen days notice and call the meeting on the second Tuesday of March, and said annual meeting shall be on the second Tuesday of March forever.”

Civil List and Acts of Frecholders at Town Meetings.—1780. The annual town meeting was held at the dwelling house of Capt. Jeremiah Eames. Capt. Jeremiah Eames, Joseph Peverly and Thomas Burnside were chosen selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk.

1781. Chose Thomas Burnside, Jeremiah Eames and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise five pounds lawful money to be laid out in preaching.

1782. Jeremiah Eames, Capt. Marshall and Joseph Peverly, selectmen; Jeremiah Eames, town clerk. Raised five pounds lawful money for preaching.

1783. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Burnside and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted, Thomas Burnside's log barn to be a pound. Voted, Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Burnside and Joseph Peverly be a committee to make a good cart road through the town.

1784. Chose James Blake, Daniel Spaulding and Jeremiah Eames selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise four pounds for preaching.

1785. Chose Joseph Peverly, Thomas Burnside and Jeremiah Eames selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk.

1786. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Burnside and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk.

1787. Chose Joseph Peverly, Thomas Burnside and Jeremiah Eames selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk.

1788. Chose Thomas Burnside, Jeremiah Eames and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise seven pounds and four shillings, to be paid in wheat at cash price, to hire preaching for the ensuing year.

1789. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Burnside and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk.

1790. Chose Joseph Peverly, Jeremiah Eames and Thomas Burnside selectmen; Joseph Peverly town clerk. Voted to raise twenty-four bushels of wheat for preaching.

1791. Chose William Cargill, Antipas Marshall and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise thirty bushels of wheat to be laid out in preaching the ensuing year.

1792. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Nath'l Herrick and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise forty bushels of wheat to hire preaching, and Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Peverly and Antipas Marshall be a committee to lay out the wheat.

1793. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Peverly, Jr., and Nath'l Herrick selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise nine pounds for preaching. Voted to release Caleb Marshall and Eliphalet Day from paying any part of the nine pounds.

1794. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Thomas Peverly, Jr., and Joseph Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted twelve pounds for preaching; 17 votes were cast for governor.

1795. Chose Joseph Peverly, William Cargill and Thomas Peverly selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted to raise eighteen pounds for preaching.

1796. Chose Thomas Eames, John Moore and Zadock Samson selectmen; Joseph Peverly, treasurer. (The duties of town treasurer till this date had been performed by the selectmen.) Chose Joseph Peverly town clerk; 16 votes were cast for state officers. The committee to measure the road through the town, Jeremiah Eames, Antipas Marshall and Joseph Peverly, report the road to be nine miles and seventy rods. Voted to build a meeting-house, 48 feet in length by 36 feet in breadth.

1797. Chose Rev. Selden Church, Jeremiah Eames, Esq., and Antipas Marshall selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk. Voted, that the committee, Joseph Peverly, Jeremiah Eames and Antipas Marshall, proceed to build the meeting-house; 15 votes were cast for governor.

1798. Chose Joseph Peverly, Jeremiah Eames and Hezekiah Smith, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 23 votes were cast for governor.

1799. Chose Hezekiah Smith, Jeremiah Eames and Joseph Peverly, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 12 votes were cast for governor.

1800. Chose Jeremiah Eames, Joseph Peverly and Hezekiah Smith, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Jeremiah Eames, representative to the General Court; 14 votes were cast for governor.

1801. Chose Joseph Peverly, Jeremiah Eames and Hezekiah Smith, selectmen; Hezekiah Smith, town clerk. Voted to raise thirty dollars to procure preaching; 14 votes were cast for governor.

1802. Chose John Moore, Hezekiah Smith and Antipas Marshall, selectmen; Hezekiah Smith, town clerk; 15 votes were cast for John Langdon for governor and 8 votes for John Taylor Gilman.

1803. Chose Antipas Marshall, Joseph Peverly and Hezekiah Smith, selectmen; James Lucas, town treasurer; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 15 votes were cast for governor. Nathan Barlow was chosen representative.

1804. Chose John M. Tillotson, James Lucas and James Burnside, selectmen; Jeremiah Eames, town treasurer; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 24 votes were cast for governor; voted to raise \$60 for preaching.

1805. Chose John M. Tillotson, James Lucas and James Burnside, selectmen; Jeremiah Eames, town treasurer; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 20 votes were cast for governor.

1806. Chose James Lucas, Jeremiah Eames and Thomas Peverly, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Jeremiah Eames, town treasurer; 20 votes were cast for governor. Voted to raise \$52 for preaching. Chose Ebenezer Clark to represent Northumberland, Stratford and Piercy in the legislature.

1807. Chose Jonathan Crawford, Jeremiah Eames and Francis Wilson, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 21 votes were cast for governor.

1808. Chose James Burnside, James Lucas and John M. Tillotson, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town treasurer; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 24 votes were cast for governor.

1809. Chose William Heath, John M. Tillotson and Joshua Marshall, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Jeremiah Eames, town treasurer; 33 votes were cast for governor. Chose John M. Tillotson to represent Northumberland, Stratford and Piercy in the legislature.

1810. Chose Thomas Peverly, William Heath and James Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Jeremiah Eames, town treasurer; 29 votes were cast for governor.

1811. Chose William Heath, Thomas Peverly and Joshua Marshall, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Joseph Peverly, town treasurer; 25 votes were cast for governor.

1812. Chose Thomas Peverly, William Heath and James Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Joseph Peverly town treasurer; 26 votes were cast for governor. Chose Joshua Marshall representative for the towns of Northumberland, Stratford and Piercy.

1813. Chose Benjamin Peverly, William Heath and James Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; 27 votes were cast for governor.

1814. Chose Thomas Peverly, Seth Eames and James Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Joseph Peverly, town treasurer; 43 votes were cast for governor.

1815. Chose Benjamin Peverly, Seth Eames and James Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Joseph Peverly, town treasurer; 40 votes were cast for governor. Chose James Lucas representative for the classed towns.

1816. Chose John M. Tillotson, Seth Eames and Antipas Marshall, selectmen; Joseph Peverly, town clerk; Joseph Peverly, town treasurer; 42 votes were cast for governor.

1817. Chose John M. Tillotson, Charles Church and Timothy Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 40 votes were cast for governor. Voted \$30 for preaching.

1818. Chose Stephen Wilson, Thomas Eames and Timothy Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, Town treasurer.

1819. Chose Benjamin Peverly, Caleb Marshall and Timothy Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1820. Chose Stephen Wilson, Seth Eames and Antipas Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1821. Chose Thomas Peverly, Leonard Johnson and John Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk. Seth Eames, town treasurer. Chose Joshua Marshall representative.

1822. Chose Benjamin Peverly, Silas Marshall and John Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 54 votes were cast for governor.

1823. Chose Benjamin Peverly, Silas Marshall and John Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, clerk; Joseph Peverly, Jr., town treasurer; 45 votes were cast for governor.

1824. Chose Benjamin Peverly, Silas Marshall and John Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Joseph Peverly, Jr., town treasurer; 47 votes were cast for governor; chose Joshua Marshall, representative.

1825. Chose William Brooks, Caleb Marshall and John Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; William Brooks, town treasurer; 42 votes were cast for governor.

1826. Chose Seth Eames, Thomas L. Tillotson and Lovel Spaulding, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Silas Marshall, town treasurer; 47 votes were cast for governor.

1827. Chose William Sampson, Silas Marshall and John Lucas, selectman; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 47 votes were cast for governor; Thomas Peverly, Jr., representative.

1828. Chose Thomas Peverly, Jr., Seth Eames and James Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 61 votes were cast for governor; chose Thomas Peverly representative, classed towns Northumberland, Stratford, Piercy and Milan.

1829. Chose Stephen Ames, Seth Eames and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 55 votes were cast for governor.

1830. Chose William Brooks, Seth Eames and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 61 votes were cast for governor. Chose Joshua Marshall representative, classed towns Northumberland and Stratford.

1831. Chose William Sampson, Silas Marshall and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 67 votes were cast for governor.

1832. Chose Stephen Ames, Silas Marshall and Leonard Johnson, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; 63 votes were cast for governor. Chose Nathan Baldwin, representative.

1833. Chose Seth Eames, Silas Marshall and Leonard Johnson, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1834. Chose Charles Bellows, Seth Eames and Timothy Lucas, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer. Chose Timothy L. Marshall, representative, Northumberland and Stratford classed together; Northumberland has 80 names on the check list, and Stratford 86.

1835. Chose Charles Bellows, Seth Eames and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1836. Chose Seth Eames, Hiram Lucas and Daniel Wormwood, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer. Chose Samuel F. Brown, representative.

1837. Chose Seth Eames, Hiram Lucas and Joel C. Howe, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; treasurer no choice.

1838. Chose Roswell M. Richardson, Joel W. Forbes and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Charles Bellows, town clerk; John Dean, town treasurer. Chose Hiram Lucas representative.

1839. Chose Roswell M. Richardson, Joel W. Forbes and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Charles Bellows, town clerk; Roswell M. Richardson, town treasurer.

1840. Chose Roswell M. Richardson, Seth Eames and Nahum D. Day, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Roswell M. Richardson, town treasurer. Chose Abijah S. French, representative.

1841. Chose Nahum D. Day, Joel C. Howe and John Dean, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1842. Chose Seth Eames, Joel C. Howe and Timothy L. Marshall, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer. Chose Nahum D. Day, representative.

1843. Chose Seth Eames, Henry Hall and Dexter Lucy, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1844. Chose James B. Brown, Joel W. Forbes and John W. Bennett, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer. Chose David Ross representative.

1845. Chose James B. Brown, Seth Eames and John W. Bennett, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer.

1846. Chose H. N. Schoff, Hiram Lucas and James W. Abbott, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, town treasurer; James B. Brown, representative.

1847. Chose Hiram Lucas, James W. Abbott and Seth Eames, selectmen; Seth Eames town clerk; Seth Eames, treasurer.

1848. Chose James B. Brown, Timothy L. Marshall and John Eames, selectmen; Seth Eames, town clerk; Seth Eames, treasurer; Russel Gamsby representative Northumberland and Stratford.

1849. Chose Hiram Lucas, Horatio N. Schoff and Daniel Rich, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Seth Eames, treasurer.
1850. Chose Horatio N. Schoff, Joel W. Forbes and James B. Brown, selectmen. James B. Brown, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer; James B. Brown, representative.
1851. Chose Horatio N. Schoff, Joel W. Forbes and William H. Poole, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer.
1852. Chose William McIntire, John Eames and Edward F. Bucknam, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer; Roberson S. Marshall, representative.
1853. Chose Horatio N. Schoff, Joel W. Forbes and William H. Poole, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer.
1854. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, William McIntire and William H. Poole, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer.
1855. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, George W. McKellips and Asa Hatch, selectmen; William K. Richey, town clerk; Horatio N. Schoff, treasurer. May 12th, 1855, William K. Richey removed from town and Edward F. Bucknam was appointed town clerk.
1856. Chose Joel W. Forbes, George W. McKellips and Asa Hatch, selectmen; John Wilson, town clerk; Leonard Johnson, treasurer.
1857. Chose James B. Brown, Horace H. Richey and William McIntire, selectmen; John Wilson, town clerk; John Wilson, treasurer.
1858. Chose Joel W. Forbes, Noah B. Hatch and Josiah Morse, selectmen; John Wilson, town clerk; Leonard Johnson, treasurer; John Wilson, representative.
1859. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, James W. Abbott and Horace H. Richey, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Leonard Johnson, treasurer; James H. Curtis, representative.
1860. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, Stephen McKellips and Patrick Connary, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Edward F. Bucknam, treasurer; James H. Curtis, representative.
1861. Chose John Wilson, Stephen McKellips and Patrick Connary, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; George B. Cummings, treasurer; James W. Abbott, representative.
1862. Chose James H. Curtis, John M. Cummings and Patrick Connary, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; James W. Abbott, representative.
1863. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, Portus H. Smith and Edward Fox, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Edward F. Bucknam, treasurer; William McIntire, representative.
1864. Chose Hiram Lucas, James W. Abbott and Samuel Moore, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; William McIntire, representative.
1865. Chose James H. Curtis, Joel W. Forbes and James B. Brown, selectmen; James B. Brown, town clerk; Edward F. Bucknam, treasurer; James B. Spaulding, representative.
1866. Chose James H. Curtis, Horace H. Richey and Robert Jaques, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James B. Brown, representative.
1867. Chose James H. Curtis, William McIntire and Robert Jaques, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; James B. Brown, representative.
1868. Chose James H. Curtis, William McIntire and Horace H. Richey, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Wayne Cobleigh, representative.
1869. Chose James W. Abbott, Robert Jaques and Horace H. Richey, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Wayne Cobleigh, representative.
1870. Chose James H. Curtis, Abel D. Benjamin and Patrick Connary, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Louis H. Massure, representative.
1871. Chose James H. Curtis, Abel D. Benjamin and Robert Jaques, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; William H. Merriam, representative.
1872. Chose Franklin E. Wood, Winfield S. Robinson and Josiah Shattuck, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; William H. Merriam, representative.
1873. Chose James H. Curtis, Patrick Connary and Abel D. Benjamin, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Robert Jaques, representative.
1874. Chose James B. Brown, John H. Sargeant and Horace H. Richey, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; George W. McKellips, representative.

1875. Chose James B. Brown, Charles Cobleigh and Patrick Connary, selectmen; Charles Cobleigh, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Roswell C. Chessman, representative.

1876. Chose James B. Brown, John Eames and Michael Moffett, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; Robert Jaques, representative.

1877. Chose James B. Spaulding, Frank E. Wood and John Eames, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; George Hinman, representative.

1878. Chose James B. Spaulding, John Eames and Franklin E. Wood, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; James H. Curtis, treasurer; George Hinman, representative.

1879. Chose Roswell C. Chessman, Franklin E. Wood and Addison H. Frizzell, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer; Irving A. Watson, representative for two years.

1880. Chose Roswell C. Chessman, Addison H. Frizzell and Horace H. Richey, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer.

1881. Chose Roswell C. Chessman, Horace H. Richey and Robert Scott, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer; Irving A. Watson, representative for two years.

1882. Chose James H. Curtis, Robert Scott and Simon T. Connary, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer.

1883. Chose Roswell C. Chessman, David S. Moore and Simon T. Connary, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer; Napoleon B. Perkins, representative.

1884. Chose David S. Moore, James H. Curtis and Simon T. Connary, selectmen; Henry B. Gilkey, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer.

1885. Chose James H. Curtis, John D. Cummings and Robert Jaques, Jr., selectmen; Henry E. Bellows, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer; Thomas Keating, representative.

1886. Chose Edward F. Bucknam, David S. Moore and Charles Forbes, selectmen; William I. Doty, town clerk; Frank G. McKellips, treasurer; William Hayes, representative.

1887. Chose James H. Curtis, John F. Larfue and Orrison L. Cole, selectmen; Henry E. Bellows, town clerk; James H. Curtis, moderator. Voted to raise \$2,000 to defray town charges, debts and existing expenses. Voted to raise \$300 in money for highways and bridges for the ensuing year. Voted to raise \$1,200 in labor for repairing highways and bridges for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER LVII.

Ecclesiastical—Methodist Episcopal Church—Present Members—Ammonoosuc Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Members—Lodge of Good Templars—Members—Schools—Physicians—Fort Wentworth and Revolution—Soldiers of the War of 1812 and Mexican War—First Judge of Probate—First Register of Probate—Business Interests, Etc.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—At the meetings of the proprietors of Northumberland after the first settlement of the town, bushels of wheat and sums of money were raised by direct taxation for the ministrations of the gospel. A committee was chosen to hire a minister, and the money raised was expended for preaching, and services were held generally from two to three months in each year, and in 1799 a town meeting-

house was completed. After the proprietors ceased their efforts in this direction, there was occasional preaching by transient ministers, but no church organization formed until June, 1867, when the Methodist Episcopal church was established here, and the same year the society commenced the present church edifice which was finished in 1868, at a cost of \$2,700. On the 21st day of August, 1868, this house was dedicated to the service of God. Warren Applebee was the first pastor and remained until 1869. He was succeeded by D. J. Smith from 1869 to 1871; Thomas W. Tyre from 1871 to 1872; George C. Noyes from 1872 to 1874; Thomas Mason a part of 1874; C. C. Lovejoy from July, 1874, to September, 1874; L. L. Eastman from September, 1874, to 1876; Eben C. Berry from 1876 to 1878; George H. Hardy from 1878 to 1879; Charles E. Rodgers from 1879 to 1881; James Crowley from 1881 to 1884; Leslie R. Danforth from 1884 to 1887; John C. Langford commenced his pastorate April, 1887. The church now numbers forty-six members. The value of the church property is about \$3,500. The Sabbath-school connected with this church has an attendance of about sixty.

During the pastorate of George C. Noyes the camp meeting grounds of about five acres were purchased. Improvements have been made and buildings erected on them at a cost of between three and four thousand dollars. The location is pleasant, upon the bank of the Connecticut river, a little southerly of the old Fort Wentworth, with the highway and Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad upon its southeasterly border.

The Episcopal church has a mission here, monthly evening services being conducted by the rector of St. Paul's church, Lancaster, in the Methodist church.

The Catholics have held mission services here for a number of years.

Members of the M. E. Church, November 5, 1887.—Sada Astelle, Ada E. Brown, Chauncey L. Brown, Sarah A. Chessman, Stephen A. Cole, Emma Cole, Lester M. Cole, Hugh H. Cole, Lizzie Duran, Lucy Ellingwood, Ellen M. Frizzell, William Fisk, Jenette Fisk, Charles Forbes, Ann Forbes, Henry F. Forbes, Ada P. Forbes, Nellie M. Forbes, Helen M. Forbes, William H. Forbes, Willie W. Forbes, Ellen M. Hayes, Charles M. Hayes, Susan Henson, Moses Henson, Harriet B. Henson, Susan E. Henson, Helen M. Harris, Moses W. Jackson, Florence Jackman, Asbury F. Jackman, Manettie Jackman, Harry F. Jackman, Frank H. Jackman, Fred M. Jackman, Lizzie A. Langford, Jared D. McFarland, Chester McFarland, Lorinda McFarland, Nettie McKellips, Harriet W. McKellips, Lucy Moody, Jennie M. Montgomery, Jennie Main, John Q. Main, Sadie Miles, Etta McHary, Jennie E. Potter, Cora D. Potter, Betsey Richey, Martha Richey, Emma J. Smith, Mary Smith, Charles Smith, Joel E. Smith, Lucy A. Smith, Mamie L. Smith, Ella Smith, William H. Veasie, Lucinda M. Veasie, Lucy A. Whipple.

Officers.—Charles Forbes, Willard J. Whipple, Stephen A. Cole, F. A. Jackman, G. W. McKellips, William Veasie, F. G. Kellips, W. W. Jackman, trustees; Charles Forbes, district steward; M. W. Jackman, recording steward; Harriet McKellips, Lucy Moody, Nettie M. Hayes, stewards; M. W. Jackman, superintendent of Sabbath-school; S. A. Cole, assistant superintendent; Mary L. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

Ammonoosuc Lodge I. O. O. F. was organized on the 28th day of September, 1877, with these charter members:—

Irving A. Watson, Henry B. Gilkey, Fred Scott, Frank F. Richardson, James W. McKeen, Charles N. Martin, Alexander Williamson, Napoleon B. Perkins.

Members, November 5, 1887.—I. A. Watson, H. B. Gilkey, Fred Scott, N. B. Perkins, George W. McKellips, F. G. McKellips, George Hinman, D. S. Moore, William Hayes, C. N. Martin, S. W. Thompson, James McHarg, A. Wooster, W. W. Pike, Ezra Merrill, Horace Hendrick, Stephen P. Clook, Thomas G. Rowan, William Duran, George W. Montgomery, F. G. Bellows, F. F. Richardson, Albert Thompson, C. P. Stevens, John F. Thompson, Thomas Kating, George S. Blake, R. C. Chessman, Charles T. Hayes, Horace P. Moody, Samuel W. Connary, W. I. Doty, Allen H. Perkins, Joseph C. Astelle, Henry H. Hayes, John M. Astelle, Stephen A. Cole, Frank N. Piper, Alvin L. Wheeler, Edward S. Hickey, Solomon Leavitt; Joseph M. Amey, E. B. Soule, C. R. Beecher, Charles J. Salomon, I. G. Richey, B. B. Ockington, L. R. Danforth, H. B. Hinman, P. G. Abbott, S. F. Gallagher, Edward Brooks, Marcell Thirris, John Gough, Alva I. Warren, Frank Harris, Eli Fuller, Frank F. Warren, Charles H. Witham, William H. Veasie, C. C. O'Brien, Robert Scott, Charles Isrealson, O. P. Cummings, G. W. Clough, Willard D. Stinson, Lee F. Schoff, Addison S. Ellingwood, J. W. Wilson.

The lodge has purchased a pleasantly-located and desirable lot on the corner of Main and Church streets, Groveton, upon which it is intended to erect an "Odd Fellows Hall" and provide better accommodations for the increasing membership.

The Lodge of Good Templars was organized November 16, 1882, with these officers and charter members:—

Officers.—Edward F. Bucknam, W. G. T.; Julia M. Leavitt, W. V. T.; Rev. James Crowley, W. C.; Frank N. Piper, W. S.; Jennie M. Norcutt, W. A. S.; Solomon Leavitt, W. F. S.; John M. Wilson, W. T.; Austin Astelle, W. M.; Clara B. Dresser, W. D. M.; Edward A. Astelle, W. I. G.; Jesse Wilson, W. O. G.; Lucy Cole, W. R. H. S.; Alma McFarland, W. L. H. S.; Bell McFarland, P. W. G. T.

Charter Members.—Edward F. Bucknam, Frank N. Piper, Jennie M. Norcutt, Soloman Leavitt, John M. Wilson, James Crowley, Austin Astelle, Belle A. Piper, Edward A. Steele, Bell McFarland, James B. McFarland, Melvin J. Hayes, Frank Warren, Lucy Cole, Alma McFarland, Ella Harvey, Julia M. Leavitt, Clara B. Dresser, Ada M. Benton, Jesse Wilson, Amanda J. Frost, Mary E. Frost, Hannah O. McKeen.

Members, November, 1887.—Flora Wilkinson, Flora Soule, Archie Soule, Frank Warren, Fanny McKeen, Hannah O. McKeen, Willie McKeen, George Jones, Jack Rines, David Dorhity, Daniel Ellingwood, Cyrus Messer, Clayton Henson, William Kittle, Fred Jones, Emma Wooster, Ella Smith, Helena Scott, Charles Wilds, Randal Miller, Fred Kent, James Pike, Frank Keene, Calvin Stoddard, Thomas Gorman, Charles McKeen, John Downer, J. E. Doile, Henry Moffett, John C. Langford, John Dorhity.

Officers, November 3, 1887.—John H. Langford, C. T.; Hannah O. McKeen, V. T.; Helena Scott, Secretary; Ella Smith, Financial Secretary; Fanny McKeen, Treasurer; Solomon Leavitt, Chaplain; Willie McKeen, Marshal; Thomas Gorman, Dept. Marshal; William Kittle and David Dorhity Sentinels and Guards.

Fort Wentworth and the Revolution.—The old fort at the mouth of the Ammonoosuc stood on the south side of the river, at its junction with the Connecticut. It has long since gone to decay. The excavation and site are still visible on the high bank near the Connecticut, on the farm of Aaron and Charles Potter. It is called the "old fort" merely; but, according to the attorney-general's report, it was erected by Capt. Robert Rogers, in 1755, and named "Fort Wentworth," in honor of the royal Governor. It was evidently used by the very early settlers as a refuge from the Indians; and the next mention we have of it after its erection, is as a place of rendezvous for Rogers's expedition after the destruction of St. Francis. During the Revolution the "old fort" was a lively place. After Col. Bedell's regiment was ordered to join the Continental army, in the winter of 1775 and 1776, several companies were kept on the western frontiers of the Upper Coös. Capt. Jeremiah Eames, to accommodate these with headquarters, built or repaired the garrison at Northumberland in the spring

of 1776. It was in use until 1782. Col. Bedell was on duty here in 1777 and 1778. Lieut. Ladd and scouting party of eleven men were stationed here in 1782, as were another party of ten men under Sergt. James Blake.*

Soldiers of the War of 1812.—Our sources for accurate information in regard to these are extremely meager. The adjutant-general's report gives only the names of the men, date of enlistment, length of service, and "remarks"; without specifying towns of which they were residents or from which they enlisted. We have ascertained, however, that George W. Lucas enlisted from Northumberland February 16, 1813, for eighteen months; William Merriam enlisted February 15, 1813, "during the war"; John Bickford enlisted February 13, 1813, for two years.

In the Mexican war we find that Michael G. Lawton enlisted April 13, 1847, as a drummer in Captain Daniel Batchelder's company.

These are all of the honored sons of our old town in our earlier wars whose memories we can thus crown with laurel. Would that we were able to preserve green the memory of all.

Francis Willson was a physician of considerable note, and was of great value to the people of Northumberland and the surrounding towns. He was an early settler of Lancaster, locating upon the farm occupied by Moses Hibbard, but subsequently removed to the place now occupied by Edward Addin, in Northumberland. He was the first judge of probate for the county of Coös, was appointed in 1805 and held the office till about the time of his death, which occurred in 1811.

John M. Tillotson was an active business man and extensively known throughout Coös and Essex counties. He was selectman for some years, represented Northumberland, Stratford and Piercy in the legislature of 1809. He was the first register of probate for Coös county, and held the office for thirteen years. He died in 1822.

Schools.—There were ten school districts in town when the district system was abrogated in 1885. They are conducted in the same manner now by the town board of education. Groveton village school has an attendance of about 100 scholars, with a commodious school house, costing about \$2,000, arranged for three teachers. In 1800 a school-house was erected in district No. 5, which is still used.

Physicians.—Charles C. O'Brien, M. D., came from Maine and located at Groveton about 1881, purchasing the practice and residence of Irving A. Watson, M. D., who had been in practice here for ten years, and who went to Concord to take the position of secretary of the State Board of Health. Henry W. Sleeper, M. D., came to Groveton about 1883, and practiced here until his death, which occurred in December, 1887.

* [For another view of the site of Fort Wentworth and the rendezvous of Rogers's Rangers, see County History.—ED.]

Manufacturing has been conducted at Northumberland Falls from early days. Edwards Bucknam constructed mills here; later, Enoch Bartlett shortly after the Revolution constructed both grist and saw-mills. (See his petition to General Court in another chapter.) The vast supplies of pine and spruce have made the water privileges on the Ammonoosuc at Groveton profitable investments for the manufacture of lumber, and various firms from first to last have been engaged in this. In 1872 there were at Northumberland Falls, starch, straw-board, and shoe-peg mills; at Groveton, manufactories of leather, clapboards, shingles, etc.

Hon. A. C. Denison, a merchant of Norway, Me., was largely engaged in supplying contractors on the line of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R., and established stores in connection with Clark P. True, J. H. Danforth and the Gilkeys at South Paris and Bethel, Me., and at Gorham, Northumberland and Stratford. The largest of these was at Northumberland. Here, from 1850, for some years, the firm transacted an annual business of nearly a hundred thousand dollars and contributed much to the prosperity of this section.

Business Interests, 1887.—Gilbert M. Soule, administrator of estate of Gilbert Soule, Groveton, manufactures 4,500,000 feet of long and short lumber per annum. Wholesale and retail trade in 1886 was over \$68,000. He employs from twenty to forty men, and operates a grist and saw-mill by water-power. The latter contains a rotary board saw, clapboard, lath, shingle, matching, and planing machines. Fisk & Myers (Payson Fisk, William Myers), Groveton, have a steam mill employing from ten to twelve men. They produce about 300,000 feet of lumber yearly. Their mill contains clapboard, shingle and planing machines.

Stoddard & Welch (P. T. Stoddard, C. C. Welch), Groveton, purchased the old Howley water-mill in 1886, and constructed a foundry and machine shop at a total cost of \$30,000. The freshet of June, 1887, undermined the mill, rendering it useless. They employ from six to ten men, and are doing a business of about \$10,000 a year.

Robert Chase, Northumberland, came from Pelham to Guildhall, Vt., in 1865, and at once erected a mill for the manufacture of straw-board, which is still conducted, the firm being Robert Chase & Company (Charles D. Chase). They also manufacture fine tissue paper. Mr. Chase erected, in Northumberland, in 1869, a peg-mill where he manufactures 40,000 bushels of shoe pegs annually, and gives employment to fifteen or twenty persons. They also keep a general store.

Groveton Merchants.—James W. McKeen, general store, retail trade about \$15,000 yearly.

Roswell C. Chessman, dry goods, coffins, caskets, and undertaker's goods, does an annual business of \$10,000. He is also postmaster of "Groveton" postoffice.



Gilbert Soule

Charles J. Salomon, dry goods and clothing, does the largest mercantile business in town, sells both at wholesale and retail, sends out many peddlers, and has a branch store at West Stewartstown.

Charles H. Rich, successor to Dewey Rich, carries on a general store; does a business of about \$10,000 yearly.

Hotels.—Melcher House, C. T. McNally and Edward Tibbetts, proprietors; Union House, Everett F. Bean, proprietor.

Railroads.—The Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad forms a junction with the Grand Trunk at Groveton Junction. There are three stations in the town, which gives it a great advantage as a shipping point. Groveton station does a freight business of 1,000 tons a month, and gives the Grand Trunk about 500 passengers in the same time. W. H. Fowler, station agent. Groveton Junction, Stephen M. Mathews, station agent, has a freight business of 6,000 tons per month, passengers about 2,000 in the same time. We can give no figures for Northumberland or Guildhall station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN GILBERT SOULE.

The name Soule was formerly spelled Sole, Soal, Soul, and is an ancient English name. In 1591 the Soles of London were granted armorial bearings. The advent of the Soule family in New England dates back to the arrival of the "Mayflower" in 1620, when George Soule, one of the "Pilgrim Band," emigrated to America, and helped to plant the Plymouth Colony, and maintain the principles in defence of which those self-reliant pioneers left their native for an unknown land. George Soule was one of the forty-one signers of the first compact drawn up in the nature of a government. In 1624 he received one acre of land in Plymouth, between Sandwich street and the harbor. In 1633 his name appears on the first list of freemen in the records of Plymouth. About 1638 he removed to Duxbury and settled there. He married Mary Becker, had many descendants, who served the town in its civil, military and maritime service. Mr. Soule was of essential value to Duxbury, which he represented several years in the court of deputies, and held many other offices which showed him to be a man of integrity and probity. In 1645 he was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, and, with Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, and three others, was appointed to lay out and divide the land among the inhabitants. He died in 1680, "very aged"; willing his property to his son John, viz.: "And for as much as my eldest son, John Soule, and his family hath in my extreme old age and weakness bin tender and careful of mee and very

healpful to mee; and is likely to be while it shall please God to continew my life heer, therefore I give and bequeath unto my said son John Soule all the remainder of my housings and lands whatever." John Soule died in 1707, aged seventy-five.

Joshua³, son of John², married Joanna Studley. He died in 1767. His son, Ezekiel⁴, born in 1711, married Hannah Delano. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1749, and was an important adviser in its affairs. He removed to Woolwich, Me., in 1766. John⁵, born in 1735, was the father of Samuel⁶, who was born January 18, 1769. David F.⁷ married Elizabeth, widow of Cyrus Dole, and daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Hillbrook) McMurchie. Their children were *Gilbert*, Hannah, Sarah (Mrs. James Bailey), Lewis, Augusta (Mrs. Alden P. Goudy), Lemuel. David was a native of Woolwich. He followed the sea for many years, was captain, and at one time captured by the British. The latter part of his life he passed on land. He died about 1862 at Woolwich, where he is buried.

Captain Gilbert Soule, son of David F. and Elizabeth (McMurchie) Soule, born in Woolwich, Me., December 6, 1820, was eighth in descent from the emigrant. He was educated at the local schools. When quite young he accompanied his father in his sea voyages, and for a number of years was a "seafarer." He then, in connection with his brother-in-law, James Bailey, conducted the ferry at Bath, Me., for several years. Afterwards he was at St. Anthony, Minnesota, for some years. In 1852 he returned to his native state, and, with a half-brother, Charles E. Dole, began lumbering on the Penobscot, and thereafter this was his principal business. He married, August 24, 1853, Eliza A., daughter of John and Mercy (Adams) Mills. (Mrs. Mills's mother was Anne Hutchinson.) Mrs. Soule was born in Detroit, Me., March 6, 1829. They commenced housekeeping in Brewer, Me., and had a pleasant home there for seventeen years, and there their children were born; Gilbert Mills, Annie Laurie, (married Augustus S. Thayer, M. D., of Portland,) Edward Beecher, and James Bailey.

In 1869 Captain Soule came to Groveton, and, with Robert Holyoke, George Edward Holyoke, and John Eames, purchased the mill property now owned by the heirs of Gilbert Soule. This mill had a cutting capacity of 25,000 per day, and contained a rotary saw, edger, trimmer, clap-board, shingle, and lath machines, and a planer. The enterprise and energy of Capt. Soule gave a new impetus to the business in Groveton, and greatly enhanced its progress. In 1870 the "Nash Stream Improvement Company" was incorporated to provide transportation for logs. This company expended \$30,000 in blasting rocks, etc.; four or five dams were also constructed. Capt. Soule was the first president; Gilbert M. Soule is the present one. In the fall of 1871, Capt. Soule moved his family

to Groveton, and was actively engaged in lumber manufacturing until his death, January 20, 1884.

In 1883 a new "four-foot" wheel was put in to use the water going over the dam. One wheel of the original mill ran a grist-mill and clap-board planer, but in October, 1885, a new grist mill was completed. The main mill is one hundred and seventy feet in length by thirty-six in width, an addition of thirty feet being made in the spring of 1884, and a large "Wood's" planer added. The firm name at Northumberland was at first Gilbert Soule & Co., while at Portland it was Holyoke, Benson & Co. This continued until 1874, when it became Gilbert Soule in both places. Since Captain Soule's death the business has been carried on by the heirs as "Gilbert M. Soule." The production of the mill during 1887 was about 4,500,000 feet. At 418 Commercial street, Portland, they have a wharf, office, and planing-mill.

Capt. Soule was of vigorous physique, strong, influential and energetic, an industrious and valued citizen, a reader of sterling literature, and a man of independent thought and reflection. His height was five feet, eleven inches, and average weight about 230 pounds. His light blue eyes were accompanied by dark brown hair. He was of a pleasant, social and genial nature, looking rather upon the bright than the dark side, and in all the relations of life he made sunshine by his cheery presence. Congregational in his religious belief, he yet gave liberally to all Christian work. Republican in his politics, ever an ardent partisan, yet he was not an aspirant for office.

He was an early member of Ammonoosuc Lodge, I. O. O. F., Groveton, and an active worker for its interests. As an employer he was never dictatorial, but the considerate kindness which ever actuated him and was shown in his intercourse with his workmen gained for him their good will and esteem. He was much interested in historical and genealogical works, was a generous contributor to the Pilgrims' monument erected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was justly proud of being a descendant of the "Mayflower" band. He inherited their sterling qualities, and many traits of the Soule family have descended through him to his children. That kindly, filial spirit of John Soule which led him to honor, respect and cherish his father in his old age, is also shown in the veneration and love of the present generation for the memory of their father.

STARK.

CHAPTER LVIII.

Stark—"Devil's Slide"—"Devil's Hop-yard"—Christine Lake and Percy Summer Club—Soil—Minerals—Percy—Boundaries—Legislative Acts—Petition for Incorporation—Names of Grantees—Proprietors' Meeting—Records, Etc.

STARK lies on the Upper Ammonoosuc river. It is bounded north by Stratford and Odell, east by Dummer and Milan, south by Kilkenny, and west by Northumberland. The surface is broken and hilly, but upon the river there are many good farms. The north and south branches of the Ammonoosuc form a junction in the northeast part of the town. Nash's stream, flowing from Stratford, falls into the river in the north, and Percy or Christine lake is in the eastern portion. Near the village there is a narrow passage-way between the mountains, through which runs the river, the railroad, and a wagon road. On the south side of the Ammonoosuc is Mill mountain, rising very abruptly to the height of over 3,000 feet.

The "*Devil's Slide*" is a ledge on the north side of the river, rising perpendicularly, while on the other side, cattle may be driven to its top. The perpendicular walls of this precipitous mountain rise to the height of 740 feet. "The Indians, as is well known, peopled all these mountain regions with invisible spirits who controlled the winds and storms, and in their quarrels hurled gleaming thunder bolts at each other, the effects of which were seen in the splintered trees and shivered rocks; and they had a tradition that in a remote age a huge mountain barred the valley where now the railroad passes, and that on a time when the heavens were convulsed, the earth reeling, and the atmosphere blazing with the terrible warfare of these invisible powers, one-half of the mountain sunk down into the bowels of the earth, leaving the precipitous sides of the other bare and shattered as they are to the present day. Hence the name."

The "*Devil's Hop-yard*" is located nearly three miles southeast of Stark station. It is reached through a path winding through a rugged boulder-

strewn forest along a noisy brawling mountain stream for the first part of the way. The last half mile is, however, pathless, and lies in a tangled thicket of larch and birch, with moss of wonderful variety and beauty ankle deep. Suddenly you come upon a ravine a mile in length. The little brook at the bottom runs into one of the seven beautiful "South ponds." Where you first arrive you stand on the verge and look down a chasm of thirty feet. The break is abrupt, the transition surprising. Broken ledges are on either side of a gap of several rods in width, and the bottom of the gorge is filled with great bowlders which line both of the sloping sides of the chasm. Between the rocks the slightly wooded slopes are covered with thick and fine gray moss; a different variety, however, on each side. No water is seen, as the bowlders conceal the tiny rill. Descending to the bottom, we follow the chasm over a mile through impressive scenery. Immense trees span the valley with their roots and tower heavenward. As we go on, the brook appears as the bowlders disappear, and open valley succeeds to wild defile. Just as we are wondering if this is all, we reach the brink of another precipice, over which the brook dashes in a foamy fall of great beauty with three leaps of twenty feet each. Picking our way cautiously, we are soon in an "ante-room" of the yard. Here ledges rise in broken courses of gigantic masonry,—many as regular as if laid with plummet and square, and fantastic and weird in their gray-brown coloring—for seventy feet. Turn around! The amphitheater in which you stand has an opening shaped like the letter U. Advancing to the edge and looking down, the eye penetrates nearly 200 feet into one of the wildest gorges of wild New Hampshire. Into this the little brook plunges noisily, and in a few feet hides itself under the bowlders filling the upper end, and by aid of which we descend. From the bottom we look up. On the right stands "the Look-out," a huge gray sentinel, lifting its 250 feet of smooth granite precipitously, square as a die, and covered with pines, into the air. On the left, great giant ledges, broken but yet grand, tower sky-ward. Further south rises the "choir" like the *facade* of a great cathedral; block laid on block, with joints broken regularly like a masterpiece of masonry, for full 120 feet in height, and surmounted and crowned with a majestic fretwork of pinnacles of evergreen trees. Opposite the "choir" a break in the wall gives a way of egress. By following the brook other cascades and bits of scenery nearly as grand continue for an eighth of a mile further, when the ledges disappear, and the brook empties into South pond, a pretty sheet of water. The "Hop-yard" receives its name from a fancied resemblance of its tall evergreen trees covered with trailing streamers of gray moss to a hop-yard with its poles covered with heavily laden vines.

The scenery of Stark is both wild and picturesque and it is a delightful ride from Groveton up the narrow and winding valley of the upper Am-

monoosuc, through Stark, to the high land beyond. From this point a full view of the mountains is had, looking away to the southward, while the two valleys, still heavily wooded, stretch away for miles on either hand. The scene is more broken and varied from other points of view, the notches being cut more deeply between the mountains, and the mountains themselves throwing a sharper outline against the sky. It is pleasant to linger here through a clear autumn afternoon and see the sun go down, and return to the valley below in the early evening.

*Christine Lake.**—North pond for many years was a favorite fishing-ground for the sportsmen of Northern New Hampshire. It is a beautiful sheet of water, bordered by deep-foliaged woods, which are set around about by the granite peaks of Stark and Stratford. Right in this glorious amphitheater of mountains the basin of the lake is found. Its altitude is about 2,000 feet above the sea; its length is one and a half miles; its width one-half mile. The lake is fed by spring brooks that fall into the upper end. The over-flow emerges at the eastern rim of the basin, and after tumbling in white cascades down several hundred feet in a distance of half a mile, falls into the Upper Ammonoosuc river at Percy station on the Grand Trunk railway.

Trout are the only fish in the lake. In early times great numbers were caught and carried away by visiting fishermen. Before 1883 scores of people from neighboring towns would go to the pond, and, cutting holes in the ice, take large quantities for the market as well as for their own use. It was estimated by a competent authority that in the spring of 1883 at least half a ton of trout was thus caught and carried off. The result of this wanton destruction was to reduce the supply of fish, so that very few were taken during the open seasons of 1883 and 1884. Since the latter year the fishing has greatly improved. The trout are from four to eight ounces in weight, and are of the finest quality of real "brook trout."

In the spring of 1882 Mr. George P. Rowell, of Lancaster, thinking it would be a very desirable place for a summer camp, made enquiries as to the feasibility of purchasing the land about the pond. Henry Heywood, Esq., was engaged to negotiate for the land, and, as the result of his endeavors, lots upon which the pond is situated were purchased of the owner, Mrs. Charlotte Rowell, of Lunenburg, Vt., and conveyed to Mr. Rowell. He invited some friends to unite with him in making a camp at the pond, and, in the fall of 1882, accompanied by Messrs. Samuel H. Kauffmann, of Washington, D. C., Francis H. Leggett and W. D. Wilson, of New York, and Ossian Ray, of Lancaster, the place was visited, at "Camp Percy," so-called,—a rude structure which had been built by S. M. Crawford, the noted hunter and woodsman, for the occasion.

*By Hon. Ossian Ray.

These above named gentlemen, with Mr. Charles N. Kent, of New York, organized themselves into a voluntary corporation, under the laws of the state, which they called the "*Percy Summer Club*," "for the purpose of maintaining a place of resort and recreation for its members and its guests; promoting and encouraging field sports; propagating, cultivating, and protecting brook-trout and other food and game fishes in the streams, ponds and lakes, as well as land-game of every sort, in the County of Coös and State of New Hampshire; with the object of enjoying the sports of rod and gun, and developing the resources of said County of Coös in these directions."

The first annual meeting of the club was held September 13, 1883. At this session of the club it was voted to re-name North pond and call it "Christine Lake" in honor of Mrs. Christine Coates, of Philadelphia, the first lady visitor entertained at the camp by the club.

During the four years of its existence the club has worked harmoniously together. Five comfortable lodges have been erected; a cottage has been built for the superintendent; a path has been cut to "Giant's Grave," one mile; and one to North Peak, three miles away, both of which points are often visited by guests; a fleet of first-class boats has been procured, and a hatching house established under the supervision of Mr. Leggett, as a result of whose efforts upwards of 90,000 young trout have been hatched, and put into the lake and its tributaries. The club is very hospitable, and entertains every season a large number of guests. A by-law provides that no member or guest shall take over forty fish in any one day. The officers are: President, George P. Rowell, Lancaster; vice-president, Ossian Ray, Lancaster; secretary, Charles N. Kent, New York; treasurer, Francis H. Leggett, New York; auditor, Samuel H. Kauffmann, Washington, D. C.; superintendent, Stephen M. Crawford, Percy N. H.

The soil is rich, free from stones, and productive in the valleys; hay, oats and potatoes are easily raised, and agriculture is an important business with the inhabitants.

Population in 1790, 48; 1830, 134; 1850, 418; 1860, 426; 1870, 464; 1880, 690.

Minerals, etc.—A red biotite granite resembling somewhat the red Scotch granite, but finer, and not permeated with the "pin holes" occurring in that, has been quite extensively quarried. A monument of this granite exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, received a medal and diploma "for the good quality of the material."

Pike's pond has a deposit of the white light earth sometimes called infusorial silica. It seems to be distributed over the entire bottom of the pond, is known to be three feet in depth, and is probably much more. It is of excellent quality, and the quantity sufficient for commercial use.

Many people have taken specimens from the well-known labradorite

bowlders of this town. They are found in no other place in this section, but are abundant here.

Stark was originally Percy, which name was given to the territory granted August 3, 1774, by Gov. John Wentworth to Jacob Walden and others. Percy was the family name of the Duke or Earl of Northumberland, and one of the family, Rev. Thomas Percy, was at that time chaplain to the King. This probably indicates the origin of the name inserted in the charter, and also of that of the adjacent town of Northumberland.

Boundaries Given in the Charter.—"Beginning at a red birch tree in the north side of Lancaster from thence running north, seventy-one degrees east, six miles and seventy rods to a red birch, the southwesterly corner of land laid out for Gen. Winston, thence north, eight degrees east, six miles and forty rods to a beech, the northwesterly corner of said Winston's location, thence north, eighty-two degrees west, five hundred and seventy rods to the line of Stratford; thence south, two degrees east, seven hundred and fifty rods to the southwesterly corner of said Stratford, thence north, fifty-five degrees west, four miles two hundred and seventy rods to a spruce, the northeasterly corner of Northumberland, thence south, seven degrees west, nine miles to the bounds began at."

The town was incorporated as "Piercy," January 9, 1795. By act passed June 21, 1832, the tract of land embraced in ranges 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the southeast part of Stratford, was annexed to this town, and on the 21st of December of the same year, the tract of land granted to Gen. John Winslow, of Marshfield, Mass., October 21, 1773, containing 5,060 acres, was also annexed to this town. By an act passed December 28, 1832, the name of the town was changed from Piercy to Stark, in honor of Gen. John Stark, then recently deceased. December 4, 1840, a tract of land owned by Elhanan Winchester was severed from this town and annexed to Lancaster. July 1, 1868, a small tract of land was severed from Stark and annexed to Dummer.

Petition of Incorporation; addressed to the General Court, 1794.—"The petition of the subscribers Inhabitants of a New Township called Piercy in the County of Grafton State aforesaid Humbly Shews

"That we sd subscribers labouring under many inconveniences on Account of our Not being vested with Town Authority by Incorporation. Not only in laying out Roads and establishing them in the most convenient Routs, but many other inconveniences to the great detriment and preventing the settlement of sd New Township—Therefore praying that the Hon^{ble} General Court, would incorporate sd New Township into a Town by the Name of Piercy as aforesd thereby Vesting them with Town privileges as other Towns in the State by Law do enjoy—And as in duty Bound will ever pray—

"Piercy May 10th 1794—

" Caleb Smith	Elisha Blake
" Jonathan Cole	Anthony Clefford Jun
" Barnard Cole	Nath'l Dodge
" Clafford Cole	Peter Leavitt
" Edmund Cole	James Leavitt
" Abner Clark	Peter Leavitt Jur
" Aaron Jackson	Daniel Miles
" Edward Rowell	James Massuere
" John Waid	Daniel Rowell

Names of Grantees with lots drawn in 1st and 2d Divisions: Jacob Walden, 152-136; Thomas Walden, 13-56; Nath. Treadwell, Jr., 130-169; George Gains, 10-63; Daniel Lunt, 16-61; Mark Sevey, 72-57; Clement March, 159-109; Thomas Ransom, 116-31; Nehemiah Rowell, 148-135; Phillip Pendexter, 129-65; Joshua Crockett, 96-52; Richard Fitzgerald, 117-91; John Hurd, Esq., 154-103; John Swards, Jr., 12-9; Jacob Treadwell, 147-7; George Rogers Treadwell, 18-47; Nath. Treadwell, 35-119; Frederic Hohn, 157-100; Ammiruhamah Cutler, Esq., 118-26; Charles Cutler, 15-133; Daniel Cutler, 153-45; Thos. Martin, Esq., 123-68; Joshua Martin, 25-58; Joseph Holbrook, 95-55; John Melcher, 2-75; Jona. M. Sewall, 107-69; William Blunt, 155-83; Stephen Somner, 21-137; Francis Little, 124-134; Edward Ayres, 34-89; Samuel Lear, 140-79; John Noble, 151-38; Daniel Rindge Rogers, 71-62; Mark Rogers, 74-80; Hubartus Neal, 32-44; Jos. Peverly, Esq., 144-20; Thos. Peverly, Jr., 93-86; Daniel Spaulding, 110-1; John Sanborn, 139-48; Wm. Marshall, 23-43; Caleb Marshall, 70-98; Silas Marshall, 105-54; Eliphalet Day, 131-67; Moses Davis, 121-39; Moses Marshall, 94-81; Jesse Johnson, 113-50; Stephen Wells, 24-41; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 128-99; Moses Bartlett, 106-82; Jere. Eames, 145-19; Caleb Johnson, 28-164; John Hodgdon, 156-146; Edmund Morse, 162-29; Reuben Harriman, 127-78; Saml. White, Esq., 3-66; Benjamin Currier, 73-42; James Paul, 150-90; Thomas Burnside, 17-60; James Burnside, 22-40; David Burnside, 33-85; David Paul, 141-51; Abner Osgood, 122-164; William Moulton, 158-49; Arthur Worcester, 125-133; Jacob Tilton, 160-36; Joseph Moulton, 112-37, and Caleb Toppan, 30-59; Nathaniel Healy, Esq., 14-27; Geo. Walton, Jr., 115-50; Jonas Clark March, 111-87; Daniel Humphreys, 142-84; Thomas McDonough, 6-108; Captain John Knight, 114-102; William Lee Perkins, 11-120; William Stanwood, 4-77; Mark Sanborn, 132-46; Josiah Bishop, 161-97; Theodore Atkinson, Esq., 5-143; School right, 126-104; Glebe, 149-101.

The proprietors organized at the inn of Capt. Jacob Tilton, in Portsmouth, November 22, 1774, under a call issued by Daniel Warner, J. P., October 25, 1774. Committees were appointed at this meeting to "view" the town; for advising the best method of settling; for agreeing with ten settlers, "but not to give said settlers more than 1,500 acres of land, of which also not more than 150 acres is to be interval"; to treat with the proprietors of Stratford for the purchase of "a certain gore of land wh. will accommodate our lines"; chose Jacob Treadwell collector to collect the tax of twenty shillings which the meeting levied on each original right to pay charges already accrued. February 17, 1779, voted "that there be 10 lots of 120 acres of good land surveyed and lotted together with ten lots of Intervil of 10 acres each, convenient to the afore said lots as may be, which lots are to be given to the first 10 persons that will go on and settle in said town; also that 5 lots of 100 acres with 5 lots of Interval of 10 acres each be allotted as aforesaid, for the five next that shall go on and settle, and that a road be looked out from Connecticut river into said town, and cleared to and through said lots sufficient for a loaded horse to pass well," and committees were appointed to attend to these matters, and "also to cause to be fell from 20 to 30 acres of trees on four or five of said lots"; also a tax of \$12 on each share was "raised." The next day the proprietors voted "to Lay out 15 upland and 15 interval lots to give to settlers," and "if said committee can engage some good man with property to come whom they shall think will much facilitate the settlement they may give such a person as much land as the majority shall think proper." June 15, 1779, Jacob Treadwell makes report: "he had proceeded to Northumber-

land, and did his utmost endeavors previous to his going and while there but could not effect the designed purpose (clear a road): that he had made great offers to persons if they would go and settle, without success, by reason of the very great demand for men in the present war—which, together with the several alarms in that country, put it totally out of his power to comply with the vote of the Propriety concerning the settlement of the town." Caleb Marshall and Jeremiah Eames had sold their interest shortly before this.

July 29, 1783, Jacob Treadwell appointed to agree with persons to the number of fifteen to settle in Percy, reports "that he had verbally agreed with nine men, each to fell about five acres of trees this fall and to clear and cultivate the same next summer, and to reside on the premises or some person or persons under them, said settlers to have 120 acres of upland and 10 acres of interval." Report accepted and Capt. William Marshall, Joseph Peverly, Esq., Thomas Peverly, and Jacob Treadwell made a committee "to look out a good mill stream, and obtain the best information what sum of money or quantity of land, a good set of mills may be built for in said town."

July 23, 1787, Jacob Treadwell reported that he had agreed with twenty-six persons to settle; additional settlers lots were laid out to accommodate more settlers; voted that "the report of Jacob Treadwell having agreed with Caleb Smith to build a saw and grist mill, for which said Smith is to have two hundred and twenty acres of upland chosen by him and thirty acres of interval, is accepted, and that said Treadwell cause said lands to be located for said Smith"; to cut and make a road through Percy; voted "that John Cole have 50 acres of upland with interval not exceeding 5 acres, as a gratuity for his having continued in Percy these 3 last years"; "that Jacob Treadwell have a right to pitch 5 lots of 100 acres each of upland, and a proportionate quantity of interval—to be his first division of 5 rights."

November 26, 1787, voted "that in consideration of Elisha Blake's early moving into the town with his family and considerable property, it is agreed that should his eldest son live in said town until the age of twenty-one years, that he shall be entitled to fifty acres of upland and five acres of interval in said town upon his compliance with the duty of a settler." April 21, 1789, voted to lay a tax of twelve shillings to complete the road through the town, and to finish laying out lots for the settlers; that Thomas Martin, Esq., and Mr. Daniel K. Rogers execute deeds to settlers; that Hannah Cole be confirmed in all the land voted to her husband, John Cole, providing the settling duty is complied with; that the time for the settlers going into the town be prolonged to July 20, 1790. February 11, 1790. The proceedings of this meeting are interesting. This preamble and vote was the first action:—

"Whereas, Mr. Peter Leavitt engages to move himself and family into the town the ensuing spring; and making application for settlers' lots for three of his sons which are under age; voted that each of said sons have a settlers' lot when they are of lawful age, on their complying with the duty of settlers, provided the thirty lots voted to settlers are not taken up; it was further voted, that Mr. Daniel Rowel's son Daniel Rowell, have a settlers lot on same conditions; also, that Daniel B. Rogers send Mr. Rowel the sum of 12 shillings in behalf of the propriety, he having the *first male child* born in the town."

[Daniel Rowell, Jr., came to Stark with his father, and, as mentioned above, although under age, was granted a lot, and in 1803 is spoken of as a resident on lot 16. The child for whom the proprietors sent the twelve shillings to Mr. Rowell was born January 20, 1790, and named Piercy, after the town.]

Business in forming civilization in the new town went on slowly but steadily. The first proprietors' meeting held outside of Portsmouth was at Northumberland, September 15, 1796, at the house of Jeremiah Eames. This and several subsequent meetings were occupied with arrangements to settle all accounts; to give deeds to actual settlers; to complete survey of the town and finish laying out lots; in taxing for making and improving roads, particularly the one laid out from Shelburne to Stratford. Hezekiah Smith is made clerk, and occupies a responsible and prominent place on committees and in affairs. October 2, 1799, "voted that Emerson Cole shall have 100 acres of land, one half of which he has bought of Abner Clark, adjoining the land of Daniel Rowel, Jr., at Ammonusick, provided he shall continue to live on the same or some person under him for five years, if he will procure Jere. Eames, Jr., to lay out the same at his own expense; also, that Elisha Blake shall have 20 acres given him on the rear of his lot." January 3, 1803, Hezekiah Smith, Joseph Peverly, Esq., and Jonathan Rowel were chosen committee to lay out the town, "draughting" the lots, and drawing the same.

A few meetings were held after the above, but after 1804 no action was taken until 1872, when a meeting was called by the three, Benjamin Thompson, John Eames, John M. Whipple, who had come into possession of the proprietors' land yet undivided, and James W. Weeks, of Lancaster, Adams Twitchel, of Milan, and C. E. Benton, of Guildhall, Vt., were chosen to divide the undivided unappropriated lands between them. This was done August 4, 1872, and ended the history of the original propriety of Percy.

CHAPTER LIX.

Early Settlers—Residents in 1803—Early Births and Marriages—First Town Meeting—Extracts from Records in Relation to Schools, Roads, Etc.—Civil List.

EARLY Settlers.—John Cole, James Massuere, Edward Rowell, Caleb, Isaac and Benjamin Smith, with Elisha Blake, were early settlers. Their hardships were beyond belief. Elisha Blake drew on a hand-sled from Barrington to Stark, a distance of over a hundred miles, a heavy forty-gallon kettle, and an equal weight in other articles; James Massuere frequently carried forty pounds weight on his back the same distance.

These early settlers located on Beech hill, the soil was warmer and crops not so liable to be killed by frosts as on the uncleared and swampy intervals, but as time passed and improvements became general, one by one the old homes were abandoned for the more fertile valley lands, and, probably, to-day, the lots first “pitched upon” would be considered the least desirable locations. Aunt Hannah Cole’s claim, where she toiled to make a home after the early death of her husband, is valueless and abandoned now.

Settlers in Percy, January, 1803.—John Cole on lot 6; Caleb Smith, 25; Isaac Smith, 12; Daniel Rowel, 11; Elisha Blake, 13; Anthony Clifford, 8; James Massuere, 3; Peter Leavitt, 10; Peter Leavitt, Jr., 19; Joseph Lownd, 2; James Leavitt, 4; Daniel Miles, 9; Joseph Leavitt, 18; Nathaniel Dodge, 17; James Waid, 14; John Waid, 26; Edward Rowel, 23; Thomas Eames, 15; Jonathan Cole, 20; Barnard Cole, 21; Aaron Jackson, 22; Moses Dustin, 24; Thomas Leavitt, 29; Peter Massuere, 27; Benjamin Smith, 7; Robert Leavitt, 5; Daniel Rowell, Jr., 16; Hannah Cole, 1; Hannah Cole (55 acres), 28; Abner Clark (40 acres), 30; Abner Clark (50 acres), 31; Abner Clark (160 acres), 32.

Early Births and Marriages.—Piercy Rowell, son of Daniel, was born January 20, 1790. Lydia, daughter of same, June 20, 1792. Edward and Abigail Rowell were married April 24, 1794. Robert Pike and Libby Smith married March 5, 1797. Olive, daughter of Abner Clark, was born June 4, 1796. Edmund Cole and Judith Rowell married April 9, 1797. Sarah, born March 28, 1790; Lois, born October 15, 1791; Marcy, born September 17, 1793; Rachel, born June 21, 1795; Olive, born February 9, 1797; Alice, born November 11, 1798; Almira, August 26, 1800; all daughters of Moses Dustin. Clifford Cole and “Jint” Rowell married October 6, 1799. Children of Benjamin Smith: Sally, born April 1, 1787; Nancy, June 6, 1789; Benjamin, March 2, 1792; Nathan, August 27, 1794; Hannah, January 18, 1798. Jared, son of Abner Clark, born February 5, 1800. Jona-

than, son of Jonathan Rowell, born February 3, 1800. John Massuere, born June 28, 1795; Marcy, June 8, 1797; James, August 23, 1799; children of James Massuere. Weedon, son of Clifford Cole, born October 20, 1800. Nancy, born August 10, 1799; Eleanor, born January 7, 1802; daughters of Emerson Cole. Rev. James Treadway and Elizabeth Blake married May 16, 1802.

Piercy—Civil List.—By an act approved January 9, 1795, the town of Piercy was incorporated, and held its first town meeting January 26, 1795, electing Abner Clark, moderator; Daniel Rowell, clerk; Peter Leavitt, Barnard Cole, David Rowell, selectmen.

1795, March 3. The annual town meeting was held. Daniel Rowell was elected clerk; Aaron Jackson, Peter Leavitt, Caleb Smith, selectmen. May 10, a meeting was called to nominate a suitable person to the governor for appointment of justice of the peace, and Abner Clark was recommended and duly appointed.

1796. Abner Clark, town clerk; Abner Clark, Daniel Miles, Elisha Blake, selectmen. Moses Barker receives thirteen votes for senator. Voted "not to raise any money for schooling." August 29, a committee was chosen "to rectify and regulate the affairs of the town and town officers from the incorporation."

1797. Abner Clark, clerk; Abner Clark, Elisha Blake, Barnard Cole, selectmen; voted to raise eight dollars in cash to pay town debts.

1798. Abner Clark, clerk; Abner Clark, Daniel Rowell, Elisha Blake, selectmen. The fifth article in the warrant calling the annual town meeting reads: "To see if the town will vote to pay Rev. Wm. Treadway for one day's preaching out of the town treasury," and he is voted \$3.33. At a later meeting Ensign Barnard Cole is voted \$2.67 for a copy of the charter of the town, and thirty-three cents for postage on the town books.

1799. Abner Clark, clerk; Daniel Miles, Barnard Cole, John Waid, selectmen; John F. Gilman gets twenty-one (all) votes for governor. At a meeting called on April 1, John Waid is voted "disqualified for a selectman," and Aaron Jackson chosen in his place.

1800. Abner Clark, clerk and treasurer; Aaron Jackson, Barnard Cole, Abner Clark, selectmen. Voted "to raise \$30 for schooling to be paid in rye, wheat or Indian corn." Jonathan Rowell licensed to keep a house of entertainment.

1801. Abner Clark, clerk and treasurer; Edward Rowell, Samuel Stone, Jonathan Rowell, selectmen; twenty-two votes cast for governor. Voted "to raise \$30 for schooling to be paid in wheat at 6 shillings, rye at 5 shillings or Indian (corn) at 4 shillings per bushel." Divided the town into school districts: "from the crotch of the road on the lot called Lunn's lot westerly over Beach Hill to form the west district; from the sd. crotch of sd. road easterly to the top of Mill mountain on the road to form the middle district; from the top of Mill mountain easterly to the town line to form the eastern district."

1802. Abner Clark, clerk and treasurer; Abner Clark, Edward Rowell, Samuel Stone, selectmen. \$120 raised for highways; \$30 for schools, to be paid in wheat at one dollar, rye eighty-three cents, Indian corn sixty-six cents. Joseph Blair licensed to sell liquors. December 27 elected Jonathan Rowell clerk; Elisha Blake, treasurer and selectman in place of Abner Clark who removes from town.

1803. Jonathan Rowell, clerk; Edward Rowell, Jonathan Rowell, James Massuere, selectmen. John T. Gilman gets seventeen to John Langdon two votes for governor. \$120 for highways, \$30 for schools raised this year. Jonathan Rowell recommended for justice.

1804. Daniel Miles, clerk and treasurer; Daniel Miles, John Waid, Aaron Jackson, selectmen. Abner Clark and Elisha Blake chosen delegates to the convention at Northumberland meeting house concerning the county of Coös. The most valuable settlers' lots are No. 4, valued at \$300; No. 5, at \$200; No. 6, \$200; No. 15, \$250. Edward Rowell licensed inn keeper.

1805. Abner Clark, clerk; Abner Clark, Daniel Miles, Robert Pike, selectmen. Raised \$50 for schooling. Elisha Blake chosen grand juror, James Blair drawn as petit juror.

1806. Samuel Stone, clerk; Abner Clark, Aaron Jackson, James Massuere, selectmen. \$50 raised for schools; \$30 to procure a plan of the town, "waits and mashures," and to support the poor. Capt. Peter Harwood licensed to sell liquors.

1807. Abner Clark, clerk; Abner Clark, Timothy Faulkner, Edward Rowell, selectmen; Voted to raise \$75 for schooling, and \$210 for building school houses.

1808. Edward Rowell, clerk; James Massuere, Elisha Blake, Edward Rowell, selectmen. Votes for governor, John T. Gilman, Esq., seventeen, John Langdon, one. Raised \$100 for schooling, \$150 for roads and bridges.

1809. Robert Pike, clerk; Robert Pike, Joshua Rowell, Lewis H. Massuere, selectmen.

Inventory of Polls and Personal Property, 1809.—Emerson Cole, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one acre mowing, one of arable land. Caleb Smith, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one acre mowing land. Daniel Rowell, Jr., one poll, two oxen, one cow, five young cattle, one acre each pasture, arable, and mowing. Clifford Cole, one poll, one horse, two cows, three young cattle, two acres mowing, one of arable land. Edward Rowell, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, four young cattle, three acres pasture, four mowing, two arable. Aaron Jackson, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, two acres pasture, one arable, two mowing land. Abijah Potter, one poll, one horse, two oxen, five cows, three young cattle, three acres pasture, four mowing, two arable. Abijah Potter, Jr., one horse, two acres mowing. Isaac Hagar, one poll, one horse, two acres mowing, one arable land. Robert Pike, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, one acre each mowing and arable land. John Waid, one poll, two horses, three cows, four young cattle, three acres pasture, two each mowing and arable. John Blake, one poll, two horses, one cow, three young cattle. Elisha Blake, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one young creature, six acres of mowing and two arable. Dr. Nathan Cummings, one poll, three horses, two cows, one young creature, nine acres pasture, ten mowing, four arable. Thomas Minor, one poll, one horse, one cow. David Dodge, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, one acre mowing, one arable land. Edmond Cole, one poll, one colt, two oxen, three cows, one young creature, two acres mowing and two arable land. Capt. Samuel Stone, one cow. Benjamin Smith, one poll, one horse, one colt, two oxen, one cow, five young cattle, three acres pasture, five mowing, two arable. James Leavitt, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, one heifer. Peter Leavitt, Jr., one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, two acres mowing. Joseph Leavitt, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one three-year-old, two acres mowing. Jeremiah Scates, two acres mowing, one arable land. Joshua Rowell, one poll, two oxen, one cow. Andrew Cole, one poll, one cow. Anthony Clifford, one poll, one horse, one cow, one acre each pasture, mowing and arable land. Capt. Daniel Miles, one poll, three horses, two oxen, one cow, five acres pasture, six of mowing, one of arable land. Thomas Leavitt, one poll, one cow, one acre of mowing, one of arable. Nathaniel Leavitt, one poll, one cow, two young cattle, one acre each mowing and arable. Peter Massuere, one poll. Lewis H. Massuere, one poll, two oxen, two cows, two young cattle, two acres mowing, one of arable. Timothy Faulkner, one poll, one cow, two acres pasture, three mowing, one arable. James Massuere, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, three acres pasture, three mowing, one arable. Nathaniel Dodge, one poll,

one cow, one acre pasture. Joseph Lunn, one poll, one cow, two young cattle. Peter Leavitt, one poll, one cow. Jacob Puck, two oxen, seven acres pasture, four acres mowing. John Leavitt, 2d, one poll, two horses. David Page. The resident county tax is \$31.52; the town tax \$7.38.

1810. Edward Rowell, clerk; Edward Rowell, James Massuere, James Leavitt, selectmen. \$100 each raised for schools and roads. Ephraim McIntire licensed innkeeper. Edward Rowell receives \$6.54 for services as selectman and town clerk. James Massuere and James Leavitt each for services as selectmen, \$3.00.

1811. Edward Rowell, clerk; Abijah Potter, Daniel Miles, Elisha Blake, selectmen. Politics have changed surprisingly. John Langdon gets twenty-one votes for governor, to Jeremiah Smith fourteen. Have the heavy creditors of individuals concluded to keep their influence out of town on election days? School tax, district No. 1, \$12.81; No. 2, \$18.46; No. 3, \$9.29. December 19, Edward Rowell chosen selectman in place of Daniel Miles absent from town.

1812. Edward Rowell, clerk; Joshua Rowell, Robert Pike, Edward Rowell, selectmen. \$60 for schools; \$120 for highways.

1813. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Rowell, James Leavitt, Ebenezer Holmes, selectmen. \$70 for schools; \$120 roads and bridges.

1814. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Ebenezer S. Sanborn, Ebenezer Holmes, selectmen.

1815. Edward Rowell, clerk; Edward Rowell, James Massuere, Ebenezer S. Sanborn, selectmen. Raised \$120 for roads; \$80 for schools; \$30 for town expenses.

1816. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Miles, Reuben McIntire, Sylvanus Robbins, selectmen. Raised \$100 each for schools and roads. Robert Pike chosen selectman in April, in place of Daniel Miles, absent from town.

1817. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Jr., Aaron Jackson, Jr., Abijah Potter, Jr., selectmen. \$100 each raised for schools and roads.

1818. Abijah Potter, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Jr., James Massuere, Aaron Jackson, Jr., selectmen. Voted \$100 each for roads and schools.

1819. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Jr., Aaron Jackson, Jr., James Massuere, selectmen. \$150 for roads; \$100 for schools.

1820. Edward Rowell, clerk; John Blake, James Massuere, Edward Rowell, selectmen. Raised \$100 for schools; \$150 for roads.

1821. Edward Rowell, clerk; Abijah Potter, Jr., Daniel Rowell, Jr., Edmond Cole, selectmen.

1822. Edward Rowell, clerk; Abijah Potter, Jr., John Blake, Daniel Rowell, selectmen. Raised \$120 for roads; \$100 for schools; \$25 town expenses.

1823. Edward Rowell, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Jr., John Blake, Daniel Miles, James Massuere, David Hines, selectmen. \$100 for highways and bridges; \$60 for schools.

1824. Edward Rowell, clerk; Edward Rowell, John Waid, Jr., Clark McFarland, selectmen. Voted to set off a school district on the north side of the Ammonoosuc; to raise \$125 for highways.

1825. Edward Rowell, clerk; Edward Rowell, Abijah Potter, Jr., Aaron Potter, selectmen. Several paupers are being supported by the town.

1826. Aaron Potter, clerk; Aaron Potter, Moses Jackson, David Hines, selectmen.

1827. Aaron Potter, clerk; Aaron Potter, Abijah Potter, David Hinds, selectmen.

1828. Aaron Potter, clerk; Aaron Potter, Daniel Rowell, Robert Pike, selectmen.

1829. Aaron Potter, clerk; Daniel Rowell, Aaron Potter, Asa Stone, selectmen.

1830. Aaron Potter, clerk; Abijah Potter, Jr., Joshua Cole, Benj. Cole, selectmen. A portion of Stratford is added to the town. \$200 highway money raised.

1831. Aaron Potter, clerk; Joshua Cole, Aaron Potter, Benjamin Cole, selectmen.

1832. Aaron Potter, clerk; Aaron Potter, Solomon Cole, Benjamin Cole, selectmen. Voted to lay out road around Mill mountain and Cole hill.

Stark.—Officers and action of Town:—

1833. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Aaron Potter, Solomon Cole, Harwood Pike, selectmen.

1834. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Harwood Pike, Aaron J. Smith, Aaron Potter, selectmen. \$400 for highways; \$180 for town debts. School districts 5, 6 and 7 formed. School house voted to be erected in district No. 4, near the foot of the long hill.

1835. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Aaron Potter, Solomon Cole, William G. Hodgdon, selectmen. Voted \$200 town charges; \$300 for roads and bridges; \$200 to build the Mill mountain road.

1836. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Solomon Cole, Harwood Pike, William C. Hodgdon, selectmen. School district No. 8 formed from No. 2.
1837. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Harwood Pike, George W. Rowell, Stephen Cole, selectmen. \$450 raised for roads.
1838. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Aaron Potter, Abijah Potter, Jr., Andrew Cole, Jr., selectmen.
1839. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Solomon Cole, Aaron Potter, Justus Potter, selectmen. Raised \$175 for town expenses and debts; \$300 for highways, \$75 of this to be expended in building bridges near Samuel Stone's and Aaron J. Smith's.
1840. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Aaron Potter, Solomon Cole, Benjamin Cole, selectmen.
1841. A. J. Smith, clerk; Solomon Cole, H. Pike, Joel Hinds, selectmen.
1842. A. J. Smith, clerk; Aaron Potter, Abiathar Pike, Moses Jackson, selectmen.
1843. A. J. Smith, clerk; Moses Jackson, Solomon Cole, Aaron Potter, selectmen.
1844. Solomon Cole, clerk; Moses Jackson, C. Perkins, J. Blake, selectmen.
1845. Solomon Cole, clerk; Harwood Pike, Clifford Cole, Jr., Levi Rowell, selectmen.
1846. Solomon Cole, clerk; Aaron J. Smith, Levi Rowell, Joseph Hinds, selectmen.
1847. Solomon Cole, clerk; Aaron Potter, Joseph Hinds, John Massuere, selectmen.
1848. Harwood Pike, clerk; A. J. Smith, John Massuere, Leonard Potter, selectmen.
1849. Harwood Pike, clerk; Solomon Cole, Charles Rowell, Calvin Perkins, selectmen.
1850. S. Cole, clerk; Moses Jackson, Calvin Perkins, Aaron J. Smith, selectmen.
1851. S. Cole, clerk; Harwood Pike, Moses Jackson, Aaron J. Smith, selectmen.
1852. S. Cole, clerk; James G. Summers, Harwood Pike, Sylvester Cole, selectmen.
1853. Solomon Cole, clerk; A. J. Smith, S. Cole, E. Hinds, selectmen.
1854. Solomon Cole, clerk; S. Cole, J. A. Pike, W. Cole, selectmen.
1855. Solomon Cole, clerk; Levi Rowell, Aaron J. Smith, Luke Cole, selectmen.
1856. Solomon Cole, clerk; Luke Cole, Harwood Pike, Sylvester Cole, selectmen.
1857. Aaron J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, Luke Cole, Aaron A. Potter, selectmen.
1858. A. J. Smith, clerk; Aaron J. Smith, Solomon Cole, Woodbury Cole, selectmen.
1859. A. J. Smith, clerk; Harwood Pike, Woodbury Cole, Lorenzo D. Cole, selectmen.
1860. A. J. Smith, clerk; Woodbury Cole, Solomon Cole, Moses Jackson, selectmen.
1861. A. J. Smith, clerk; Solomon Cole, Luke Cole, Nehemiah Cole, selectmen.
1862. A. J. Smith, clerk; Solomon Cole, Nehemiah Cole, W. Cole, selectmen.
1863. A. J. Smith, clerk; Harwood Pike, Andrew Cole, Aaron A. Potter, selectmen.
1864. A. J. Smith, clerk; Harwood Pike, S. Cole, Luke Cole, selectmen.
1865. A. J. Smith, clerk; S. Cole, Solomon Cole, Woodbury Cole, selectmen.
1866. A. J. Smith, clerk; Woodbury Cole, J. A. Pike, Luke Cole, selectmen.
1867. A. J. Smith, clerk; Nehemiah Cole, Luke Cole, Aaron A. Potter, selectmen.
1868. A. J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, Woodbury Cole, Joseph A. Pike, selectmen.
1869. A. J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, J. A. Pike, Dexter Cole, selectmen.
1870. A. J. Smith, clerk; J. A. Pike, Woodbury Cole, Daniel Cole, selectmen.
1871. A. J. Smith, clerk; W. Cole, J. A. Pike, D. Cole, selectmen.
1872. A. J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, J. A. Pike, G. M. Smith, selectmen.
1873. Dexter Cole, clerk; Sylvester Cole, B. Thompson, Silas Cole, selectmen.
1874. Dexter Cole, clerk; Sylvester Cole, B. Thompson, Silas Cole, selectmen.
1875. L. F. Henry, clerk; B. Thompson, E. R. Forbush, Silas Cole, selectmen.
1876. A. J. Smith, clerk; Nehemiah Cole, Woodbury Cole, Silas Cole, selectmen.
1877. A. J. Smith, clerk; J. A. Pike, Woodbury Cole, F. T. Potter, selectmen.
1878. Albert Thompson, clerk; J. A. Pike, George S. Blake, F. T. Potter, selectmen.
1879. Albert Thompson, clerk; J. A. Pike, George S. Blake, F. T. Potter, selectmen.
1880. A. J. Smith, clerk; J. A. Pike, N. E. Hinds, F. T. Potter, selectmen.
1881. A. J. Smith, clerk; J. A. Pike, N. E. Hinds, Sylvester Cole, selectmen.
1882. A. J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, E. R. Forbush, Seth Cole, selectmen.
1883. A. J. Smith, clerk; Sylvester Cole, N. E. Hinds, Seth Cole, selectmen.
1884. W. T. Pike, clerk; J. A. Pike, L. F. Hervey, C. A. Cole, selectmen.
1885. L. F. Hervey, clerk; W. T. Pike, G. S. Blake, C. A. Cole, selectmen.
1886. L. F. Hervey, clerk; W. T. Pike, G. S. Blake, Milton I. Cole, selectmen.

Representatives. [For classed representatives, see county history.] 1872, James A. Pike; 1873, Albert Thompson; 1874, Woodbury Cole; 1875, Albert Thompson; 1876, Sylvester Cole; 1877, Sylvester Cole; 1878, Joseph A. Pike; 1879-81, George M. Smith; 1881-83, George M. Smith; 1883-85, Ephraim R. Forbush; 1885-87, Freeman T. Potter; 1887-89, Andrew Jackson.

CHAPTER LX.

Union Church—Missionaries—Schools and Districts—Town Hall—Town Library—Action of Town in the Rebellion—Lumber—Business Interests—Brief Sketches.

UNION Church.—Not long after the coming of the railroad the citizens of Stark decided to build a church. Solomon Cole, Benjamin Thompson and Andrew Cole were chosen building committee, and business was carried on rapidly. The church was soon completed, and was the finest church for the cost (about \$1,050) ever put up in the county. It was not built by any denomination, and is controlled entirely by the pew-owners. It will seat 250 comfortably, and services have been held regularly most of the time since its erection, principally by Methodists and Free Will Baptists. Rev. Clifford Cole of the latter church did good service as preacher for many years. A Sunday-school of from fifty to sixty scholars is conducted through the year.

The original Christian element of the town was Congregational. As early as 1810 a church of that belief was formed with seven members, but it never assumed large proportions nor influence.

Missionaries.—Rev. Royal M. Cole, son of Solomon Cole, a graduate of Bangor (Me.) Theological seminary, went as missionary to Turkey in August, 1868, and has been in active and continuous service in that field ever since.

John W. Cole, brother of the above, graduated at Bangor Theological seminary in 1862, and had made preparations to go to California as a missionary, but died shortly after his graduation. Elvira Cole, of the same family, graduated at Mt. Holyoke (Mass.) seminary in 1870, married Rev. Nelson Cobleigh, and accompanied him as missionary to Oregon and Washington Territory, where she is now connected with the management of Whitman college, Walla Walla, W. T.

Schools, Districts, etc.—The people of Stark have ever felt a deep interest in education. Some of the actions of the town meetings are told in brief and meager language on the town records, but it is the unwritten that most shows the difficulties surrounding the acquisition of knowledge dispensed in the early log school-house situated at a long distance from many of the primitive homes, but a good intellectuality was developed; and in later years the children of the parents educated in these primitive days were given advantages of learning of which their parents had no conception in their youth, but no school of a higher grade than the common school has flourished in the town. The town was early divided into school districts. [See extracts from records.] Later divisions were as follows:

At the annual town meeting in 1846, a committee previously appointed to district the town made a report dividing the town into nine districts, the boundaries of which are duly spread upon the town record book. In 1879 Joseph A. Pike, George S. Blake and Freeman T. Potter, as a committee of the town, re-arranged the school districts, constituting eight; and the educational plan thereafter existing has continued substantially the same until the present.

In 1876 these rules were adopted for the schools:—

“School-rooms shall be kept warm and clean, and teachers in their discretion require scholars to kindle fires and sweep school-rooms. Scholars shall be responsible to teachers for any misconduct in going to or returning from school, except when in the immediate care of their parents, masters, or guardians. No profane swearing, obscene or vulgar language or expressions will be allowed to be used in or about the school-houses or grounds.”

The penalty for a “willful offense” of these rules was expulsion from the school and its benefits.

Town Hall.—At the annual meeting in 1846 it was voted to build a town-house “near the bridge on the south road, near Clifford Cole, Jr.’s”; the site to be selected by a committee of nine—one from each highway district—Daniel Rowell, Solomon Cole, John Massuere, Abiathar Pike, Ezra Hinds, Weeden Cole, Moses Jackson, John Roberts, and Joshua Lunn, and \$300 was voted for the purpose. The neat and commodious town hall on its pleasant situation was the outgrowth of this movement.

Town Library.—In July, 1873, a movement was made for a library for the use of the people. A subscription paper was circulated, and very soon the handsome sum of \$328 was raised for the purchase of books, and the “Stark Library Association” formed. In the call for the annual meeting of March, 1874, the eleventh article in the warrant read “to see what action the town will take with regard to a town library”; and it was voted “to accept the library of the Association now existing, and to pay \$100 a year” for its benefit. Albert Thompson was appointed librarian; Albert Thompson, W. T. Pike, and Joshua Rowell chosen to purchase books. The town voted \$100 annually for some time thereafter, and of late years has appropriated \$50 a year for the benefit of the library. This library has been well patronized, has wrought a perceptibly good work among the community, and now consists of over 1,200 well selected volumes. George P. Rowell, of the Percy Summer Club, gave to the town recently about seventy five books for the town library. Electa M. Pike is the librarian.

Action of Town in the Rebellion. March 11, 1862.—Voted that \$100 of money already raised be applied if necessary to the support of families of volunteers, to be appropriated under and in accordance with law.

August 30, 1862. Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay to each soldier the sum of \$100, who may volunteer for three years to be paid on his being mustered into U. S. service, until the quota of three years men from this town shall be obtained; also, to include all those that enlisted on or since the 13th day of August instant; also, to pay to each volunteer for nine months

\$50 on his being mustered into the U. S. service until the nine months men shall be obtained; also, instructed the selectmen to borrow the necessary money.

March 10, 1863. Voted to pay Daniel Potter \$50 to make up \$100 the same as other three-year soldiers.

December 5, 1863. Voted to pay to the men that have been drafted and provided substitutes \$300 each, including the \$100 voted at a previous meeting, and to extend the same bounty of \$300 to all that may be hereafter drafted, and actually serve either in person or by a substitute; to be paid in ten days after they have been mustered into the U. S. service, provided it be for three years or during the war; also voted to pay \$100 to each volunteer from this time to the fourth day of January next or until the town quota is filled; also instructed the selectmen to "cash" the state and United States bounties; also chose Aaron J. Smith agent to fill the quota of eight men by volunteers or substitutes.

August 29, 1864. Instructed the selectmen to pay volunteers or substitutes for drafted men, substitutes for enrolled men, and representative substitutes for citizens not enrolled for one year, \$100; voted to pay to drafted men mustered into U. S. service \$200; also authorized the selectmen to pay to citizens enlisting for the term of one year \$500 as soon as mustered into service and credited to Stark.

January 19, 1865. Voted to pay volunteers from Stark to fill the quota on the last call for troops \$500 to each for one year until the quota is filled, and the selectmen are authorized to hire the necessary money for all expenses connected with this.

March 14, 1865. Voted to indemnify the selectmen for filling the quota under the last call for volunteers.

Lumber.—Manufacturing has been the chief business of the town since the completion of the railroad, and the pine and spruce, which until then had no value on account of the difficulty of transportation, have been rapidly cut off. The veteran surveyor, A. J. Pike, says that over 100,000,000 feet of spruce has already been cut. Mills were soon erected, and both steam and water were taxed to aid in the production of lumber. The supply still exists in large quantities, millions of feet of spruce having been cut during the past winter. The pine, however, which at first stood thickly in the valleys of the western part of the town, was long ago used up. Agriculture has been somewhat neglected during this episode of making lumber, but many valuable farms exist along the streams on the productive intervals, and the condition of the town is prosperous.

Many of the early settlers are represented in the families living here to-day. The Coles are numerous and are valuable and well-to-do citizens; the Smiths are also men of substance, enterprise, and intelligence; the Potters are among the solid and substantial people, and quite numerous; the Rowells have been well represented from the time of the birth of the first son of the town—Piercy Rowell.

Among other families now for a long time settlers and residents that have had much to do with forming the course of events, business and public affairs, are the Pike and Thompson families. As business men and public spirited citizens they have done their full share.

Business Interests.—The Thompsons were early settlers of Berlin (which see). In 1853 Benjamin Thompson purchased the mill privilege on the Ammonoosuc, at Stark, built a water mill, and conducted it for some years,

employing from twenty to thirty men. He sold to Cobb & Sturtevant, who soon sold to other parties; the latter put in steam power and enlarged the mill. Charles E. Dole is the present owner, and from forty to fifty men are employed. Albert Thompson, son of Benjamin, is an extensive and prosperous lumberman in Pennsylvania.

In 1867 Sumner W. Thompson was postmaster, Edmund Green, merchant, Benjamin Thompson, manufacturer of lumber.

In 1877 the merchants were Edmund Green, John Thompson; the manufacturers of lumber, Sylvester Cole, Dexter Cole, E. Hinckney & Co., J. M. Pike, and Milan Steam Mill Co. Postmasters, Stark, Clifford Cole; Starkwater Station, G. W. Perkins.

In 1887 there are several mills for making lumber. Dole & Stewart manufacture by steam and water-power, at Stark station, dimension lumber, laths, shingles, clap-boards and pickets to the amount of 7,000,000 feet annually; Milan Steam Mill (F. A. Pitcher) dimension lumber, laths, clap-boards and pickets, 5,000,000 feet per annum; Burney, Rumery & Co., steam mill, 1,000,000 feet. Andrew Jackson has a shingle-mill producing 3,000,000 shingles annually, and a grist-mill, both run by water-power; Baldwin & Smith run shingle and grist-mills, and produce 3,000,000 shingles yearly. James Baldwin & Co.'s bobbin mill, carried on by J. H. Bowles & Co., use about 3,000 cords of hard wood yearly. The saw-mills have planing machines connected. Sumner W. Thompson carries on manufacturing both in Stark and Dummer, and does an extensive business. George M. Smith, Sylvester Cole, and W. T. Pike, engage extensively winters in cutting and drawing timber.

Merchants.—George M. Smith, A. G. Peabody & Co., Andrew Jackson, George P. Ockington, M. T. Thurston.

Breeders of Fine Horses.—J. A. & W. T. Pike.

Recently the culture of strawberries has been commenced by Norris Hinds with flattering indications of great success.

Of the first settlers Caleb and Benjamin Smith were well fitted for pioneers in this section. Both were strong, sinewy men, active and industrious. They came here from Boscawen in 1785. At one time, Caleb Smith wagered that he could bring three bushels of wheat on his shoulder from Northumberland Falls to Beech hill, a distance of nine miles, with the privilege of stopping to rest once, and won the wager. On seeing a number of salmon in the Ammonoosuc river where it runs through Stark, there being no dams then to keep the fish from running up river, he shot three of them, one of which weighed twenty-seven pounds. His name appears first on the petition for incorporation in 1794. Benjamin Smith built the first house on a hillside at the center of the town, near the Ammonoosuc river. It is related that a sheriff came over to arrest him for a small debt. The sheriff took hold of Mr. Smith, who started homeward. The

sheriff kept his hold upon Mr. Smith and once sprang upon him, but he continued his home journey at a rapid gait, leaping five-foot fences, and clearing everything that came in his way until the sheriff, completely exhausted, gave up his game, and never renewed the attempt at capture. His son, Jeremiah E. Smith, was for many years a prominent and useful citizen. He died in 1885. His son and heir, George M. Smith, is a resident of Stark, has represented his town in the legislature, and is an active business man.

Joseph Leavitt, an old settler, was a great hunter and trapper, and an exceedingly courageous man. Once, in the depths of the forest, he found he was stealthily pursued by a panther, and knowing that the attack was a matter of life and death, he turned back on his tracks and met the animal—a powerful one—shot at him, and was ready, with a bullet in his teeth, to load and fire again; but the first shot had been an effectual one, and the panther lay lifeless before him. These old hunters were very valuable auxiliaries in new and unsettled regions, and the people retired to their rest with a feeling of security, when they were near to protect them from the wild beasts of the forest. Joshua Roberts, a great bear and moose hunter, was out at one time with his dog without his gun. His dog chased a bear into the swamp, where a fierce battle ensued. Mr. Roberts, thinking the odds might be in favor of the bear, rushed in, grasped the animal and captured him alive.

As the Cole family has been so conspicuous in the town, and served so many continuous years in its public offices, a few words relative to the origin of the family in America will doubtless be of interest to its members. James Cole, the first of the name in New England, came to the Plymouth Colony in its early days, and his name appears on the first list of freemen recorded in 1633. The family is an old and honored one, was strongly patriotic, and some of the members served in the Revolution.

Robert Pike, son of Nathaniel and Betsey (Bush) Pike, born at Portsmouth, December, 1766, came to Stark in the beginning of the present century. His father, Nathaniel, was an officer on a privateersman in the Revolution, and was put in charge of a prize that he brought into Portsmouth. Robert Pike had a farm in the eastern part of Stark, on which his grandson, Joseph A., now resides. He served as selectman and town clerk. He married Deborah Smith. Harwood Pike, son of Robert, was born January 11, 1808. He was a farmer, carpenter, school-master, surveyor, and a scholarly man of unusual ability. He had a remarkable memory, was well-read in history and the classics, and was able to give information on many subjects, and was accurate in dates of events. He was a life-long Jacksonian Democrat and his official positions were all that were within the gift of his townsmen. He was representative two terms, and twice delegate to constitutional conventions; county commissioner three years.

He was six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and bore himself with gentlemanly dignity. His wife was a Cole. He died in 1871. His son, Joseph A. Pike, has been first selectman of Stark many years; representative two terms; a member of the constitutional convention; and was a prominent candidate before the Democratic convention of 1886 for state senator. William T. Pike, youngest son of Harwood Pike, has been selectman, clerk, etc. He was sheriff of Coös county from 1879 until 1883 inclusive, his re-election proving his efficiency in official duties. Mr. Pike succeeds S. G. Hannaford in charge of the Coös county alms-house and farm.

Aaron Jackson Smith, born December 3, 1810, married, first, Lucinda Cole; second, Louisa Cole. He died June 7, 1884. He was for many terms selectman, thirty years consecutively town clerk, also town treasurer, on the board of school committee, representative and county treasurer. He was a fine mathematician, a good school teacher and a very valuable man in the community.

COÖS COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORY OF TOWNS.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY,--UPPER DIVISION.

COLEBROOK, DIXVILLE, STEWARTSTOWN,
CLARKSVILLE, PITTSBURG,
COLUMBIA, STRATFORD.

COLEBROOK.

By J. H. DUDLEY.

CHAPTER LXI.

Location, Size, Topography and General Features—Soil—Productions—First Settlers—Indians, Metallak and Wife—Petition for Incorporation—Sketch of Petitioners.

MAN in his youth looks forward. His life is all before him, and with joyous anticipations of the pleasure and happiness the future will bring him, he presses forward, seldom looking back till the summit has been gained, so far as he may be able to reach it. But when he passes the meridian and begins to go down the decline of life, he is prone to look backward. The pleasures of anticipation yield to the pleasures of reminiscence, and as he gets nearer to the end of life, having nothing to which he may look forward, all his thoughts are of the past. With childish glee he relates the feats and struggles of his boyhood, the stirring scenes through which he has passed, and believes in his heart that the coming generations will never see the like of his early years. Happy that this is so; for, having no future, he can dwell only in that which he has—the past. Let us, too, look back at the early history of Colebrook, and trace, as briefly as we may, its early settlement; and, if perchance errors are committed, and statements are made which are not borne out by facts, lay it not up against the historian, but rather to the obscurity of a large part of his subject, and the meager sources from which his knowledge is derived.

Colebrook is situated on the east bank of the Connecticut river, being the fourth town from the extreme north part of the state of New Hampshire; Pittsburg, Clarksville, and Stewartstown lying north of it. It is about 150 miles from Concord, thirty-six miles from Lancaster, and not far from the center of the county in a north and south direction. It is bounded north by Stewartstown, east by Dixville, south by Columbia, and

west by the Connecticut river, across which are the towns of Lemington and Canaan in Essex county, Vermont. Colebrook is about ten miles in length, and four and one-half miles in breadth. It contains 218 lots of 100 acres each, eighteen lots of fifty-six acres each, and nineteen "settlers' lots," containing about 100 acres each, making in all about 24,700 acres. The early settlers who cast their lots in this town, took up, or, as they called it, "pitched upon," irregularly shaped lots, and, when the town was lotted out some years later, these lots were not meddled with, or reckoned in the survey, but were left, and are, to-day, the original "settlers' lots."

The general topography of Colebrook is uneven. On the east the Dixville mountains slope down into the town. Rippling down from the same mountains the Mohawk river flows about twelve miles to the Connecticut river, and from the northerly part of the town several branches help to swell its volume till it becomes quite a "sizable" stream. South of the Mohawk a high range of hills reaches back into Columbia, and northerly from the same stream the land is bold and hilly, but never rough or precipitous. On the Connecticut river broad and beautiful meadows stretch out to the sunshine, and every hill is smooth and round, and capable of cultivation to its very top. Few ledges are to be found, and fields where there are many loose stones are seldom seen. Towards the westerly part of the town Beaver brook comes down over a sharp hill, falling in broken masses several hundred feet, forming a beautiful cascade, and then hurrying down to meet the Mohawk just above the Connecticut. By these streams and their many branches the town is well-watered, and no pasture is without its living springs which help to make them up.

The soil of Colebrook is almost matchless in New England. It produces in abundance, and its inhabitants say, with perhaps pardonable pride, that there is not a single lot of land in town that would not make a good farm and produce abundant crops. The principal productions are first of all hay; then oats, barley, buckwheat, wheat and potatoes. There is a large amount of fine pasture land. And this, with the hay, furnishes a large number of fat cattle and sheep, a great many of which are shipped every year to market. The oats, barley, wheat and buckwheat are consumed at home. The potatoes are partly manufactured into potato starch, and partly shipped for sale. The farmers of Colebrook have taken a great interest in improving their stock, and many thoroughbred cattle are found among them. The Devon, the Durham, the Hereford, the Jersey, the Ayrshire, the Holstein and the Polled Angus are all represented, and all have their respective champions. Great pains has also been taken to improve the breeds of horses, and no town in Northern New Hampshire furnishes the cities with so many excellent horses. The inhabitants are thrifty, intelligent and in-

dustrious, and consequently largely independent. It is a town of much wealth, being probably the first in the state in proportion to its population.

So much may be said in a general way of Colebrook in its present condition, as bearing upon the character of its early history. Who the very first settler of this town was, is involved in obscurity. Certain it is that one hundred and twenty years ago these fertile meadows were covered with a growth of maple, elm, and underbrush; the hills with spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, maple, beech, birch and other woods, and the foot-print of the white man was unknown. Through these forests roamed the bear and wolf; at the sparkling streams the moose, caribou and deer quenched their thirst; and under every waterfall were great numbers of the speckled trout. In the river the lordly salmon held undisputed sway, and dreamed not of dams, sluices, fishways, and other abominations, which, in time to come, should prevent his descendants from visiting the homes of their fathers.

There was a tribe of Indians who made the town of Colebrook and vicinity their "stamping-ground," and Metallak was their chief. They were said to be members of the Mohawk tribe, and from them the name of the river is supposed to be derived. They made their homes on the hill east of the farm known as the J. F. Keazer farm, and dropped off, a few at a time, till only their chief, Metallak, and his squaw, Molly, remained. Their history can be told in a few words. They lived a wandering life; fishing and hunting, generally, together, through this part of the country, going frequently to Lake Umbagog and the Magalloway river. On one of these occasions the squaw died and was buried by Metallak on Lake Umbagog, near a rock which still bears her name. "Moll's Rock" is well known to every visitor to that beautiful lake. After her death, the old chief continued his wanderings alone. When he became quiet an old man he went trapping on the Magalloway river. He lay down at night in his rude bark camp and slept the sleep of the weary. In the morning he awoke, and lay there waiting for the sun to rise, but it rose not, and was never to rise for him again. He heard the birds singing, and, creeping out from his camp, felt the sun warm on his upturned face, but he could not see it. He was stone blind. Stone blind, and miles on miles away from every human being. Cautiously he made his way over the well-known path, and, by feeling alone, after many days he found human companionship, but he nearly perished before doing so. For several years he lived in blindness, wandering about his old haunts, and died, at last, a pauper. His memory still lives in the two ponds bearing his name on the Magalloway river, and a certain class of chub is known among the frequenters of those waters as "Metallak's strangers."

This township, with Columbia, formerly called Cockburn, and Stewartstown, was granted December 1, 1770, to Sir George Colebrook, Sir James Cockburn, John Stewarts, Esq., of London, England, and John Nelson, of

Grenada, West India Islands, and this town was at first known as "Colebrook Town," after the grantee. There were few inhabitants, but from time to time they increased, till December 15, 1795, when the people became uneasy at being unincorporated, and took steps to procure a charter, as follows:—

"State of New Hampshire, To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled—

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of a place called Colebrook in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire humbly sheweth that your petitioners have with much difficulty effected a settlement in said Township and the Inhabitants thereof are so increased that about thirty ratable polls are resident and settled therein, that they suffer many inconveniences on account of their unincorporated State, the want of authority to lay out highways and raise money to make and repair them, to maintain regular Schools for the instruction of Youth and to conduct many other matters necessary to promote the interests of the inhabitants and encourage the settlement of said Township.

"Therefore your petitioners pray this honorable Court to incorporate them and vest them with all that power and authority which other towns in said State do by law exercise and enjoy, and your petitioners will ever pray.

"Colebrook 15th December 1795.

"Andrew McAllan,	Joseph Goddard,
"Josiah King,	Isaac Covil,
"And McAllaster,	Joseph Griswold,
"Moses Smith,	Wil'm McAllaster,
"Ebenezer Brainard,	Nehemiah Spencer."

Although the foregoing petition states that there were about thirty ratable polls at that time in Colebrook, it is probable that there were not more than fifteen men who had commenced to clear the land and make homes for their families. What became of McAllan and King is unknown—the records of Colebrook having been burned July 24, 1870. William McAllaster and Andrew McAllaster lived on the farm now occupied by Martin B. Noyes, and they built the square house still standing at that place. They also built a saw-mill and grist-mill near the site of the present grist-mill. They moved to Marietta, Ohio, in 1815.

Joseph Goddard lived at various places in town, but the latter part of his life he lived on the farm now occupied by Elbridge G. Arlin. Joseph Griswold and Nehemiah Spencer are also unknown to those now walking in their footsteps, and no descendants of theirs are known to be in this part of the country.

Isaac Covil has a better record. He was born in Enfield, N. H., in 1749. He removed to Colebrook about 1790, and went on to the farm now occupied by Richard Tibbetts. He had numerous sons and daughters, to wit, Content, who married Asa Terry; Ruth, who married Danforth Wallace; and Sally, who married Ephraim Benedict. The boys were Judah, whose wife was Charlotte Luther, and who lived on the James M. Mathews farm; Ebenezer, whose wife was Mary Fellows, who lived on the George E. Hammond farm, and afterwards on the Joseph Tibbetts farm, with his father; Nathaniel and Daniel, who died unmarried. The children of Judah and Ebenezer have largely settled in

this town and vicinity. The children of Judah were James, who married Clarissa Mills; William, who married Hannah Corbett; Timothy, who married Abiah Cogswell; John W., who married Phebe Pulsifer; Joseph Y., who married Jane Mills; Elmira, who married Mack Springer; Mary P., who married Charles Cooledge; Susan, who married Henry Burnham; and Phebe A., who married Samuel E. Day. The children of Ebenezer Covell were Orrin, who married Julia A. Kidder; Otis E., who went to California among the "forty-niners," and was killed there; Loring G., who married Mrs. Burnside; Ezra S. and Eleanor, who died unmarried; and Freeman P. Covell, who married Rebecca Hicks. James and Joseph Y., the sons of Judah, are still living in Colebrook, as is also Freeman P., son of Ebenezer. The last has held many positions of trust in the town. For a hundred years this family has been well represented in Colebrook, and the younger stock bid fair to do their part for the next hundred.

So much for the briefest possible sketch of the petitioners for the incorporation of Colebrook.

CHAPTER LXII.

Colebrook from 1796 to 1815—Road through Dixville Notch—Whiskey Manufacture—Contract of Smith & Pratt—Their Various Enterprises—McAllaster Mills—Dugway—Amount Invested by Smith & Pratt.

ON the 11th day of June, 1796, the town was incorporated. Up to this time there had been but little business done in the town, but it increased rapidly from this time, till in 1800 it is said to have had 160 inhabitants, or about forty families. From this time to 1810 the number steadily gained, when the census shows 325 souls in the town.

In 1803 the county of Coös was created. At that time there was in this town the river road, running substantially as now, a road up the Mohawk as far as Factory Village, and then up past the John Moses farm, over to the Reed district, and a road from the river road near the George Heath farm up to South hill in Stewartstown. In 1804 the people of this community began to see the necessity of some means of getting to some market, not only for procuring supplies for themselves, but also to enable them to dispose of the articles of produce which they were able to spare. Portland, Me., was their nearest point of trade, but there was no respectable road, on account of the Dixville mountains, which rose between the Connecticut valley and that of the Androscoggin. A road was projected

and built through Dixville Notch, and each winter thereafter the farmer of Colebrook loaded his sled with wheat, potash, pearlash or potato-whiskey, and hauled it to Portland, where he exchanged it for molasses, salt fish, and such other necessaries as were required for the year to come.

There was very little money in the town, and everything was "bartered" instead of bought. Whiskey was quite an important article of manufacture, being made of potatoes. There was a still on the river road, near Columbia line, owned by Mr. Hezekiah Parsons, another at the Factory Village, and still another, owned by Nathan Beecher, on the Elbridge Arlin farm. The farmers carried the potatoes to the still, and bartered them for whiskey at the rate of three bushels of potatoes for one gallon of whiskey. It was a common and frequent beverage, and hardly any family was without it. It is told that a certain family used to send one of the boys to the "Factory" still after a gallon of whiskey at a time, and he came nearly every day. On being told that it seemed as if he had to come pretty often, he replied: "What is a gallon of whiskey in a house where they haven't any cow?" Fortunately the whiskey was pure, and a person would get drunk and sober half a dozen times a day on it without the disastrous effect of the spirit of modern times.

In 1809 there was an enterprise set on foot at Hartford, Conn., which materially increased the interests of Colebrook. John Smith, of Hartford, and Samuel Pratt, of Marshfield, Vt., made an agreement which itself best shows what was contemplated, and it is herein inserted exactly as it was written:—

"City Hartford, February 10th, 1809.

"These articles of agreement made this day between John Smith of the city & County of Hartford on the one part and Samuel Pratt of Marshfield in Vermont on the other part. Whereby the said Smith having five lots of Land In the Township of Colebrook, New Hampshire State, & is known by No. 10 in the first Range of lots and Lot No. 10 In the Second range and lot No. 11 In the third range and Lot No 12 In the Second Range and Lot No 2 in the Sixth Range & whereas it is mutually agreed to make of them two or more farms and that it is agreed that they will each bear there half of expence of clearing, fencing & building Houses & Barns and finding material for carrying it into effect & all other necessary things which will increase the Interest of them both In proportion, and will mutually consult each other for the general good of both & for what one is In advance over his part he shall be allowed Interest for: that said Pratt is to take the Management of the business and to Employ two or more hands besides himself & to go on in Clearing & sowing & fencing & building for term of five years & to give said Smith credit for one half of all that is raised on Said farm & at the expiration of five years Said farms to be apriized by good judges of land to be apriized as though the joint concern of John Smith & Samuel Pratt had not done any thing on said farm & said Pratt to pay said Smith for one half of said (land) in a State of Nater according to the apriзал at the end of five years & then said Pratt is equal with said Smith as Owner in five Lots one half each & at the expiration of five years there shall be a division or sale if either of the partys Shall wish giving the other Sufficient time, notice & preference of purchase, that they are to be equal owners of all the Stock in Said farms either Raised on or brought or purchased for said farm & said pratt to be allowed the Customary price of Labor according to the time he Shall work & be in actual service in Said Farm, that whenever the Spring shall come on that people may work to advantage to said Smith & Pratt, that said Pratt Shall hire not less than two faithfull able bodyed men & fence said farm through the Summer Season until said time Shall arive in the fall when said men canot work to advantage & then said pratt Shall discharge all his workmen & all wages shall cease from that time both for himself & others, that nothing shall be turned into Said farm nor bartered for to raise the charge to said farm but at the Lowest Cash price in hand & that there shall not be any charge made to said farm by said Smith nor Pratt for their gowing or coming from said farm to their

homes, but each one Shall bare his own expense, that shall not be any Comission charged by either for articles purchased or sold for said farm & that said Pratt shall be concerned in all mills erected on Said farm if he shall think it for his interest & if any thing shall turn out to be a dissatisfaction to either said Smith or Said Pratt that is not mentioned above or in this agreement it Shall be Settled by leaving it to indifferant Persons which shall be binding on both.

(Signed)

"Samuel Pratt

"John Smith."

Under this agreement Samuel Pratt came to Colebrook in 1809 and commenced work on their lots mentioned in the agreement. These lots comprised the lots now owned by George Fairman, James B. Clough, Schuyler H. Aldrich, and the Wellman farm now occupied by Edward W. Carleton, and they soon after acquired the farm now occupied by Benjamin R. Gilman. They cleared these lots, built buildings, and made great improvements. They built a saw-mill, and, in 1812, commenced building a cotton factory near the site of the present building on the Mohawk. The mill was completed and labor in the same commenced. All the weaving was done by hand, there being no power-loom on the premises. Soon after this they built a store, for years known as the Pitkin store, at the Factory Village, and stocked it with the usual variety of goods suited to the wants of the community; and here the people brought their wheat, barley, and other products for exchange for the necessaries of life. Previous to this time there had been a little "grocery" store in Colebrook, on the river road near where the old house stands, on the George W. Heath farm, kept by a man named Elisha Bundy. In 1815 Bellows & Carlisle, who had been in trade at Columbia Valley, built a store where the old Colby store used to stand before the fire; and, in 1816, Smith & Pratt built a store on the site of the store at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, and commenced trade there. These stores were the beginning of the mercantile business in the town of Colebrook.

Messrs. Smith & Pratt were enterprising and pushing people, and their efforts brought many new settlers to Colebrook. About the year 1800 the McAllasters had built a saw-mill and a grist-mill near the present grist-mill site, which depended on the water from Beaver brook alone for their power. Smith & Pratt purchased these mills, and, realizing that their power was insufficient, made a contract with one Caleb Titus to dig through the hill from the Mohawk, and to dig a channel to the mill-pond, and to thereby draw a part of the water of the Mohawk to their aid. From 1809 or 1810 they carried on their enterprises, and, in 1815, they added to the former contract that which follows:—

"COLEBROOK, N. H., AUGUST 7th, 1815.

"It is furthermore agreed In addition to the former agreement dated 10th Feb. 1809 that whereas we have enlarged the establishment more than was first proposed by erecting factorys & purchasing lands and buildings & as it is not yet known how much more it will be necessary for John Smith to advance to complete and furnish capitol to Stock said establishment, it is omitted coming to a Settlement until next year, when said buildings are expected to be finished, that after which, said sum which said Smith has advanced together with the Lawful interest added to the principal making up whatever sum may be thought necessary to carry on the business to advantage & then a Settlement Shall take place and shall be a joint concern of which John Smith shall be three fourths owner and Samuel Pratt one fourth owner, it is mutually agreed that all Lands

that said Pratt shall purchase by private or publick Sale he shall dead back to said Smith and then said Smith shall give said Pratt a dead of one fourth of the whole establishment in a joint concern with said Smith after which said Pratt agrees to give said Smith a Mortgage Dead on interest of his one fourth of the establishment & the joint concern to continue not less than five years or ten if they can mutually agree and the Mortgage to run while the concern lasts or at least ten years & Mr. Pratt agrees to do all in his power to promote the joint Interest of the establishment & that his Services and the Services of his family goes as full payment for the support of his family while on the Farm in Victualling, Schooling, doctors bill and clothing and all other necessities in the family while they live on said farm with said Pratt.

"Said Pratt to manage the whole concern, to hire Clerks, workmen & laborers and make contracts to pay off, collect debts & every thing necessary for the joint concern or Interest & the profits to be laid out in clearing land on the premises & enlarging the establishment as far as Shall be thought necessary

"It is further understood that said Pratt is to pay for the boarding and schooling of his own children when from home.

"In witness whereof we have each of us set our hand and seal this 7 day of August 1815.

Attest

"Anderson Dana

John Smith

L. S.

"Timo Farrar

Samuel Pratt

L. S."

Under this new contract business was done a little over a year when the following was added:—

"Sept 17th 1816. It is now ascertained that the capital actually employed by and between us is fifty-four thousand four hundred two Dollars & twenty Nine cts. of which sd. Smith owns three fourths, sd. Pratt one fourth and the Profits or Losses which may arise are to be Borne in the Proportion as above & the business is to be conducted by sd. Pratt in behalf of himself and sd. Smith as is provided in the foregoing agreements.

"Witness Anderson Dana,

"John Smith, L. S.

"Samuel Pratt, L. S."

Some pains has been taken to include the whole of this agreement in this history in order to show the amount of capital invested, and the influence of Smith & Pratt in forwarding the prosperity of Colebrook during those years. They gave a lot for the Congregational church and an addition to the cemetery. They at one time owned nearly all the land from the George Parsons farm northerly to the David Heath farm, and from the Connecticut river easterly beyond the Factory Village. They had expended over \$50,000 in Colebrook in about five years, and the effects were apparent. Framed houses began to take the place of the log and block huts before that time, the roads had been improved, some steps had been taken in regard to education, and the population had largely increased.

CHAPTER LXIII.

Invoice of 1816 — Residence of Tax Payers — Number of Polls, Horses and Cattle — Taxes of 1816 — Cold Seasons of 1816 and 1817 — Burning of Cotton Factory — Rebuilding of the Same — Roasting Pigs — John Whittemore.

BY great good fortune the invoice of 1816 is preserved, and below is given the names of the tax payers of that year with the property on which each was taxed, and as far as possible the residence of each at that time is given.

Mark Aldrich, one poll, one house, four horses, four oxen, four cows, five cattle, 200 acres of land, the farm still belonging to the estate of his son the late George Aldrich. (This farm has been in the possession of the Aldrich family for eighty-one years.) Joab Aldrich, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, two cattle; Joseph Adams, one poll; John Acres, one poll; Moses Annis, one poll; Ozias Bissell, one poll, one house, two oxen, one cow and two cattle. (He lived on the Severance farm now owned by E. H. Williams and others.) David Bissell, one poll, one house, two oxen, three cows, seven cattle. (Mr. Bissell owned and occupied the farm now owned by Dan. Stevens.) Austin Bissell, one poll, two houses, one cow. (He lived on the Rufus Reed farm.) Martin Bissell, one poll; Benjamin Buell, one poll, two houses, two oxen, two cows, five cattle. (He lived on the farm where the buildings were lately burned where Bunnell lived, just above the Hosea Aldrich farm.) Charles Baker, one poll; Harvey Barnes, one poll, two oxen, one cow, "one cattle." (He lived on the farm now owned by Michael Shallow.) David Butler, one poll, two cows; Nathan Beecher lived on the Elbridge G. Arlin farm. He was taxed for one poll, two houses, two horses, two oxen, four cows and four cattle. Ebenezer Brainard at that time probably lived on the farm now occupied by William G. Luther. He was taxed on one poll, one cow. Isaac Covil, one poll. Judah Covil lived on the George E. Hammond farm in a house built well into the bank. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen and two cows. Ebenezer Covil lived where George E. Hammond now lives. He was taxed on one poll, two cows and three cattle. Nathaniel Covil lived with his father, Isaac Covil, on the Richard Tibbetts farm. He was taxed on one poll, two houses, two horses, one cow and nine cattle. Edmund Chamberlain lived on the John C. Tibbetts farm. He was taxed on one poll, two houses, two horses, two oxen, six cows and five cattle. Joseph Chandler lived on the John Chase farm in the Reed district. He was taxed on one poll, one house, one cow and two cattle. David Chandler one poll. Zenas Chopin, one poll. Samuel Chandler probably lived on the John Moses farm, or perhaps on the farm owned by William H. Mulliken. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen and one cow. John Corey lived on the William D. Trask farm on Titus hill. He was taxed on one poll, two houses three cows and one cattle. Thomas Chase owned the Harvey Brooks farm but did not live there. He was taxed on one poll and one cow. Zebediah Dinsmore had to be taxed one poll, two houses, two horses, two oxen and two cows. Anderson Dana, one poll. Amos Dart, one poll. Phillip Flanders one poll and one cow. Timothy Farrar lived in a block house where Ethan Colby now lives. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen, ten cattle. Thomas Flanders, one poll, one house. He lived in some house in the village. Levi Grover probably lived on the Charles Hicks farm in Reed district, one poll, one house, two oxen, one

cow. Daniel Harvey lived on the old Harvey farm near the village. The red house there was built in 1804, and was one of the first frame houses built in Colebrook. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen, four cows and one cattle. Joseph Holkins lived on the Darwin R. Shattuck farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen, two cows. John Hugh first built a house where Francis B. Crawford now lives, a block house, and lived there owning and carrying on the Henry Gilfoil farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house and two cows. Abel Hyde owned the Hezekiah Parsons farm. He was taxed on one poll, two houses, two oxen, three cows and six cattle. Silmon Hyde, one poll. Joseph Hilliard and Charles Hilliard owned the Orin Hilliard farm. Joseph was taxed on one poll, three cows and three cattle. Charles Hilliard was taxed on one poll, two houses and four oxen. William Holkins, one poll. John Holmes lived on the Ransom Harriman farm. He was taxed on one poll, two houses, one horse, two oxen, six cows and four cattle. Orrin Hollister, one poll. Harris Hollister, one poll. Jesse Keazer one poll, three cattle. James Keazer, one poll, one cow, two cattle. He lived on the farm now occupied by William G. Luther. Lyman Lombard, one poll, one house. The doctor lived, where he resided so many years, at the corner of Main and Bridge streets. Joseph Loomis lived on the farm now owned by Loring G. Piper. He was taxed on one poll, one house, four cows and five cattle. Lewis Loomis lived on the old Loomis farm now occupied by James L. Loomis. He had one poll and two houses. Sylvanus W. Larnard, one poll. George W. Linds, one poll. Caleb Little lived on the John C. Bean farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen and three cows. Sylvanus Noyes lived on the George Fairman farm. He was taxed on one poll, two oxen and three cows. Samuel Porter lived on the farm now occupied by James Covell, Senior. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen and three cows. Heirs of John Presba lived on the Leroy W. Merrill farm. They were taxed on two houses, three cows and two cattle. Hezekiah Parsons and Jonathan Parsons owned, and lived on, the George Parsons farm. They owned about four hundred acres of land here all together. Hezekiah Parsons was taxed on one poll, three houses, six oxen, five cows and three cattle. Jonathan Parsons was taxed on one poll, two houses, two oxen, five cows and two cattle. Benjamin Spencer, one poll, two cows. Moses Stacy lived on the Moses Brown farm. He was taxed on one poll and one cow. John Sloane, one poll. David L. Swain, one poll. Smith & Pratt paid taxes on one poll, two houses, four oxen and four cows, besides all the factory property. John Smith was taxed on four houses and two oxen. David Titus lived on Titus Hill on the Charles E. Moses farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen, four cows and two cattle. Samuel Sargent lived on the John Brackett farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house, four oxen, one cow and five cattle.

Eleazer Titus lived on the George W. Martin farm. He was taxed on one poll, one house, two oxen and three cows. John C. Titus lived on the Wellman farm at the factory. He was taxed on one poll, two oxen and two cows. Caleb Titus lived on the Schuyler H. Aldrich farm. Besides the land he was taxed one poll tax. Eleazer Titus, Jr., one poll. Eleazer Terry lived on the Carleton farm between the Shattuck farm and that of John Brackett. He was taxed on one poll, two oxen and two cows. Danford Wallace lived on part of the Darwin Shattuck farm. He was taxed on one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow and three cattle.

By an examination of the foregoing invoice it will be seen that in 1816 there were sixty-eight persons paying a poll tax in Colebrook. There were fifty-six houses and fourteen horses, while there were seventy-four oxen, and 116 cows, and 112 young cattle. The proportion of horses shows conclusively that the people relied on their own powers of locomotion rather than on horses, and also that the farmers performed their farm work largely with oxen—a practice which the modern farmer would do well to imitate.

The taxes for 1816 were as follows: School tax, \$83.12; state tax, \$46.96; town tax, \$88.12; county tax, \$50.21; total, \$268.41; while the total valuation of the town was \$33,206.

The years 1816 and 1817 were very cold seasons and hard ones for the settlers in a country so far from civilization as Colebrook. There were heavy frosts all through the year, and the crops were badly frost-bitten. In 1816 the sheep that had been sheared nearly all died from the severe cold, and everything was cut off by severe freezes in June and July. Smith & Pratt had forty acres of wheat all badly damaged. They harvested and threshed it, but the wheat was very poor. The bread made from it was so soft and sticky that old Mrs. Pitkin said the only way they could get it out of the oven was to reel it out on a yarn reel. Everybody was put on a short allowance. The year 1817 was another bad year, though better than the year previous, but it required several seasons for the settlers to recover from the blow they received in these two "cold years."

The operations of Smith & Pratt went on smoothly, and they were doing a good business in the mill till June 19, 1820, when the mill took fire and was entirely consumed. They immediately took measures to rebuild, and put up the lower part of a saw-mill, and put in the machinery, so as to saw out the timber they needed for the new work. The old mill was built of wood, but they built the new one of brick, as it stands to-day. They burned the brick on the David Bissell farm, where Dan. Stevens now lives. They had a large gang of men at work, and, like most men, they sometimes became boyish in their pranks. One night the crowd drew lots to see what two men should go out foraging and get a pig to roast at the kiln where they were burning brick. The lot fell on James Luther and Caleb Titus.

They departed on their errand, and soon returned, each with a dead pig in a bag. They turned them out upon the ground, when, to the astonishment of each other, and the amusement of everybody else, Luther had stolen his pig from Titus, and Titus had returned the compliment by stealing his pig from Luther.

The new mill was made a woolen-mill, and, since 1822, has been run for the carding of wool for the farmers, and the weaving of cloth, both for them, and for retail trade. One man who was intimately connected with this work, has, since 1816, been a sort of land-mark in the town.

John Whittemore was born in Rumford, Me., December 14, 1805. His father, John Whittemore, Sr., moved to Dixville, N. H., when John was seven years old. In 1816 Mr. Whittemore commenced work in the mill of Smith & Pratt, and followed it through the hands of various owners for fifty five years. In the last fifteen years his familiar form, clad in the "swallow-tailed" coat, which he disdains to put away for the modern abomination, has been seen almost weekly in every part of the county, taking subscriptions for newspapers and applications for insurance. Eighty-two years of age, his memory is clear, his form as erect, and his step as rapid as fifty years ago.

About 1826 Smith & Pratt failed in business, and their property in Colebrook went into other hands, and, in a few years, was scattered among many owners. They had been instruments of much good to the town, and gave it a start that is still visible in its results.

From this time the growth of Colebrook was steady and even; and, year by year, the farmers pushed the wilderness back, till to-day every lot in town has its improvements.

CHAPTER LXIV.

Education in Colebrook—The Common Schools—Colebrook Academy—Original Grantees—Grant of Land from the State—Mercantile Interests—Traders of former Days and Now—Fire of July 21, 1870—Rebuilding of Village—Odd Fellows—Physicians.

VERY soon after the settlement of the town the pioneers, coming from a country where education was highly prized, established a school in what is now district No. 1, in Colebrook village. On the bank of the Mohawk, near where the barn of Francis B. Crawford now stands, they built a log building in which school was kept and church services held. Here Rev. Dyer Burge, Capt. Benjamin Buell, and James Cogswell, as

early as from 1795 to 1810, wielded the birch, and instilled into the pupils the elements of knowledge. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and, later, geography were the studies pursued by the pupils. The school-house was old, rough, and uncomfortable, the seats roughly-hewn benches, the fire in a huge fire-place where logs six feet long were burned—scorching the searcher for heat in front and freezing his back—yet the scholars, clad in homespun and home-made garments, would put to shame many a modern pupil by their ambition and perseverance. Later, Jonas Rolfe held sway in this old house, and his reputation as a teacher of youth has come down all these years to the present generation.

When the Factory Village began to assume some proportions, a school-house was built there. Joseph Hilliard built this house in 1814. Not long after, the Loring G. Piper district was organized, and a school-house built there, and rapidly thereafter the new school districts were formed, till in 1885, when the school districts were abolished, there were thirteen districts and thirteen school-houses in the town.

In the early days a good deal of attention was paid to the spelling book, and the old-fashioned "spelling-school" was one of the fixed institutions of the time. A poor speller was supposed to be poor in every thing else, and each district vied with every other in spelling. Judging from the correspondence received in these days, the standard of spelling has fallen, or the spellers have decided to adopt the phonetic style.

At the December session of the General Court, 1832, a charter for Colebrook academy was granted to Joseph Loomis, Daniel Harvey, Edmund Chamberlain, Lyman Lombard, Ira Young, Lewis Loomis, Frederick G. Messer, Albert Pitkin, Hezekiah Parsons, Jonas Rolfe and William Hawkins. The people were not satisfied with the common schools, and desired something better, so that their children might proceed farther with their education. After they procured the charter they had no means to build an academy, and the matter remained without further action until October, 1848, when the corporation was organized, and the following persons were chosen trustees: Nathaniel Kennison, Milton Harvey, Pickens Boynton, Harvey Hobart, Jonas Rolfe, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., Hazen Bedel, Daniel G. Hutchinson, John Flanders, Joseph Gleason, Archelaus Cummings, John Harriman and Frederick G. Messer.

At the session of the legislature just previous to this meeting, the state had granted to the corporation 10,000 acres of land situated between Hall's and Indian streams, in Pittsburg, and this grant incited the trustees to action looking towards the erection of an academy building. The land was, by vote of the trustees, put on the market at twenty-five cents per acre. It was sold to John Bailey at that price, and the corporation became possessor of the munificent sum of \$2,500.

They contracted with Charles Bailey to build the academy building for

the sum of \$1,200, and the present building was the result. After a lawsuit with Bailey, which resulted in a verdict for the corporation, the school was put in motion and, from that time forward, it has had its two terms each year, and many a pupil has gone from its walls well fitted to battle with the world.

As has been previously stated, the first attempt at a store in Colebrook was a little grocery, on the Heath farm on the river road, kept by Elisha Bundy. Previous to this time there was a store at Columbia Valley, belonging to Bellows & Carlisle, where a mill was built, probably as early as 1790. In 1810 Smith & Pratt opened the store at Factory Village, which was then the only store in town. A little later they built a store at Colebrook village on the corner where the store of W. E. Drew now stands. Bellows & Carlisle built a store where that of Mrs. Gamsby now stands, which was run by William Cargill. It is said that Bellows & Carlisle found fault with Cargill's success in trade, and that Cargill told them, "I have kept false books, I have cheated in weight and measure, and got *every dollar* out of the people that it was possible to wring from them, and still you are not satisfied." Such unreasonable employers were more than Cargill could bear, and he resigned. Bellows & Carlisle sold out to David J. Bundy, and, in 1838, Kittridge & Colby took the store for five years. At the end of that time Ethan Colby bought out Mr. Kittridge, and run the business alone till 1856, when he sold out to George W. Brackett. Mr. Brackett remained here till about 1865, when he removed to the store which formerly stood where the hardware store now is, and remained there while he built the new store on the corner of Main and Parsons streets now occupied by Dudley's block. The old store of Bellows & Carlisle, soon after Brackett left it, was run a year or two by Rogers & Stacy, and then by Wentworth & Capen, who remained there till July, 1870.

The corner store, now owned by W. E. Drew, has about as varied a history. Smith & Pratt built the store, and carried on a mercantile business there till 1820, when Albert Pitkin rented it, and commenced business for himself, where he had been clerk for the three years previous. In 1826 Smith & Pratt failed, and, by that means, Pitkin also failed. In 1834 Frederick G. Messer bought the stand, rebuilt the store, filled it with goods, and there remained in trade till 1860, when James A. Pitkin bought the business, remodelled the building, and commenced a large and thriving trade. He, however, a young man, just starting out with the most flattering prospects, died in August, 1863. The store and stock was sold to Crawford & Mitchell, who carried on the business one year, when the interest of Mitchell was purchased by Frank Aldrich, who, for fourteen years, did business as Crawford & Aldrich. In 1877 they sold to J. W. Cooper & Son, succeeded later by Jesse Cooper, who run the store till 1886, when he sold out the goods and closed the store. For the first time for seventy

years business was now suspended at the "corner store"; but in May, 1886, W. E. Drew, of the old firm of Merrill & Drew, bought and refitted the building and moved his goods into it. The business of this store has laid the foundations of several fortunes. Albert Pitkin, F. G. Messer, James A. Pitkin, Francis B. Crawford, and Frank Aldrich all made themselves comfortable fortunes in trade at the "corner store," and the present owner will be behind none of them in this respect, if the "reaper" will give him a fair chance to compete.

In 1844 Hazen Bedel was desirous of going into trade in Colebrook, having served an apprenticeship under F. G. Messer. The other traders were unwilling to have him do this, and the owners of land on Main street refused to sell him a building lot. Determined not to be "frozen out," he bought a lot across the Mohawk, near where Aaron B. Haynes's house now stands, and built a small store on it. Here he did a large and prosperous business till 1858, when he built the large and commodious building known as the "Bedel store," now occupied by George H. Lang. In company with M. S. Marshall, as H. Bedel & Co., he continued the mercantile business in the new building for several years, when he sold out his interest to Benjamin Gathercole, and the firm was Gathercole & Marshall. On Marshall's death in 1876 the business was closed out, and the store was last filled by George H. Lang, who now occupies the premises.

About 1855 and 1856 Morse & Hutchinson were in trade in a store on the hill where Walter Drew now lives, and about the same time one Henry D. Cutler came to Colebrook and built the store so long known as the Merrill store. He conducted the business here for a few years, and then it came into the hands of S. R. Merrill and E. N. Cummings, and later into that of S. R. & S. S. Merrill. For many years they did business under this style, and as Merrill & Williams, and, later, as Merrill & Drew. On the death of S. S. Merrill, W. E. Drew bought the whole of the business, and removed it to the "corner store," and the old store is closed, quite likely for many a year.

About 1866 and 1867 trade seemed to take a new start in Colebrook. George W. Brackett had built his new store. Albert S. Eustis had bought the Joseph Brackett store, and filled it with hardware. Hiram C. Young had a general store next to Eustis, and John W. Savage a building next to Young. Volney F. Day had built a new store, and stocked it handsomely with boots and shoes. Joseph T. Toby had a nice jeweler's shop, and G. S. Joslyn a drug store. All the trade was in a flourishing condition and all the traders prospering. On Sunday, July 24, 1870, a fire broke out in the rear of the old Colby store, and, as the day was hot and dry, and Colebrook had no fire department, it was impossible for a long time to stop the progress of the flames. Every store from Parsons street to Pleasant street was burned, with the tenements and offices in the row.

The dwellings of Charles Parsons, Hazen Bedel, Drew, Little, and the carriage shop of J. D. & J. R. Little were burned, besides many barns and out-buildings. In all about forty buildings were consumed that day, and \$75,000 worth of property. The law offices of J. H. Dudley, E. Aldrich, W. H. Shurtleff and O. P. Ray shared the conflagration, and, worse than all, the entire records of the town were burned. Owing to this misfortune the civil list in this history is necessarily very incomplete.

The citizens of Colebrook were by no means daunted by the loss occasioned by the fire, and the ashes were not cold when steps were taken to rebuild the burnt district. Before cold weather came the stores of Crawford & Aldrich, Toby, Joslyn, Day, Young and Eustis were rebuilt and re-occupied, and the buildings were all of a much better class than those that preceded them. The next year Mrs. Julia A. Gamsby built the block known as Central block, and many new dwellings were erected in different parts of the village. The Brackett corner remained vacant till 1878, when J. H. Dudley built a three-story building on it known as Dudley's block. Thus the entire part of the village that had been destroyed by fire was rebuilt, and, with the improvement made by Wentworth & Capen by building over the Toby store, no finer row of business buildings can be found in the state.

In 1871 Ethan Colby built a fine store on the west side of Main street, which was occupied as soon as completed by Mr. Colby and his son Charles, under the firm name of Charles Colby & Co. During the present season Ethan Colby has retired, and Charles Colby now does business alone. In 1885 Dr. C. C. Norris built the large block now occupied by him which he uses as a drug store and dwelling. In 1870 E. H. Williams built the store now occupied by him at the lower end of Main street, and, about the same time, the Quimby store, now occupied by D. Stevens & Co. as a furniture store, was built. There have been from time to time many other traders in Colebrook either for short periods, or they have escaped the researches of the writer, and they, therefore, must be left out of this sketch.

The present traders in Colebrook are: W. E. Drew, J. W. Drew, Wentworth & Capen, H. C. Young, C. Colby, and E. H. Williams, general stock; F. D. Whipple and G. S. Remich, jewelers; C. C. Norris and Mrs. J. B. Coburn, druggists; V. F. Day, dry goods, millinery, and boots and shoes; Colebrook Hardware Co., hardware; A. B. Gaskell, W. G. Lyman and W. H. Marshall, grocers; C. C. Carleton and A. G. Day, harness-makers; D. Stevens & Co., furniture dealers and undertakers; E. C. Wilder, clothing.

The large surrounding country furnishes to Colebrook village a large amount of trade, and in the stores can be found as fine an assortment of goods as in any country town in the state.

[For Evening Star Lodge, F. & A. M., see General History.]

Excelsior Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F, was chartered in December, 1886, and already has a large membership. The lodge room is over Wentworth & Capen's store.

Physicians.—The earliest physician in Colebrook was one Dr. Goodwin. Previous to him there had been a sort of transient doctor by the name of Laisdell, but he was not settled in Colebrook any length of time. After Dr. Goodwin came Dr. Thomas Flanders, who built a house which is the back part of the Lombard house at the present time. He remained here till 1816, when he sold out to Dr. Lyman Lombard, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. He was a strong man, physically and mentally, and held many positions of honor in the town. A few years after Dr. Lombard came to Colebrook, Dr. Horace White settled here and built the house now occupied by Mrs. Edward P. Tibbetts, just south of the store of Charles Colby. Here Horace White, for many years editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, was born. In 1835 the doctor removed west and Horace went into literary pursuits, and finally reached the prominent position he so many years well filled.

In 1838 Dr. Augustus Harris came to Colebrook and bought the Dr. White house. He was born in Paris, Me., September 29, 1811. He studied medicine with Dr. Millet, of Norway, and afterward attended the Medical college at Hanover, N. H. He was then unmarried, but in February, 1840, he wedded Miss Louisa A. Cox, of Norway, Me. They had two beautiful daughters, both of whom died in early maidenhood. Dr. Harris was a man of kind and generous disposition, and for thirty-six years his gig was daily seen in all parts of the surrounding country. On the 20th day of April, 1874, he, by mistake, took a potion of aconite, mistaking it for rhubarb, and died in a few minutes. His wife preceded him "across the river" but a few weeks.

Erasmus Darwin Lombard was born in Colebrook, Coös county, N. H., January 27, 1835. His parents were Dr. Lyman and Betsey (Loomis) Lombard, he being the fourth child and eldest son. He commenced the study of medicine with his father when a mere boy, subsequently graduating at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in March, 1858. He then came to the home of his boyhood to assist his aged father in his professional duties, and for twenty years no physician of Northern New Hampshire had a more successful or extensive practice, and none won more completely the confidence and respect of the community in which he dwelt. Night and day he answered to the call of rich and poor alike, and by his faithful care and ready skill, brought relief to many a sufferer, and hope to many a household. Dr. Lombard was made a member of the Masonic fraternity June 10, 1859, became a member of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, of Colebrook, May 3, 1860, and was exalted to Royal Arch Mason, April 28, 1864, at Franklin chapter, No. 5, Lisbon, N. H. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and a candi-

date for representative at the age of twenty-five. May 1, 1865, Dr. Lombard married Minnie Dudley, of Hanover, N. H., and to them was born one daughter, Bessie. Dr. Erasmus Darwin Lombard died at the home of his birth, July 8, 1882, in the prime of manhood, his life plans incomplete. He was ill for several months preceding his death, but bore his suffering with the greatest fortitude throughout. He fought the fight bravely, and his end was peace.

Clark C. Norris is the son of March and Polly (Sleeman) Norris. He was born in Corinth, Vt., October 3, 1826. His father was a farmer and drover, and Clark attended the common school till he was fifteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Maidstone, Vt. He attended Lancaster academy, and Starkey academy in New York. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Stickney, of Lancaster, attending lectures at Dartmouth Medical college, and graduating at Vermont Medical college, Woodstock, Vt., in 1856, since which he has practiced his profession in Colebrook, except a short time at Guildhall, Vt. For the last two years he has been more particularly engaged in the drug business, having built a handsome block at the north end, in which he deals out medicine and does some work in his profession.

Dr. Guy Holbrook was born at Lemington, Vt., in 1845, the son of Thomas Holbrook, Jr. Guy received his early education at the common schools and academies, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Darwin Lombard, at Colebrook. He attended Dartmouth Medical college, the University of Michigan, and graduated at the medical school at Albany, N. Y. He commenced practice at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and afterwards removed to West Stewartstown. He remained there several years, when from hard labor his health broke down, and for two years he was unable to do any work. On his recovery he came to Colebrook, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1885 he removed to Manchester, N. H.

CHAPTER LXV.

Postoffices and Postmasters in Colebrook—Saw-mills—Grist-mills—Starch-mills—Manufacture of Potash and Pearlash.

PREVIOUS to January 5, 1811, there was no postoffice in Colebrook. The nearest was at Columbia Valley—the largest village in Upper Coös at that time. On that date a postoffice was established in Colebrook, and James Hugh was appointed postmaster; the first office was

probably in a house which stood where Crawford's now stands. Hugh held the office till September 8, 1817, when Thomas Flanders was made postmaster. He lived on the Dr. Lombard place and the office was there. December 22, 1819, Dr. Lyman Lombard had bought out Flanders, and was appointed to the office, and kept it in the same place.

After him one Stephen Eaton held the office a short time, and February 12, 1824, Albert Pitkin was appointed postmaster, and held the office ten years, till February 5, 1834, during which time the mail was distributed in the store at the corner. On that date Frederick G. Messer succeeded Pitkin, and kept the office at the same place till June 4, 1845, when Hazen Bedel was appointed, and moved the office over the river to the old store. He held the position till April 18, 1849, when Ethan Colby succeeded him, and the office was moved back to the Bellows & Carlisle store, better known to the people of this generation as the "old Colby store." In the whirligig of politics Colby went out, and, May 3, 1853, D. Allen Rogers was appointed, and moved the office over to the little building now occupied by Albert Barker as a law office. Hezekiah B. Parsons became his successor, October 26, 1854, and had the office for a short time at the same place, and afterwards in the store of F. G. Messer. December 11, 1856, Alonzo Eastman, the shoemaker, was appointed to distribute the mails, and had the office in his shoemaker's shop, now called the Gathercole building. Sherburn R. Merrill was made postmaster, December 15, 1860, and kept the office in the Bedel store till August 3, 1861, when James A. Pitkin succeeded him, and the office returned to the old home, the "corner store." September 18, 1863, Edward N. Cummings was appointed, and had the office in the Colby store, and, afterwards, in the new Brackett store, corner of Main and Parsons streets. He held the position till March 22, 1869, when Volney F. Day was made his successor, and moved the office to his store. Jesse Cooper, appointed June 23, 1874, moved it back to the corner. John B. Riley succeeded Cooper, March 27, 1882, and the office was moved to the drug store, and, January 12, 1885, Wesley Wentworth took the position, with the office in Mrs. Gamsby's block, where it still remains. In seventy-six years Colebrook has had eighteen postmasters, some good, some bad, and some indifferent, but all honest, and no defalcation was ever found among them.

The settlers of Colebrook at an early date were impressed with the need of a saw-mill. Although the houses were all log-houses, it was necessary that for all their conveniences they should have sawed lumber. Somewhere from 1795 to 1800, the McAllasters, who lived on the Martin B. Noyes farm, built a saw-mill and grist-mill not far from where the grist-mill is now. The old grist-mill stood on the site of the starch-mill, which belonged to Crawford and others, recently removed. After Smith & Pratt came into this country and began to operate, they bought these mills of the

McAllasters, and owned them up to the time of their failure in 1826, when, with their other property, they fell into the hands of the Tremont bank, of Boston. Not far from 1830 the bank sold to Cole & Huntington, who, in turn, sold to one Joel Tilden. Joel Tilden to Jonas Mills, and Mills transferred the property to Hezekiah Parsons, through whom, as heir, George Parsons received and still owns it. The old saw-mill was allowed to go to ruin and was taken down (as mills were built which were more convenient for logs), but the grist-mill was rebuilt in 1846, '47 and '48, by Mr. Parsons, on its present location. About 1807 or 1808 Edmund Chamberlain built a saw-mill on Beaver brook, which rotted down and was twice rebuilt, and the last many years ago succumbed to the elements and comparatively few at the present day know that a mill ever existed at that place.

The next mill built in town was that built by Smith & Pratt at Factory Village. When their new factory was built, in 1820, the saw-mill was first set running in order to saw out the necessary timber for its erection. This mill was only torn down within a few years.

A number of years later Caleb Little built a mill on the Mohawk at what is known as the Rich & Spencer site. This has been repaired from time to time and run for a good many years. About five years ago Messrs. Rich & Spencer built a grist-mill across the stream and divided the property, Calvin F. Rich taking the grist-mill, and James W. Spencer the saw-mill property.

After the sale of the above mentioned mill Caleb Little was unsatisfied without a saw-mill, and proceeded to build another on the north branch of the Mohawk. This mill did quite a business for a long time under the management of Mr. Little, but getting old and infirm, he sold it to Henry W. Woodrow, who enlarged and repaired it, and now does a large and flourishing business.

Somewhere about 1830 Moody Little built a saw-mill at Kidderville, which was afterwards purchased and refitted by Abial Kidder, who gave his name to the collection of dwellings which has since borne his name as Kidderville.

William Hibbard also built a grist-mill not far below the Kidderville saw-mill, and Spiller & Chandler built a shop where they manufactured chairs and other furniture. This shop was afterwards bought by Amos Cummings, who changed it into a shop for the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds. The machinery was afterwards removed to the shop now owned by Henry Hammond, and the old shop has gone to ruin and been removed.

There was a saw-mill many years ago just above the present one run by Henry W. Woodrow, but who built or used it seems to be now unknown. It was known as the Crane mill. Another saw-mill was built on the Mo-

hawk by Caleb Little, below the Ira Young mill, a good many years ago, as early as 1830, probably, and, when it went to decay, Mr. Young built the new one on the present site. The only saw-mills now in running order in Colebrook are those of Ira Young, Henry W. Woodrow and James W. Spencer; which, with the shops of Joseph D. Little and Henry Hammond, is the extent to which the Mohawk is utilized for these purposes.

About 1846 a new industry arose in Colebrook. Sherburn R. Merrill came into town and built a factory for the manufacture of potato-starch. The soil was peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of potatoes, and the farmers could raise easily from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre. There was an old seed-mill just above the woolen factory, and the new starch factory was built near it. Previous to this time only potatoes enough were raised for the family use of the farmer and seed for the next year; but when cash could be obtained for them at ten, twelve and fifteen cents per bushel, their cultivation rapidly increased. Moses Woodward built a starch factory at Kidderville, which was soon bought by Mr. Merrill, and the supply of potatoes increased so rapidly that the brothers S. R. & S. S. Merrill built another mill at Colebrook village, northerly of the grist-mill. From this time till 1867 the Merrills had a monopoly of the starch business in Colebrook, when Samuel Harriman, James A. Gould and Simeon Cross built a factory on north branch of the Mohawk in Harvey Swell district. In 1869 Joseph W. Cooper, Loring G. Piper and Ira Young built a factory near the Young saw-mill.

Competition now became general, and a new mill was built by the Merrills at the village, and Alfred Lovering and D. W. Patrick built another in the Whittemore district. The price of potatoes had advanced from time to time till some years as high as fifty cents per bushel was paid for them; and starch was one year as high as \$180 per ton. Colebrook was then one of the great potato-starch centers, one-twentieth of all the starch manufactured in the United States going from this community. After a few years the farmers learned that planting potatoes and selling them all off their farms, leaving nothing to be returned, was the cause of a too rapid depreciation of the soil, and the best farmers planted less and less each year for the starch-mill. Aroostook county, Maine, attracted many of our starch manufacturers, and the starch made in Colebrook has decreased from year to year, till, instead of 1,500 tons, it only sends out about 500 tons yearly. The loss to the starch manufacturers has been gain to the farmer, for he now raises crops that leave his land in better condition, and his potatoes are largely sold to be shipped to market, bringing him such prices that he can purchase the commercial fertilizers, and so keep his farm in a state of fertility. The starch manufacturers of Colebrook and vicinity have become wealthy and have realized fortunes from the industry.

One branch of business which was carried on in Colebrook at an early

date to quite an extent has been omitted—the manufacture of potash and pearlash. There were two pearlashes in town within the memory of many of the present inhabitants, one in the rear of the old Colby store, and one further down the Mohawk near the Huntoon shop, the former being owned by Ethan Colby, and the latter by F. G. Messer. Potash was frequently made in the woods when the land was being cleared for cultivation, but pearlash required more elaborate arrangements than could be set up in the forest. A word as to the process may not be out of place, as it is probably a mystery to most people at this day. Ashes were placed in barrels, or, more often, in a long vat made for that purpose, and carefully leached, the lye being collected in a long trough. This was boiled till the water was all evaporated and the result was potash. To make the pearlash, a large brick oven was heated to a very high temperature, and the potash melted, or rather baked, till the impurities were burned out, and the purified material was the pearlash, which was barrelled and sent to market.

CHAPTER LXVI.

The Churches of Colebrook — Organization of Congregational Church — Creed and Doctrine — Pastors of the Church — The Methodist Church — Sketches of Members of the Churches — East Colebrook Church.

THE *Congregational Church*.—The early settlers of Colebrook were imbued with the spirit and principles that characterized New England at that period. Coming largely from the supervision of the Connecticut blue laws, they soon found themselves inquiring for a leader in a spiritual capacity. In 1802 there were about 200 inhabitants in the town of Colebrook, making with those of Columbia, Stewartstown, and Lemington, quite a community, probably some 300 in all, and in that year Rev. John Willard came to Colebrook, and organized the “Monadnock Congregational Church.” Who he was, or by what society he was sent, no one now knows, but he set in motion an institution for good that for eighty five years has been throwing out an influence which cannot be estimated. Their creed was short and spirited, their covenant earnest and full of faith, as will be seen by the copy which follows:—

“*The Creed, or Articles of Faith*, adopted by the church of Colebrook and vicinity.

“You believe the Scriptures of the old and new testament to be divinely inspired, that they constitute the only unerring guide of faith and practice of men, and you now publicly declare that you cordially embrace the precious doctrines they contain. You believe that there is one only the living and true God, that he

exists in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, that these three persons are equal and divine and that united they constitute the glorious Godhead. You believe also that in God are united all moral and rational perfections, that he created and governs the world, and that all creatures owe to Him alone, supreme love, homage and adoration, that God made man at first upright in his moral image, but that he apostatized and that the whole human fallen family are under sentence of condemnation, justly exposed to eternal punishment.

"You believe that in this ruined condition, the only consistent hope of man is built on the atonement of Christ, which you deem sufficient to justify the pardon of sin, and you receive Him as the only Mediator, the glorious, prevalent Advocate for all his people and the ever living head of the church.

"You believe in the doctrine of particular election as taught in the scriptures that the salvation of the soul is the gift of Sovereign mercy, that the heart of man is by nature destitute of holiness and must be renewed by divine Spirit, that man is justified by faith in Christ and that the only satisfying evidence of saving faith is a holy life.

"You believe in the doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints, the resurrection of the body, the final judgment, the everlasting life of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

"Baptism and the Lords supper you believe to be ordinances of the Gospel! that believers and their offspring are proper subjects for baptism and that none but such as profess to be saints and live in a manner consistent with such a profession should be received at the Lords supper and be considered as suitable members of the church.

"You believe the Sabbath to be appointed of God, that the first day of the week is now to be observed as the true Christian Sabbath and to be kept holy to the Lord.

"Thus you believe."

Covenant.—"You do now in the presence of God, angels and before this assembly dedicate yourself to his service to be His forever, deeply impressed with a sense of your entire dependence, guilt and insufficiency. You rely for acceptance solely on the mercy of God through the merits of a crucified Redeemer.

"As a member of this church, you engage to strive to promote her welfare and promise by the aid of the Spirit to walk with the members in all the ordinances and duties of the Gospel.

"You engage to attend upon the duties of the closet, of the family and of the Sanctuary as God hath appointed in his word, to submit yourself to the laws of Christ in the discipline of His church to perform the offices of love and duty to each member and to walk in christian fellowship with all the true followers of Christ as in divine providence you may be called and so to conduct towards those who are without, that they shall have no just occasion to speak evil of you or of the holy religion you profess.

"Thus you covenant."

"Agreeably to a previous vote of the church we now receive you into covenant engaging to treat you as a disciple of our common Lord, and while we bid you welcome to our communion we trust that you will unite your heart with ours in habitual and fervent prayer for the gracious influences of the Spirit to enlighten, to guide, to support, and comfort us on the journey of life and in the great holy christian warfare. May we all experience that fellowship of kindred minds which is 'like to that above.'"

This creed, with some minor changes, remains the creed of the Congregational church of Colebrook to-day, and for eighty-five years under this covenant, the tree, at that time planted, has lived and flourished.

When the "Monadnock Congregational church" was first organized by Mr. Willard it had but ten members: Emily Beach, Thankful Wallace, Nathaniel Beach, Edna Porter, William Wallace, Elizabeth Ladd, Abel Hobart, Susanna DeForest, James Ladd, Betsey Hobart. It is evident that the people who were interested in church affairs were few and poor at that time, for while there was a desire for church organization and its helpful influence, there seems to have been lack of means to support it. This appears from the fact that the only preaching in the town for the next eight years was that of the missionaries who from time to time visited the place. But few additions were made to the church during this time, and it speaks well for the spirit of the people that there were any. In 1806 Sally Thompson, Phebe DeForest, and in 1807 Jeremiah Eames, became members, and in 1809 Jonathan Bancroft and Bethiah Bancroft also became members.

In 1810 Rev. Dyer Burge became minister to this people and remained till 1815. During his ministry twenty-eight members were added to the church. Among these were Mary Beach, Harvey Johnson, Timothy Lockwood, Timothy Farrar, Anna Eames, Sarah Ashley, Hannah Goodwin, Mrs. Lockwood, Caroline Cone, Stephen Lane, Joseph Bancroft, Nathaniel Bancroft, Nathaniel Beach, 2d, Triphena Lines, Mrs. Lane, Hannah DeForest, Mehitable Holkins, Melinda Wallace, Patty Burnside, Lydia Osburne, Eunitia Beach, Lydia Aldrich, Mary Kibber, and Anna Curtis. Mr. Burge seems to have been a vigorous and keen, as well as a merciful, man, for we find that February 7, 1811, he commenced labor with Timothy Lockwood for intemperance and other improprieties, but his sense of mercy is shown by the fact that on June 5, 1811, Timothy Lockwood was "restored upon confession." On the 15th day of May, 1815, Mr. Burge having requested his dismissal, the church voted to dismiss him, having first passed resolutions that the "moral and ministerial character of Rev. Dyer Burge be good and recommended."

From 1815 to 1819 the church seems to have been without a pastor, at which time Rev. Nathan Waldo came among them, and preached till some time in 1822, during which time he admitted nine members to the church. During the next year Rev. Andrew Rankin preached, staying till July, 1823. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Hale, who remained till some time in the year 1824. Under the ministry of these two men, forty-three members were added to the previous number. It had now become a body that might well make its influence felt, since there were ninety-five souls within its communion.

In January, 1825, Rev. Orlando G. Thatcher became the minister of the church, and continued to be with them till February, 1829. The number of members regularly and steadily increased under his ministration, thirty-one persons being received into the fellowship of the church during that period.

Up to this time there had been no church, or, as called at that time, meeting-house, in the northern part of the county. The meetings had been held in the log school-houses, sometimes in Colebrook, sometimes in Columbia, and the meetings of the church members were held at the dwelling-house of some one of their number. They had begun to discuss the question of building a meeting-house, and by this time Colebrook village had grown to such an extent that that place was chosen for its location. The site selected was where the church now stands. Smith & Pratt had given the land to the society, but in the time intervening between taking a deed and building the house they had become insolvent, and their property had passed into the hands of the Tremont Bank of Boston.

"At a regular meeting of the Directors of the Tremont Bank at the Banking House in Boston on Monday the 23d of May 1836, Voted—That the President be and hereby is authorized and requested to execute and de-

liver a quitclaim deed of a piece of land about one half an acre lying in Colebrook, to Edmund Chamberlain and Frederick G. Messer as a committee and trustees of the Congregational church and Society in said Colebrook for the use and benefit of said Church and society forever."

In accordance with said vote, Sam. T. Armstrong, president of the Tremont bank, on the 23d of May, 1836, executed a deed of the present church lot to Messrs. Chamberlain and Messer.

Previous to this time, about 1829, a subscription was started for building the church, and enough subscribed to get up the frame and board in the building. The funds gave out, and for sometime it stood there in its unfinished state, awaiting further funds. In 1830 Jonas Mills, who lived at that time on the farm now occupied by Martin B. Noyes, came forward, and was prominent in giving it a second start. The pews were sold, and in this way sufficient means were obtained to bring it to a completion. It was low-built, with low square tower, and was not furnished with a bell; the people being called to church service by ringing the academy bell after the academy was built. The church was finished and dedicated in the winter of 1830-31, and, for the first time, the "Congregational church of Colebrook" had a local habitation, and was on a firm foundation.

After the labors of Rev. O. G. Thatcher were finished, Rev. Moses Bradford preached thirteen months, when his son, Ebenezer G. Bradford, accepted a call to the pastorate of the church. He was ordained and installed February 29, 1832, and remained till February 14, 1836.

At this point it may be interesting briefly to notice the manner in which the authority of the church was exercised over its members. The tendency of the present age seems to be for the sexton to ring the bell, the minister to enter the pulpit and preach to such as choose to come and hear him, without particular regard to the going or coming of any of the members; but, in 1820, we find brethren Capt. Abel Hobart and Col. Jeremiah Eames a committee to attend to any matter of difficulty and discipline in the church, and, from time to time, various members of the church were called upon to answer for their irregularities. Later, we find Harvey Barnes, Noyes S. Dennison and Peter R. Field such a committee, and on the 3d day of May, 1833, we find they report that they "had visited Johnson Jordan who confessed that he had labored at haying on the Sabbath, professed sorrow for it, and said that he was willing to make a public confession." They further reported that they had visited Mr. Emery Bissell, charged with unchristian behavior on the way to Portland. This he denied. They heard also that he was guilty of working in the field on the Sabbath. This he confessed was true. One other case they had examined, and the particulars they brought before the church, viz.: That of Isaac Wallace, accused of intemperate drinking. Brother Wallace made such a statement respecting the charge brought against him, and brought forward such evidence that the church concluded to pass it over. Brother

Johnson Jordan made a public confession of his sin in violating the Sabbath, by hay-making on that day, and was forgiven by the church. On the 1st day of July, 1833, at a meeting of the church members, Brother Harvey Hobart was appointed to go to Mr. Emery Bissell and take the first and *second* steps with him in regard to his conduct on the way to Portland and laboring on the Sabbath. They also passed the resolve:—

“That it is a violation of the fourth commandment to team to and from market on the sabbath in any case; and that it is also a violation to journey on the sabbath in any case excepting in cases of sickness or to relieve want or distress and that either of these violations is a disciplinary offence.”

At the next meeting Mr. Emery Bissell confessed that at the instigation of his father he had labored in the field at haying on the Sabbath, and that on the way to Portland he had behaved in too light and trivial manner to become a Christian, but not on the Sabbath; and at a future meeting Mr. Bissell made a further confession which the church voted “satisfactory,” and he was restored. Certain other parties were from time to time brought up before the church for breaches of discipline, of which some were “admonished,” some were “forgiven and restored,” and a few were “excommunicated.”

Such was the care and oversight of the church over its members in the earlier days of its struggle for existence; but a little later they seem to have been willing to throw off a trifle of their responsibility, for, in September, 1839, we find they voted that “all members of the church having been removed from Colebrook and vicinity for more than one year, shall no longer be considered under the watch and care of the church,” and about a dozen members were deprived of their membership under this vote. A few years later, however, they seem to have repented of their action, and by their vote expressed the reason for the same, for it was unanimously voted at a regular church meeting, February 22, 1842, that “on consideration the church rescind the vote passed September, 1837, excluding all members who have been absent from Colebrook and vicinity more than one year, the church being convinced that said vote was inconsistent with scripture directions.”

After the dismissal of Mr. Bradford, February 14, 1836, the church was without a pastor till October, 1837. The number of members had increased to 141, and had become a body whose influence might well be felt.

In May, 1836, several members from South Columbia presented a request for dismissal in order that they might organize a society of their own in Columbia. It speaks of their devotion, that for years they had lived so far away and yet maintained their walk with the church in Colebrook, where many of them must walk a distance from seven to ten miles each way in order to worship with the church upon the Sabbath. It would seem that the request presented was a reasonable one, but, for some reason, it was denied.

In October, 1837, Rev. William E. Holmes began to preach in Colebrook, and remained till the spring of 1840. He received thirty-seven to the church during that time. Soon after he left, Rev. Charles W. Richardson began work among the people, and stayed till the fall of 1846, during which time twenty-three were added to the church.

When the meeting-house was completed the pews were bought by various parties, many of them not members of the Congregational church. In fact quite a number of pews were owned by those who were really or nominally Universalists. In January, 1845, the Universalists proposed to hold a two days' meeting at Colebrook and requested the Congregationalists to give them the use of the meeting-house for that purpose. A meeting of the members was called and the following vote was passed:—

"On the Friday preceding the first Sabbath in January, 1845, at a regular church meeting held on the occasion of a preparatory meeting; it was unanimously voted that the request of the Universalists to occupy our house for a two days' meeting, next week, cannot consistently be assented to by us; inasmuch as we honestly believe that Universalist preaching has a pernicious influence on society, especially on the rising generation."

In accordance with this vote the meeting-house was kept closed and locked. On the day when the Universalist meeting was proposed to be held some of those who believed in that doctrine called upon Mr. Joseph Gleason, who at that time had charge of the church, for the key to the meeting-house. He refused to give it up, and immediately relinquished its custody to Deacon Edmund C. Wilder, saying, "he was a man of peace, and would have nothing further to do with the matter." A demand was made on Mr. Wilder by various persons, but the deacon was steadfast, and refused to give them admittance to the sacred building. The other party was equally determined, and, led by Seth Tirrell, of Stewartstown, they broke open the church and held their service. At night the Congregationalists again fastened the meeting-house strongly, but the next day it was again broken open, and again the members of the Universalist persuasion held service unmolested. There was much excitement and loud talk of prosecution, but it soon subsided, and the matter was quietly dropped. In the last ten years nearly every denomination has been represented in the pulpit of the remodelled church, so much has liberality towards other denominations increased in the Congregational church of Colebrook.

In 1838 and 1839 quite a colony of people went from Colebrook and vicinity to Beloit, Wis., and, among them, nearly thirty members of this church. They were dismissed, and organized themselves as the "First Congregational church of Beloit," and, ever since, the cion cut from this society has thrived and flourished till it has grown greater than its parent.

In May, 1846, letters of dismissal were given to twenty-five members living in Stewartstown and in Canaan, Vt., who organized the Congregational church at West Stewartstown. Following are the names of those thus dismissed: Nathaniel Beach, Mary Beach, William Fletcher, Thomas

Johnson, William Ellis, Daniel Norris, Jeremiah Pickard, Jeremiah Eames, Mrs. Sargeant, Abigail Sargeant, Polly Blodgett, Mrs. Nathan Frizzle, Mrs. Beach, Elizabeth Fletcher, Betsey Abbott, Sarah Johnson, Mrs. Ellis, Emily E. Norris, Mrs. Pickard, Abigail Pickard, Mary Pickard, Sarah Harvey, Hezekiah Stoddard, Moses Pickard, Mary Barrus.

On the 3d day of October, 1847, Rev. Joseph B. Hill came from Mason, N. H., to Colebrook, and commenced his labors with this people and remained till October 15, 1856, a period of nine years. Under his administration sixteen were added to the church. From October, 1856, the church was without a minister, until, as is naively stated in the record:—

"The first of August, 1857, though laudable efforts were made by the church to find a Minister, but without success, at which time Elder Joseph Little commenced and continued to preach in our house of worship (being a Methodist) till, we trust, through the kind hand of the Head of the Church, he sent us the Rev. Horace Pratt in accordance with our request and invitation who preached his first sermon in this place very much to the acceptance of the congregation, Oct. 18, 1857."

Under the preaching of Mr. Pratt everything seemed to prosper. In January, 1858, they commenced to repair the church, and, for four months, held service in the academy. In May, 1858, they commenced service again in the meeting-house, and Deacon Edwin Lamson, of Boston, presented them with a silver-plated communion service consisting of one tankard, two cups, and two plates, which they say "they cheerfully accepted, and voted unanimous thanks to Deacon Lamson, and their pastor should convey the same." It seems that a liberal streak had been struck by the people of the community about this time, for, on July 9, 1858, we find that the church gave an "unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Clarissa Bissell for the gift of a communion table (which cost \$7.50) to the church." The question naturally arises whether the vote would have been unanimous if the table had cost only five dollars.

While Mr. Pratt was at Colebrook eight additions were made to the church. He was dismissed February 7, 1859. It seems that the society by their records above quoted was ready to recognize the kind hand of the Head of the Church where the work of that hand was in accordance with their ideas, for they did so recognize it when Rev. Mr. Pratt was engaged to preach to them; but, when, later, in the fall of 1858, Mr. Pratt saw fit to offer himself in marriage to a certain young woman who lived in Colebrook, they failed to see the "directing hand," for they "objected, and took exceptions" to his course, and very kindly permitted him to resign, although they admitted that he had preached very much to the acceptance of all.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!"

For nearly a year the society was without a pastor, though several ministers were present two or three Sabbaths at a time, but on January 1, 1860, Rev. Henry M. Bridge, from Warwick, Mass., commenced to preach.

August 6, 1860, he was installed and settled among them. During the spring and summer of 1861 his health failed rapidly, and on December 20 of that year he died. He was universally loved and esteemed, and his death cast a gloom over the church and community.

Rev. Caleb F. Page came next, commencing in August, 1862, and remained four years. The church had grown steadily, till at this time it had the names of 230 members on its rolls. It was the strongest Congregational church in the northern part of the state, and its future seemed bright with promise, but, while, from time to time, additions were made to its membership, from this date it declined, owing to various causes, till it became almost a question, in some minds at least, whether it would not become extinct.

In August, 1866, Rev. Hugh McLeod became the minister of this people, and for four years lived and worked among them in such a way as to commend himself as a devout man of God. About this time a move was made to improve the house of worship. Alterations and repairs were made at an expense of \$6,000. The old square tower and the high gallery were demolished, the church was raised, a vestry finished below, and, in all respects, it was made a modern church. A bell was placed in the belfry, and, for the first time, people were called to their place of worship by their own bell. The house was rededicated June 17, 1873. While the house was being repaired there was a diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done about keeping up the services, much valuable time was allowed to run to waste, the members of the church became somewhat scattered, and the organization suffered in consequence.

October 12, 1873, Rev. L. W. Harris began preaching, and remained four and one-half years, in which time he received twenty-six into the church. He was an earnest, liberal-minded Christian, and was much respected by the community. Rev. N. S. Moore served the church one year, from November 3, 1878; and from December 7, 1879, till January 2, 1881, bore the same relation to this church and people. From March 27, 1881, to February 22, 1885, Rev. N. W. Grover was the acting pastor of the church, and April 1, 1886, Rev. G. A. Curtis became the pastor, and is still serving.

Thus in a period of seventy-seven years the church has had eighteen men in its ministry, a fact which would seem to indicate that the people believe in *itineracy*, whether such be the faith of the ministry or not.

In all conscience this church ought to be a power for righteousness. Situated in a large and thriving community, having a very attractive house of worship—and needing only to bring to bear the power of a genuine faith by which the life is squared, all reason seems to demand that it thrive and bless humanity.

There are a good many people who have been identified with this church,

who deserve more than a passing notice, but lack of sufficiently accurate data limits the notice to very few.

Among the early deacons was Harvey Barnes. He lived on the high hill on the farm later owned by Charles A. Buffington, and now by Michael Shallow. He was a man eminently religious, like the house he lived in *high* above his neighbors. He held offices of trust in the town and church, and, wherever he was placed, filled the position well. He was quite a mechanic, and had a way of utilizing natural crooks for everything which he used when it was possible. His gate tops and milking stools, and many of his tools were of these crooks. He built a windmill in a shed, and whenever the wind blew through the shed it set a wheel in motion, by means of which he sawed his wood. Going upon this farm when it was but little cleared, by hard labor he succeeded in making a modest competence besides a comfortable living, and died "full of years," loved and respected by all who knew him.

Joseph B. Hill was born in Mason, N. H., November 25, 1796. His father, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, was pastor of the Congregational church at Mason from 1790 till 1854, a term of sixty-four years. Joseph B. worked on a farm and attended the common schools in his youth. He attended the academies at Tyngsboro, Mass., and New Ipswich, N. H., and entered Harvard college, October, 1817. He graduated in 1823, and taught in various places for a few years, when he went to Tennessee, and, with his brother, engaged in the newspaper and publishing business. They commenced the publication of an almanac whose title said that it was calculated by J. B. Hill; but he says, "I made every exertion in my power to obtain the books requisite for that purpose, but failed. A part of the calculation I 'cabbaged' by hook or by crook, and, as there were no visible eclipses, I succeeded so well in making out and remodelling the whole that I question whether one solitary reader has been able to find a flaw in it."

After a few years he studied law and was admitted to practice, but never followed the profession. Still later, he became converted and commenced preaching. He remained in Tennessee sixteen years, and returned to Mason, and, as colleague with his father, served the church as minister till April, 1847. October 3, 1847, Mr. Hill commenced his labors in Colebrook. Two years before he had married Miss Harriet Brown, of Antrim. He remained in Colebrook ten years, and then removed to West Stewartstown, where he remained five years. During these fifteen years while he remained in Coös county he was an earnest, honest christian, strongly identified with temperance, purity and good morals. He was erratic and had many peculiarities in public and private; his style of writing was loose and unmethodical; but he was an honest man, in earnest in every good word and work. He was one of the trustees of Colebrook academy for many years, and was deeply interested in the cause of education, being for two years

school commissioner for Coös county. In the spring of 1862 he purchased a house and a few acres of land in Temple, and designed making a home for himself and family. Mr. Hill was much interested in the soldiers of the Rebellion in progress when he moved to Temple, and, in March, 1864, he received an appointment on the Christian commission. He did good service on this commission till June 16, 1864, when, at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the night, while attempting to get upon a train after having been to look after some wounded soldiers, he fell beneath the car and received injuries which caused his death. His epitaph may well sum up his life — "Here lies an honest man."

Another man who, for a long time, was identified with the Congregationalist church, was Hosea Aldrich. He was born August 1, 1804, on the farm so long owned by the Aldrich family. His father, Mark Aldrich, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., April 3, 1769. His mother, becoming a widow, bound him out to a man named Torrey, who removed to Maidstone, Vt., where he lived till Mark Aldrich became of age. Soon after he came to Columbia, became acquainted with Lydia Terry, and was married to her in 1794. They lived at first in a log house at the foot of the Thompson hill for a short time, but, the house having burned, they moved to the farm now occupied by James L. Loomis, where they lived till 1799, when he bought the farm so long known as the Aldrich farm (still owned by the George Aldrich estate) and lived there till his death in 1837. Mark Aldrich, Sr., was a man of medium size, of a muscular and vigorous frame. He cleared the farm where he lived, and much land for other people. His wife, Lydia Terry, was a strong, healthy, vigorous woman, not easily daunted, and, in mind and body, able to cope with all the disagreeable annoyances of a new settlement. They had fourteen children, of whom Hosea Aldrich was seventh. He was born August 1, 1804, at the old home on the hill, and lived there a large part of the time till he became of age. He was educated at the common schools of Colebrook, and, being an apt scholar, acquired a better education than was general at that time. He was quite a grammarian, and took great pleasure in his later years in propounding difficult sentences to the young people for analysis and parsing. He taught several terms of school when a young man, and was always interested in the cause of education. He was for several years a member of the board of trustees of Colebrook academy. Early in life he became interested in religious affairs, and became a member of the Congregationalist church of Colebrook. For many years he was deacon of the church, and took great interest in its welfare. He married Electa Barnes, adopted daughter of Deacon Harvey Barnes, who survives him. He had a strong, retentive memory, and had stored up a great amount of information in regard to the early history of Colebrook and vicinity, part of which he gave to the

public in some articles published in the *Northern Sentinel* several years ago. He died March 30, 1886, aged eighty-one years.

Thomas W. Atherton is another, who, for many years, was a prominent exponent of the New England church deacons. A bachelor, prim, neat and correct, Deacon Thomas was an institution by himself. His quaint sayings and quiet love of humor will long be remembered by those who knew him. He was born in 1810 and died December 12, 1876.

Joseph Gleason was for a long time a member of this church, and did good service for it in many ways. Sunday after Sunday this honest old blacksmith called the worshipers together by ringing the bell at the academy, and all weathers found him at his post. A man of strong convictions, he stood firmly for them, and was ever ready to maintain them. A kind neighbor, and an earnest christian, he was much respected, and was greatly missed when he dropped out of the niche he had well filled so long. He was born in 1805 and died in 1877.

There are many, many more whom it would be a pleasure to mention, but lack of data makes it impossible to fitly write of them, and they must live in the hearts of those who know them, unnoted by the pen of the historian.

Colebrook Methodist Episcopal Church.—Although Methodism was preached in Colebrook and vicinity as early as 1816, there was no Methodist church till the year 1870. In 1869 Rev. Moses Potter preached occasionally at the school house, and in the following year a society was organized and the present church edifice built. The enterprise was largely due to the perseverance of the late Russell Darling, though many others were interested in the work. The church was dedicated in September, 1870, by the late Rev. Elisha Adams, D. D. The first trustees were Russell Darling, Orman P. Ray, Elmon H. Williams, Almon M. Grout, John Gilman, George Marshall, Caleb Fuller, and Hazen Bedel who is one of the present trustees. There was no pastor till April, 1871, when Rev. J. H. Knott was appointed to the position. During his pastorate the parsonage was built, and some new members were added to the church. In 1873 Rev. Truman Carter became pastor and remained three years. He was a forcible and popular preacher, and the number of church members increased largely during his ministration. At the close of his labor he said: "The past three years have been the most pleasant of my ministry."

In 1876 Rev. D. J. Smith entered the field, and his memory will linger long in the hearts of his people. Affable and cheerful in manner, by his devoted life and untiring efforts he accomplished much good during his three years' stay. The next pastor was Rev. N. C. Alger, who began his work in 1879 and remained two years. In 1881 came Rev. A. F. Baxter, who stayed one year and a half. While at Colebrook the hand of affliction was laid heavily upon him by the death of his wife, and Rev. L. W. Pres-

cott finished the year. Rev. O. P. Wright commenced serving this church in 1883. Frank and open, jovial, and a strong preacher, he made many warm friends, and his wife was truly a helpmeet for him. They lost their only child while in Colebrook. The present pastor, Rev. Claudius Byrne, entered upon his labors here in 1885. The church has been thoroughly repaired, and other improvements made on the church property, and now, in the midst of his third year, he says, "surely his lines have fallen in pleasant places."

East Colebrook Meeting House.—In 1854 there was a move made by various persons of various denominations in the east part of Colebrook, looking towards building a meeting-house in that part of the town. There were not enough of any one belief to accomplish such an object, and so they joined together and built the East Colebrook meeting-house. The constitution provided that it should be a "Union meeting-house," and that any preacher, in good standing in his own denomination, should have the right to preach in the house, and any transient preacher of like standing might preach there at any time to the exclusion of any regular preacher. It consequently sometimes happened that when the regular preacher was all ready to deliver his sermon that he was set aside for some visiting clergyman. The house was built and dedicated December, 1854, and, in 1855, a Free-will Baptist church was organized there, with Benaiah Bean as first pastor. He preached there every other Sabbath for a little more than a year, when he died, and was succeeded by I. M. Russell, who remained there preaching alternate Sundays till 1860. The other Sabbaths the house was occupied by, first, W. H. Nason, and, afterward, Seth Ross, ministers of the Christian denomination, till about the same time.

W. S. Merrill, Free-will Baptist, preached here from 1860 to 1862, John Pettingill from 1862 to 1864, and Calvin S. Shattuck to 1866. After this there was preaching only at irregular intervals, and the house went rapidly to ruin; but, in 1875, a majority of the pew-owners voted to repair the house, and an assessment was made on the pews for that purpose. Daniel Fletcher, Henry W. Woodrow, and Asa Noyes were the building committee, and they carried out their purpose well. After the repairs the house was re-dedicated and Rev. E. K. Amazeen, of the Christian denomination, preached three years. After him Rev. W. H. H. Collins, a Methodist, preached till the spring of 1881, after whom Rev. L. R. Danforth, a Methodist, came and remained three years. During his stay, September 25, 1883, a Methodist church was organized with the following members: Samuel T. Noyes, Anna Noyes, Asa Noyes, Fred Forbes, Saphenia Willis, Saphenia Hardy, Maggie Forgrave, Marietta Banister, Fanny Hanson, Mary A. Cree.

Some thirty members have since been added to the society. After the ministry of Mr. Danforth, Rev. G. A. Luce was the pastor, and remained

till the spring of 1887, and the church has since been supplied by Mr. C. A. Anderson. The church is now in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The present clerk of the society is Fred E. Forbes.

CHAPTER LXVII.

Early Settlers—Old Documents.

EDMUND Chamberlain was born in Rockingham, Vt., in 1776. He came to Lancaster about 1804, and remained about three years, when he came to Colebrook and moved on to the farm now occupied by John C. Tibbetts. His wife, before their marriage, was Polly Simonds. Mr. Chamberlain was an active, stirring man, and besides clearing the farm, built the mill already alluded to on Beaver brook, and did quite a large business in sawing lumber for his rapidly increasing neighbors. He lived on the farm till 1816, when he purchased the Ethan Colby farm of Timothy Farrar, and moved to the village (if it could be called such). He removed the old Farrar house, and built the one now occupied by Mr. Colby, and kept a tavern for the accommodation of travellers. At the annual "trainings," and the less frequent "musters" of the old militia, Chamberlain's tavern was *the* institution of Colebrook. He held important positions in the town, and was universally respected. He died November 2, 1855, aged seventy-nine years. He had two children, Susan, wife of Frederick G. Messer, and Mary, wife of Ethan Colby.

Among the early settlers of Colebrook was Capt. Benjamin Buel, with his wife Violetta (Sessions), and their eldest daughter, Minerva, who came from Connecticut to this town in 1803. They were all natives of that state. Benjamin, born in 1767; Violetta, in 1778, and Minerva in 1801. Capt. Buel was an excellent scholar for those days, an elegant penman, and a gentleman on all occasions. He was a man of refined tastes and sensibilities. For many winters after he came he taught school, and Edmund Chamberlain, the elder Baldwins, of Stratford, and others of his pupils, pioneers of Coös, now dead and gone, bore willing testimony to his high character as a man, and to his efficiency as a teacher. Evidently he left his impress on many minds. He was of a nervous, sensitive temperament, and died of a nervous difficulty, March 24, 1829, and now sleeps his last sleep in the old cemetery above our village. One of his sisters married "Esquire" (Oliver) Ingham, of Canaan, Vt., one of the noted men of his

section,—father of ex-Congressman Samuel Ingham, of Connecticut, and grandfather of ex-Sheriff Bailey, of Columbia. After settling in Colebrook (on the Hosea Aldrich place), Benjamin and Violetta had two more children, both daughters, added to their family, viz.: Sharlie Maria and Abigail. Minerva married Johnson Jordan, in 1822, with whom she lived in this town until her death, March 13, 1853. Maria married Sidney Allen, and lived in Chelsea, Vt. Abigail married Daniel Egery, and went to Beloit, Wis., to live when that town contained less than a dozen families. All three were noble women, inheriting largely of their father's refinement of manners, temperament, disposition and tastes. All died of the same trouble that carried him to the other shore before his days of usefulness were nearly spent here below. The mother, after her husband's decease, resided with her daughter Minerva, until the latter's death, and then returned to her native state, where she died in 1855. She is still remembered by older citizens as a lady of culture, aristocratic tendencies and bearing.

The earliest settler on Titus hill was David Titus. He came to Colebrook about 1796, and made the first start on the Moses Titus farm, afterwards the C. E. Moses farm. He was a hard-working, industrious man, and a successful farmer. As has been said by one of Colebrook's oldest living citizens, "David Titus was a father to everybody." He had wheat, potatoes, butter, cheese, and everything that could be raised or made on the farm, and no one who was in need ever went from him empty-handed. At the time of his settlement on Titus hill, and for several years afterward, there was no road from that part of the town to the village; Columbia Valley was their trading point, and their means of reaching it was by a road leading past the "Lime Pond" to the mill and store there situated. David Titus was successful as a farmer and owned quite a large tract of land. He had four children, one son, Moses, to whom he gave the home farm, and three daughters. The oldest married Gilman Corser, and she was given the Alvin Arlin farm; the second married David Young, and to her he gave the Harvey McAllaster farm; while to the third daughter, who married David Hodge, he gave the farm belonging now to the Noah Cummings estate. He saw his children all settled around him, and in prosperous circumstances before he died. Eleazer Titus, brother of David, cleared part of the farm now occupied by the Merrill brothers, and his son, Samuel, the John Libbey farm, they coming to Colebrook soon after David.

In 1799 Sylvanus Noyes came to Titus hill from Maidstone, Vt. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., in December, 1769, and his wife, Betsey Jewitt, was born in Landaff, in 1770. Mr. Noyes purchased the lot of land where George Martin lives, and the house was near the present one. The land was a wilderness when the sturdy farmer made his "pitch," but hard labor and honest industry soon made the land productive. He had

seven children who reached adult age: John, who lived in Bath and vicinity; Mary, who married Jeremy George, and lived in Pittsburg and Bath; Michael, who lived on the old farm on Titus hill till he went with the colony to Beloit, Wis.; and Mehitabel, who married Reuben Ash, and removed to Grafton county. The fifth child was Asa. He was born in Colebrook, on the home farm, May 3, 1804. There was a large family, and his father sometimes had hard times to make both ends meet. Asa worked on the farm till he was eighteen years old. Their "milling" was done at the Valley, and Asa, when a boy, used to take a bag of wheat on horseback, and carry it to the mill to be ground. The road was through the woods all the way, and he, like the other boys, was much afraid of the Indians. At one time, near the mill, there was a camp of Indians, all moderately drunk. Young Asa saw a big "buck" Indian take a squaw by the hair and drag her across the road, which so wrought upon his fears that he got the miller to see him safely past them. When Asa was eighteen years old he went down to Landaff, Lisbon, and Bath, where he remained several years, and married Lydia Eaton, from Landaff. He then returned to Upper Coös, and cleared the farm where Enoch Kelsea lives in Columbia, and, in 1856, removed to the farm on Harvey Swell, in Colebrook, where he yet lives at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He has had ten children: Mrs. Hiram Howe, Eben, Chester, Violetta (who married Daniel Young), Gilman, Eleazer (who was in the service and was killed in the late Rebellion), and Samuel P. lived to become men and women. Samuel P. lives with his father, and Asa Noyes & Son are always well represented in the fairs and shows of stock in Colebrook. Hobart Noyes, sixth child of Sylvanus, lived in Colebrook many years, running the woolen factory. He was collector of taxes in 1844, 1845 and 1846. His wife was Sarah Beecher. Several years ago they moved to Stewartstown where they still reside.

Frederick Gould Messer was born in Jericho, Vt., December 22, 1799. He, in early life, seemed to have an aptitude for mercantile life. He was for six years clerk in a store at Lancaster, and was one year in trade there, and one year in trade at Columbia Valley. In 1822 he came to Colebrook and went into business and remained in trade in this town till 1860, when he removed to Portland, Me., where he still resides at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. While he lived in Colebrook he was postmaster ten years, selectmen, town clerk for several years and town treasurer. Since he moved to Maine he has been bank director twenty-six years, bank president many years, alderman two years, state representative, and two years in the state Senate. He married Susan Chamberlain, daughter of Edmund Chamberlain, December 21, 1828. Mrs. Messer was born September 15, 1804, and is still living.

Ethan Colby was born at Sanbornton, August 29, 1810. In 1829 he

went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., as clerk for Moses Kittredge, and afterwards was in company with Mr. Kittredge till 1836, when he went to Littleton and into trade with Cyrus Eastman, as Colby & Eastman. In 1838 Mr. Colby sold out and came to Colebrook and commenced the mercantile business in company with his old partner, Moses Kittredge, but, at the end of five years, purchased the entire business and remained in trade at the same place till 1856, when he sold out to George W. Brackett and retired. Mr. Colby was postmaster for several years, representative in 1861, and councillor in 1862. He was an old line Whig, and afterwards, and still, a Republican with very positive ideas. He married Mary, daughter of Edmund Chamberlain, March 29, 1843. They had three children, Edward (deceased), Charles (now in trade in Colebrook), and Sarah, wife of Melrose V. Knight, for several years in the hardware business in Colebrook.

One of the early settlers was Caleb Little, Sr., and not long afterwards, his brother, Ebenezer, followed him to Colebrook. They came from the vicinity of Goffstown, N. H. The Littles were naturally mechanics, and were interested in building the mills in town. The sons of Caleb were Mooly, Caleb, Jr., and Benjamin, the last two still living in Colebrook. Ebenezer is also living at a very advanced age. (His children were Joseph D., John R., Eben, who died from disease contracted in the army, and James C.); Dolly, who married Seth W. Tirrell; Susan, who married Freeman Stevens, from Milton, Me.; Ann, who married William T. Keyes; and Marietta, who married William Lindsay.

Alfred Loverin was born in Loudon, December 11, 1813, and came to Colebrook with his parents in 1819. His father lived on the Harvey Brooks farm. In 1838 he married Lucy Drew, sister of Hon. Amos W. and Edwin W. Drew, and settled on the John Gould farm. His wife died in 1842, and he afterward married Susan Fletcher. He lived on the farm till 1873, when he removed to Colebrook village, where he died April 7, 1884. He was a farmer, and during the last twenty years of his life largely interested in starch business, both in Colebrook and in Aroostook county, Me. His wife, Susan, still lives in the old home.

Charles Thompson was born at East Windsor, Conn., September 16, 1776. He came to Colebrook about 1800, perhaps a little earlier. He acted as packman for Jeremiah Eames in making the survey of Colebrook, Columbia and Stewartstown. He bought a large tract of land near where the village now is built. Soon after he sold out and went to Columbia Valley where he and his brother bought and rebuilt the saw-mill. He was a very kind-hearted, generous man, and became bondsman for several people who had been arrested for debt. The result was that he lost all his property, and was himself arrested for these debts, and taken to Lancaster jail. Being well known, he was not confined, but given "the liberty of the yard" as it was called; the yard being all "out of doors" provided he did

not stray far enough so as to be unable to come to the jail at night. At length his wife's father, Timothy Holton, paid the indebtedness and Thompson came home. A strange method to collect a debt! Thompson in jail, and Holton paying a debt for which neither had received a penny.

Mr. Holton purchased the farm below the village known as the Thompson farm, and, about 1820, Charles Thompson went there to live, and remained till his death, October 4, 1855. His wife, Sally Holton, was born October 13, 1777, and died February 28, 1862. Their children were Mary H., who was born March 1, 1803. She married Grant Fuller, of Stratford, became a widow, and spent the latter part of her life at the old homestead, dying September 27, 1876. Harriet was born March 12, 1805. November 9, 1826, she married William Loomis, with whom she still lives at the advanced age of eighty-two. Kind hearted like her father, she has been a most generous neighbor, and, when illness visited the homes of those about her, none have been more prompt to extend a helping hand than "Aunt Harriet." The third child, Charles H. Thompson, was born June 24, 1807. With his father, in 1820, he went on to the farm still occupied by him, and his home has been there for sixty-seven years. He has never married, but retains his youthful heart to the present day. He has been selectman of the town, and was representative in 1849 and 1850. He has been a hunter and trapper, and many a bear has yielded to his snares. Elizabeth M. Thompson was born May 16, 1809. She never married, and lived with her brother Charles. She was a woman of literary tastes and habits, a great reader and quite a writer. She died September 16, 1861. The elder Thompson was colonel of the 24th Regiment of militia.

Another family has for nearly a hundred years helped along the prosperity of Colebrook.

Joseph Loomis was born at Hebron, Conn., July 7, 1766. His wife, Anna Bissell, to whom he was married November 26, 1789, was born October 20, 1763. They removed to Colebrook in 1800, having purchased the farm known as the Heath farm, on the river. There was no house on this place at this time, and he moved into a house on the next farm, while he built the house lately occupied by David Heath. He then moved into the new house and lived there during the remainder of his life. He was a strong man in every respect, and one of the leading spirits of the community. On the 13th of June, 1801, he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Grafton, and January 30, 1805, was appointed "Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for one County of Coös." Both these commissions are signed by John Taylor Gilman, governor, and Joseph Pearson, secretary. Joseph Loomis had six children: Abial Anson, born May 6, 1791, who died February 17, 1836; Lewis Loomis, born May 10, 1793, who died October 18, 1869. Lewis was a tall, strongly built, and muscular man, a great wrestler, and for many years at the trainings,

musters, and raisings, held the championship against all comers. He was sheriff and deputy sheriff, and, in company with Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., arrested the celebrated David Robbins for the murder of Abner Hinds and his son. Robbins and Hinds trapped in company, and Robbins burned the camp, having stolen the furs. Robbins was arrested and settled with Hinds, giving him \$350. The next year Robbins induced Hinds and his son to go into the woods trapping with him again, professing great penitence for what had happened. On this trip Robbins killed both father and son. Warrants were issued for his arrest, and Lewis Loomis was entrusted with its service. Robbins then lived out on the Magalloway river, and Mr. Loomis, accompanied by Mr. Parsons, and one Ellingwood, from Milan, started to find him. On reaching his house they learned that he had gone up the river. They followed cautiously till they found where he had reached a point where it was necessary for him to carry his traps by a fall, and he had gone with one load, leaving another for which he had to return. Concealing themselves by the path, they awaited his coming, and when he was about to pass them, Mr. Loomis leaped upon his back and held him while he was bound. He was taken to Lancaster jail, but escaped, and was said afterwards to have been hanged in Canada for a murder committed there.

Lewis Loomis died October 18, 1869. His children were Rollin, who died unmarried; Eliza, who married Alger Baldwin; Martha, who married Cornelius Adams; Marion, who married Lyman W. Alger, and James Lewis Loomis, who married Martha Hall. Anna Loomis, the third child of Joseph Loomis, married Heman Beach. Horace Loomis, the fourth child, lived on the home farm with his father. Betsey Loomis, the fifth child, married Dr. Lyman Lombard, and was a woman much loved by all who knew her. William Loomis, the youngest child of Joseph Loomis, is still living at the age of eighty-five years. He married Harriet Thompson, as before stated, and hand in hand they have nearly reached the decline of life. Their children are Maria E., wife of John L. Harvey; Helen M., wife of Sumner Cummings; Edwin, who married Ellen Folsom; Anson, who married Sarah Garfield, and Harriet Isabel, who married Preston Clafin.

Mention has already been made of Mark Aldrich, who married Lydia Terry, in connection with a sketch of Hosea Aldrich. Mark had a large family, twelve children in all: Mark, Jr., George, Artemas, Aurilla, Alpheus, Jonathan Northum, Hosea, Jacob Terry, Lydia, Horatio Nelson, Mary Tevey, and Charles. Mark, Jr., married Polly Lovering, and, till his death, lived on the farm now owned by T. G. Rowan, near John Brackett's. George married Sarah Morrison. In 1799 he with his father moved on to the farm owned by him as well as George at the time of their respective deaths. He was born November 21, 1796, and died August 31,

1883. He left one daughter, Mahala, now the widow of Hezekiah B. Parsons. Artemas married one Keziah Rowe, of Eddington, Me., where he lived and died. Aurilla died unmarried. Alpheus married Isabel Amy, and for many years lived on the farm southeast of the factory, now occupied by his son, Schuyler H. He had also two other sons, Samuel, who was drowned, and Mark, who died several years ago. Jonathan lived and died in Bradford, Me. Hosea married Electa Barnes, and a sketch of him will be found in the church history. His children were Ezra, now a physician in Manchester; Melinda, unmarried, and Persis who married Charles Huntoon. Jacob married and lived in some place in Maine. Lydia married Samuel McMahon, and is still living at Eddington, Me. Horatio married Adaline French, and is still living at Bradford, Me. Mary T. married a man by the name of Nichols, and died at Bradford, Me. Charles married Lydia Hathorn, and died in Maine. He had one child, Charles S., who runs the drug store in Colebrook.

Benjamin Whittemore was another of the strong men among the early settlers of Colebrook. He was born at Rumford, Me., January, 1799. He came to Colebrook soon after he became of age, when he married Almira, daughter of Joseph Chandler. He first lived for a time on the Joseph Covill farm near John Brackett's, afterwards on the John F. Gould farm in the Reed district, and, later, he moved to the farm now occupied by Sidney B. Whittemore, where he lived till his decease. He was one of those men who was a peacemaker among the neighbors, being often chosen to arbitrate matters of dispute. He was frequently selectman, and representative from Colebrook in 1839, 1840, 1855 and 1856. He left two sons, Harvey, unmarried, and Sidney B., who married Emeline Corbett. Sidney B. Whittemore has been selectman several years, collector, county treasurer, and is at present a member of the board of agriculture and one of the trustees of the State Agricultural college. He represented the town in 1885.

John F. Gould was born at Guilford, Vt., October 14, 1799. He lived there and at Norwich, Vt., till 1834, when he removed to Colebrook, to the old farm in the Reed district. He died April 15, 1887. He had four children, all settled in Colebrook: Hannah, wife of John Brackett, Ellen A., wife of Joseph Y. Keazer, James A. Gould, who married Helen Fletcher, and John Gould, who married Julia L. Gamsby.

Noah Cummings, son of Adams and Leah Hubbard Cummings, was born September 3, 1810, in Lyndon, Vt., and came to this town in 1828. He married Almira J. Kidder, March 13, 1837, who was born in Bristol, N. H., February 4, 1813. He commenced farming on the farm now occupied by Milton Harriman, and lived there till his death, which took place February 6, 1860. He left two children, Daniel E. and Elvira Cummings. Daniel E. was in trade with H. C. Young, as Young & Cummings, from 1870 to 1873, was representative of Colebrook in 1874 and 1875, and has been town

clerk since June 12, 1882. He married Lucy A. Eceleston, of Rocks Brook, R. I., July 13, 1874. Elvira, the daughter, married Milton Harriman, November 9, 1882.

Samuel Harriman was born at Bridgewater, N. H., November 8, 1814, and moved to Stewartstown in 1820. After a few years he came to Colebrook and engaged in farming, and afterwards in the starch business. He cleared the Asa Noyes farm on the "Harvey Swell." He married Eunice Gould, daughter of Augustine Gould, March 29, 1843.

Daniel G. Hutchinson came from Lyndeborough in 1819 and settled in Colebrook. His first wife was Nancy Capen, from Stewartstown, and his second, Eliza Blodgett, daughter of Marcena Blodgett. For many years he lived on the Shattuck farm, and was a prominent citizen, holding several town offices. His son, Erasmus D. Hutchinson, was born December 7, 1823, and has always made Colebrook his home. He was in trade a few years, has been town clerk, and represented Colebrook in the legislature of 1863. He calls himself a farmer, but the amount of land he tills is small, and the sweat of his brow is easily wiped away. His independent means enable him to take life easily.

Benjamin R. Gilman is another of Colebrook's hard-working farmers. He was born in Columbia, April 16, 1834. During the building of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad he worked at Haverhill, for W. H. Smith. He commenced clerking for James A. Pitkin, September, 1853, staying with him three years, and then went into company with him as "Pitkin & Gilman," remaining in trade till 1863, when he retired. He lives on the old Albert Pitkin farm at Factory Village, and for a number of years has been also engaged in the starch business. He married R. A. Pitkin, February 3, 1858, and they have one daughter, Annie Gilman. Their home is a most pleasant one, and "Ben" is one of those happy dispositioned persons who makes himself a favorite with everybody. A staunch Republican, he uses the most potent and plausible arguments to bring others to his way of thinking, and, generally, with good success.

Jonas Rolfe has already been mentioned incidentally in these pages. He was born at Lyme, March 26, 1793. He married Martha P. Sloan, May 3, 1819, and came to Colebrook in 1820. He was town clerk from 1823 to 1826, and again from 1837 to 1859 inclusive, and was representative of the town in 1857 and 1858. He was treasurer several years about 1825. Mr. Rolfe was a well educated man for those days, and kept school several terms in the old school-house on the bank of the Mohawk. He was a first-class teacher, holding the reins very firmly. In later years he acted as justice of the peace in trying nearly all the cases coming within his jurisdiction in this part of the county. Of a stern and rather unyielding disposition, he had rigid ideas of justice, and his decisions generally stood. He was a first-class mechanic, and could make or mend anything from a

threshing-machine to a French clock. His work on the houses which he finished was the perfection of a carpenters' art. Jonas Rolfe died October 27, 1865, and Mrs. Rolfe, April 20, 1865. They left six children who had reached adult life. Mariel W. Rolfe, born July 17, 1822, died unmarried, January 15, 1873. William Smith Rolfe, born December 17, 1824. He married Lois Hobart. The next child was Mary E. Rolfe, who married George S. Leavitt, and died January, 1880. Morton B. Rolfe, born August 11, 1832, now lives in Florida. Fitz C. Rolfe, born February 8, 1834, and Frank M. Rolfe, now living in Ohio, complete the list.

Archelaus Cummings is another of those who for many years were well known in Colebrook. He was born in Temple, January 11, 1809, and in his boyhood came to Pittsburg. When he was twenty-two years of age he married Mary Fletcher, sister of Hiram A. Fletcher, and lived in Canaan, Vt., till 1841, when he came to Colebrook and engaged in the shoe and leather business, which he carried on successfully for fifteen years. In 1850 he opened the old hotel on the north side of the Mohawk, and kept it seventeen years. He held the office of deputy sheriff for a long time. He knew everybody far and wide, and anybody wanting information on any subject had only to apply to Archelaus Cummings, and he was sure of learning something to his advantage. He left three children, Edward N., who married Lucretia Merrill, now living in Lynn, Mass.; Augusta P., who married Charles Parsons; and Anna, who married John Buckingham, of Boston, Mass.

One of the successful starch manufacturers of Colebrook is Benjamin Gathercole. He was born in England, and came to Colebrook in 1838. He worked out by the month when a young man, and, careful and prudent, soon saved means enough to become interested in one of the early starch mills. When the mills became less profitable in Coös county, he built several starch mills in Aroostook county, Me., and, for the last few years, while his home has been in Colebrook, his business has been in Maine. A good citizen and a generous person, those in whom he is interested have abundant reason to be gratified.

Levi O. Hicks was born in Dalton, October 18, 1808, and came to Colebrook nearly sixty years ago. His wife, Betsey, was the daughter of Benjamin Jordan, a soldier of the Revolution. The venerable couple lived together fifty-eight years and six months. They had eleven children, of whom ten are still living, nine of them in Colebrook. Levi O. Hicks was an obliging neighbor and good citizen.

A few old documents are appended to this chapter to show the difference between *then* and *now*.

.. No. 6. Certificate of duty paid at one dollar.

.. This is to certify that Samuel Pratt of the town of Colebrook in the County of Coös in the fifth collection district of New Hampshire has paid the duty of one dollar for the year 1816, for and upon a four wheel

carriage called a single waggon owned by him and the harness used therefor. This certificate to be of no avail any longer than the aforesaid carriage shall be owned by the said Pratt unless said certificate shall be produced to a collector and an entry be made thereon, specifying the name of the then owner of said carriage, and the time when became possessed thereof.

"Given in conformity with the laws of the United States this 4th day of March 1846.

"Sam'l A. Dennet.

"Collector of the Revenue
"For the fifth collection
"district of New Hamp-
"shire."

"L. S. State of New Hampshire Coos, ss.

"To Asa Stoddard, surveyor of the Holmes Hill district in the town of Colebrook for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six the name of the State of New Hampshire you are required to notify the several inhabitants of said district named in the list herewith committed to you to work on the highways in said district under your direction until they have paid the sums respectively set against them in the list aforesaid at the following prices. For every man at the rate of ten cents an hour, and for each yoke of oxen including necessary tools at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, carts, ploughs, &c., are left discretionary with the surveyor to determine the price per day and you are to cause said work to be applied to the repairs of the highways in said district when and where it may be most usefully applied.

* * * * *
"Given under our hands and seal this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

"Albert Pitkin } Selectmen
"Lyman Lumbard } of
"Jonas Mills } Colebrook."

Names.	Highway Tax.
"Carr, Daniel	.56
"Little, Caleb 2d	2.06
"Little, Moody	1.93
"Little, Thomas J.	1.25
"Little, Ebenezer	3.67
"Stoddard, Asa	1.10
"Teal, Benjamin	1.12

"The foregoing is a list of the assessment of the Highway Tax for the year 1830 on the polls and ratable estate of the inhabitants and residents of Colebrook in the highway district limited as follows. viz. Beginning at the east bank of Swamp brook, so-called, on the north road and extending east to the town line. Committed to Asa Stoddard, Collector, April 29, 1830.

"A. Pitkin } Selectmen
"Jonas Mills } of
"Colebrook."

"Colebrook, June 12, 1830.

"In pursuance of the foregoing warrant, I have notified the within named inhabitants and they have appeared and honorably worked out their tax set to their respective names according to the foregoing tax bill.

"Asa Stoddard

"Highway Surveyor."

Either times are changed or Mr. Stoddard's idea of honorably working the tax was leaning on a hoe-handle, as that is the way a large part of the tax is worked at the present time.

On the inside cover of a copy of "The Mothers' Magazine" for February, 1833, is pasted a slip, a copy of which follows:—

"Mrs. M. Mills, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. M. Rolph, Mrs. White, Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. N. Mills, Mrs. A. T. Bradford.

"Each lady on reading this book will please to cross out her name and pass it to the next."

CHAPTER LXVIII.

Civil List—Selectmen, Treasurers, Collectors, Town Clerks and Representatives—Conclusion.

THE civil list of Colebrook is very imperfect, owing to the fact that the records of the town were all burned in the disastrous fire of 1870. As far as it can be ascertained it is as follows, the earliest being that of 1801:—

Selectmen.—1801. James Hugh, Charles Thompson, Joseph Loomis; 1815, Daniel Harvey, Ozias Bissell, John C. Titus; 1816, Daniel Harvey, Joseph Loomis, Mark Aldrich; 1817, Joseph Loomis, Daniel Harvey, Mark Aldrich; 1818, Hezekiah Parsons, Samuel Porter, John Corey; 1819, Hezekiah Parsons, Samuel Porter, John Corey; 1820, David L. Isham, Joseph Loomis, Harvey Barns; 1821, David L. Isham, Nathan Beecher; 1822, Hezekiah Parsons, Daniel Harvey, Jonas Rolfe; 1823, Edmund Chamberlain, Harvey Barns, Daniel Harvey; 1824, Hezekiah Parsons, Edmund Chamberlain, Harvey Barns; 1825, E. Chamberlain, Daniel Harvey; 1826, E. Chamberlain, Daniel Harvey, Harvey Barns; 1827, William Halkins, Moses Johnson, Daniel G. Hutchinson; 1828, Edmund Chamberlain, Daniel Harvey, Harvey Barns; 1829, Daniel Harvey, Harvey Barns, Caleb Titus; 1830, Lyman Lombard, Jonas Mills, Albert Pitkin; 1831, Albert Pitkin, Lyman Lombard, Jonas Mills; 1835, Lyman Lombard, Gilman Corser; 1838, Benjamin Whittemore, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., Rufus Read; 1839, Benjamin Whittemore, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr., Rufus Read; 1840, Moses Johnson, D. G. Hutchinson, Nathaniel Kenison; 1841, Moses Johnson, D. G. Hutchinson, Nathaniel Kenison; 1842, Daniel G. Hutchinson, Thomas Severance, George W. Vesper; 1843, Thomas Severance, Benjamin Whittemore, Milton Harvey; 1844, Benjamin Whittemore, Milton Harvey, Amos W. Drew; 1845, Benjamin Whittemore, Milton Harvey, Amos W. Drew; 1846, Benjamin Whittemore, Milton Harvey, Amos W. Drew; 1847, Amos W. Drew, Nathaniel Kenison, Aaron Gould; 1848, Amos W. Drew, Nathaniel Kenison, Aaron Gould; 1849, Benjamin Whittemore, John C. Bean, Rufus Read; 1850, John Fletcher, Merritt Gilkey, Alfred Lovering; 1851, John Fletcher, Merritt Gilkey, Alfred Lovering; 1852, Milton Harvey, Hazen Bedel, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr.; 1853, H. Bedel, H. Parsons, Jr., Milton Harvey; 1854, Benjamin Whittemore, Daniel C. Bumford, Charles H. Thompson; 1855, Benjamin Whittemore, Daniel C. Bumford, Charles H. Thompson; 1856, Benjamin Whittemore, Daniel C. Bumford, John Fletcher; 1857, Daniel C. Bumford, John Fletcher, Alfred Lovering; 1858, Alfred Lovering, Daniel C. Bumford, John Fletcher; 1859, Daniel Fletcher, John Brackett, Milton Harvey; 1860, Milton Harvey, John Brackett, Daniel Fletcher; 1861, Simeon Cross, Henry E. Wiggin, Hiram Titus; 1862, Simeon Cross, Henry E. Wiggin, Hiram Titus; 1863, Samuel P. Pitkin, David Heath, Alfred Lovering; 1864, Samuel P. Pitkin, David Heath, Albert S. Eustis; 1865, David Heath, Albert S. Eustis, Chester B. Jordan; 1866, David Heath, Seneca S. Merrill, Hezekiah Parsons; 1867, George S. Leavitt, Chester B. Jordan, Seneca S. Merrill; 1868, Ira Young, Freeman P. Covell, Loring G. Piper; 1869, Ira Young, Freeman P. Covell, Loring G. Piper; 1870, Loring G. Piper, Sidney B. Whittemore, William H. Mulliken; 1871, S. B. Whittemore, W. H. Mulliken, H. W. Woodrow; 1872, H. W. Woodrow, J. F. Atherton, Alba C. Hicks; 1873, James F. Atherton, Alba C. Hicks, Joseph E. Lombard; 1874, J. E. Lombard, Charles Tucker, John S. Capen; 1875, Charles Tucker, John S. Capen, Henry W. Woodrow; 1876, Joseph W. Cooper, S. K. Remich, Milton Harriman; 1877, Milton Harriman, Ransom Harriman, Robert G. Jameson; 1878, Ransom Harriman, George S. Leavitt, Samuel T. Noyes; 1879, Sidney B. Whittemore, Dan Fletcher, Freeman P. Covell; 1880, Sidney B. Whittemore, Dan Fletcher, Freeman P. Covell; 1881, S. B. Whittemore, F. P. Covell, Dan Fletcher; 1882, H. W. Woodrow, S. B. Whittemore, John S. Capen; 1883, H. W. Woodrow, J. S. Capen, John Gould; 1884, John Gould, W. H. Mulliken, F. P. Covell; 1885, W. H. Mulliken, F. P. Covell, J. A. Gould; 1886, W. H. Mulliken, F. P. Covell, J. A. Gould; 1887, J. A. Gould, G. W. Martin, Daniel Stevens.

Collectors.—1803–1808, Daniel Harvey; 1809–11, Edmund Chamberlain; 1812–15, David Bissell; 1816, Caleb Titus; 1817–18, Lewis Loomis; 1819–20, David Bissell; 1821, Caleb Titus; 1826–28, David Bissell; 1829–30, J. M. Hilliard; 1831, David Bissell; 1842–43, H. Parsons, Jr.; 1845–47, Hobart Noyes; 1848–50, H. Parsons, Jr.; 1861, David Heath; 1863, B. R. Gilman; 1864, J. E. Lombard; 1865–67, F. P. Covell; 1868–69, J. F. Atherton; 1870, S. S. Merrill; 1871, H. M. Leavitt; 1872–73, Robert Gathercole; 1874, W. H. Mulliken; 1875–79, H. M. Leavitt; 1880–81, E. P. Hicks; 1882, F. P. Covell; 1883–85, S. B. Whittemore; 1886–87, R. G. Jameson.

Treasurers.—1825, Jonas Rolfe; 1826, Abel Hyde; 1827, Jonas Rolfe; 1828, Abel Hyde; 1829, Jonas Rolfe; 1863, J. A. Pitkin; 1864–67, A. S. Eustis; 1868–75, H. Bedel; 1876–78, Charles Colby; 1879–82, Wesley Wentworth; 1883–87, W. E. Drew.

Town Clerks.—1821-22, Lyman Lombard; 1823, Jonas Rolfe; 1826, Jonas Rolfe; 1830, F. G. Messer; 1831, — Cargill; 1832, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr.; 1835-36, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr.; 1837-59, Jonas Rolfe; 1860-61, E. D. Hutchinson; 1862, E. N. Cummings; 1863-64, C. P. Garfield; 1865-68, E. H. Williams; 1869-70, J. H. Dudley; 1871-74, M. S. Marshall; 1875, L. A. Lovering; 1876-82, H. B. Parsons; 1883-87, D. E. Cummings.

Representatives.—1807, Hezekiah Parsons; 1808-10, Jeremiah Eames; 1811, Charles Thompson; 1812-13, Jeremiah Eames; 1814, Edmund Keazer; 1815-16, Jared Cone; 1817-18, Hezekiah Parsons; 1819-20, Samuel Pratt; 1821, Jeremiah Eames; 1822-23, Lewis Loomis; 1824-25, Ephraim H. Mahurin; 1826-27, Hezekiah Parsons; 1828, Abram Boynton; 1829, Roswell Hobart; 1830-31, William Holkins; 1832, Abram Boynton; 1833, Jonas Mills; 1834, Abram Boynton; 1835, Hezekiah Parsons; 1836, Roswell Hobart; 1837-38, Samuel Drown; 1839-40, Benjamin Whittemore; 1841-42, Moses Johnson; 1843, Samuel Drown; 1844, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr.; 1845, Thomas Severance; 1846, Hezekiah Parsons, Jr.; 1847-48, Amos W. Drew; 1849-50, Charles H. Thompson; 1851-52, Lyman Lombard; 1853-54, Hazen Bedel; 1855-56, Benjamin Whittemore; 1857-58, Jonas Rolfe; 1859-60, Daniel Fletcher; 1861, Ethan Colby; 1862-63, Erasmus D. Hutchinson; 1864-65, Augustus Harris; 1866, David Heath; 1867, Joseph E. Lombard; 1868, Albert S. Eustis; 1869-70, William S. Rolfe; 1871, J. E. Lombard; 1872-73, Sherburn R. Merrill; 1874-75, Daniel E. Cummings; 1876, Albert S. Eustis, Francis B. Crawford; 1877, David Heath, William H. Shurtleff; 1878-79, Benjamin Drew; 1880-81, Seneca S. Merrill; 1882-83, Loring G. Piper; 1884-85, Sidney B. Whittemore; 1886-87, Henry W. Woodrow.

There are many, many others who were identified with the early history of Colebrook, and who helped to make the town what it is, whom I would gladly mention with particularity, but lack of data compels me to pass them by.

In closing, I desire to extend my thanks to Mrs. Benjamin Gilman and Miss Annie Gilman for their important assistance in looking up the old papers belonging to the late Albert Pitkin; to Rev. C. A. Curtis and Rev. Claudius Byrne, for information in regard to their respective churches, and to the many others who have so willingly aided me in getting together this desultory history of Colebrook.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

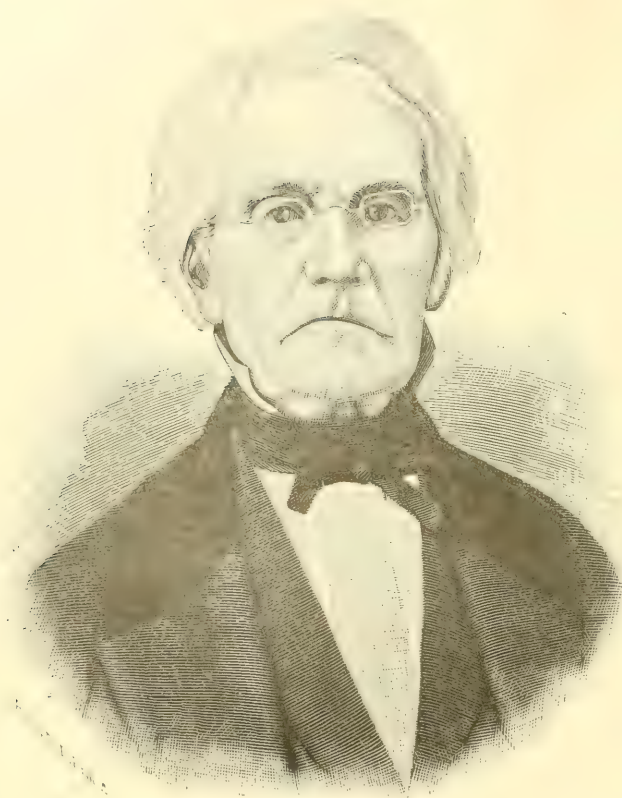
THE PARSONS FAMILY.*

The Parsons' families that were among the early settlers of Coös and adjoining counties, and are found in many localities in New England, seem to have descended from a common ancestor, Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, England, who married, October 19, 1555, Katherine Hester, and was buried May 23, 1597. His second son, Hugh, was baptized November 23, 1563. He married Elizabeth (Bagshaw) Thomkins. Deacon Benjamin Parsons, tenth child of Hugh, was baptized March 17, 1627, and came to Massachusetts with an older brother, Hugh, before 1645, tradition says in the "Mayflower." Deacon Benjamin settled in Springfield, Mass., and married Sarah, daughter of Richard Vore, of Windsor, Conn., November 6, 1653. He died August 24, 1689. His fifth child, Samuel Parsons, was born October 10, 1666, and, March 18, 1683, married Hannah

* By James I. Parsons, Esq.

Hitchcock, daughter of John and Hannah (Chapin) Hitchcock, of Springfield. She was born September 10, 1668, and died July 17, 1748, at Enfield, Conn., where her husband had died February 17, 1736. Their fifth son, Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, was born at Enfield April 13, 1698, and died there July 11, 1748. He married Rebecca Burt, (who died November 18, 1724,) by whom he had a daughter. He then married Anna Evans, who died May 3, 1744, by whom he had seven children, the oldest of whom, Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, was born in 1728, at Enfield, where he died August 24, 1813. He married, January 23, 1748, Sarah (Abbe) Chapin, daughter of Thomas Abbe, and widow of Nathaniel Chapin. She died May 12, 1785.

He had four sons by his second wife, of whom the oldest two were Hezekiah (3d), born February 3, [February 15, N. S.] 1752; and Major Jabez Parsons, born July 16, 1754. Major Jabez Parsons early became interested in this section of New Hampshire, and was mainly instrumental in getting a considerable immigration to it. He had a mill, and Hezekiah did work for him in it in 1796 and 1797. He married Martha Terry, and an aunt, Sarah Parsons, had married a Mr. Terry. He and his elder brother, two or three families of the Terrys, including his aunt's family, an uncle, an elderly man named Jonathan Parsons, and his wife Triphena (Bement), and his son, Jonathan, Jr., with a large family, and a Mr. Bement and Joseph Goddard, who married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Parsons, were among the early settlers of Colebrook and Columbia. Jonathan Parsons, Sr., soon died, and with his wife have the earliest headstones in the Colebrook cemetery, marked "T. Parsons" and "J. Parsons," made from the native rock by a younger son. They lived on the Charles Thompson farm. Goddard lived opposite E. G. Arlins, the Terrys all probably in Columbia, Jabez Parsons on the Edmund Chamberlain farm, while Hezekiah Parsons, grandfather of George, lived on the farm George Parsons now owns. He was Hezekiah Parsons 3d, but the fourth of the name; the first bearing the name being an uncle of his grandfather. He was born in 1752, and married Margaret Kibbee, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Terry) Kibbee, of Enfield, Conn. a niece of Jacob Terry, and cousin of Mrs. Jabez Parsons, in 1775. They moved from Enfield to Colebrook in 1789, bringing with them five sons, all the children they ever had who lived beyond infancy. They buried one son before they left Enfield, and one son was born in Colebrook, July 6, 1793, and was buried in the first burying-ground, on the knoll easterly of the village school-house, as were many who now occupy the unmarked (or earliest marked) graves in our cemetery, to which the dead were moved from that cemetery, and from the one between W. E. Drew's store and the Mohawk. He was the first boy, and perhaps the first white child born in Colebrook. The five sons, all born at Enfield, were Hezekiah, born May 29, 1776, who died in Colum-



Hephthia Parsons,

bia, N. H., January 11, 1857; Abdiel, born May 4, 1779, died at Quincy, Ill., May 12, 1851; George, born April 10, 1781, died at Warren, Ohio, August 2, 1866; Samuel Burt, born November 27, 1783, died at Rosendale (N. Wisconsin, about 1860; Jeremiah, born September 17, 1787, died at Philadelphia, July 7, 1877. The older sons, especially George (who became very wealthy), were remarkable for the generous assistance they gave to their relatives by birth or marriage, and to each other when needed, and all of them in their last years were equally inclined to aid all their descendants, who were quite numerous. Jeremiah left Colebrook in 1806 and never returned. The others left about the same time but returned on occasional visits. Their father first built a log-house, and soon, a two-story frame house a few rods north of the Columbia line, on the east side of the river road. He sold the farm to his son Hezekiah, and returned to Enfield in the fall of 1799, or soon after. He died suddenly, March 17, 1808, at Thompsonville, Conn. His wife and children continued their home in Colebrook. The second son, about 1800, went on to another farm, from which he emigrated to the west about 1810. The others went to school, while the mother remained at the head of the house, and, to a considerable degree, of the farm. She also attended to her professional duties. She was, from her first settlement here, known as "Granny Parsons, the Doctor," and continued to practice for a quarter of a century, until she moved away in 1815; and, upon her horse at all times and seasons, was a familiar sight to the early settlers of this and all the adjoining towns. For a long time the only doctor, she retained a considerable portion of certain branches of the practice after regular physicians had located here. She married Samuel Leavitt about 1817, and died at Warren, Ohio, March 5, 1841. She had a brother, Gaius Kibbee, who brought his family to Columbia in the fall of 1797, but probably settled there earlier himself. He soon moved to Bloomfield, Vt., where he had considerable real estate, and was prominent in business and town affairs as his family was socially.

Hezekiah Parsons was educated in the local schools and at Fryeburg, Maine, where he attended the academy several terms. He was a teacher for a few terms in our district schools. He and his mother took care of the family until December 12, 1802, when he married "Polly," later called "Mary," Bevins, of Middletown, Conn., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Powers) Bevins, who was born January 31, 1778, and died July 3, 1862.

He soon began to acquire real estate, and in the course of fifty years became the largest owner of land in this portion of the state. He owned many improved farms, and considerable tracts of timber lands in Lemington, Canaan, Colebrook and Columbia; while his lands in Stewartstown, Millsfield and Errol were at times a very large fraction of the towns. He was engaged in lumbering on the Androscoggin from about 1825 to about

1847, and cleared or sold his pine and other salable lands. After his death, tracts of his remaining spruce lands became valuable.

He built a still in early life and made potato-whiskey until 1825. He took out a patent, July 9, 1812, for an improvement in malting and kiln-drying. He sold whiskey in January, 1812, for \$1.00; gin, \$1.00; proof spirits, \$1.25; and paid for potatoes 25c. per bushel; wood, 50c. per cord; barley, 83c.; rye, \$1.25; and wheat, \$1.50; for ashes, 6c.; beef, 4c.; hay, \$5.00. In the spring he sold seed-wheat at \$2.00; rye, \$1.50; barley, \$1.00; potatoes at 42c., and the seed ends of potatoes used in the still at 62c. That fall the prices he paid, and of liquors sold, were about twenty-five per cent. higher, and remained very uniform for several years.

He was elected representative of the classed towns of Columbia, Colebrook, Stewartstown, Errol and Shelburne in 1807, and secured the passage of "an act to raise \$5,000 by a public lottery for the purpose of making a road through the Notch, in township No. 2 (Dixville), in the county of Coös." The road through Colebrook to the Maine line in Cambridge was established and a tax on these and intermediate towns authorized by an act passed in 1810. In 1817 and 1818 he was representative for Colebrook, Columbia, Stewartstown, Errol, Dixville, Millsfield and College Grant; in 1817 he secured the charter for the Stewartstown toll bridge; in 1818 he was also a selectman and deputy sheriff, which last office he held continuously from before 1815 to 1832, and did some business as sheriff after 1840. In 1826 and 1827 he was representative for Colebrook, Columbia and Errol. In 1835 he served his seventh term as representative. He was several times one of the board of selectmen and held other town offices from time to time.

He bought the saw and grist-mill in Colebrook village in 1833. He built the buildings that George Parsons occupies, then the best in the county, in 1843. The mills were old, and he built a new grist mill in 1846-1848. He kept about seventy head of cattle on his home farm, besides those in Errol and Millsfield, a dairy of twenty cows, and as many horses, and a large number of sheep and hogs, and used a large portion of his mill-tolls on his farm.

He always had a large family. His wife's mother, Sarah Bevins, spent her last years with him, and died March 26, 1836, aged eighty-seven. His wife's brother, Ezra Bevins, came there in 1847 and died about 1854, aged eighty-four. His daughters, Jane, born May 23, 1817, who died January 30, 1832; Sarah Ann, born March 29, 1813, who died January 25, 1844, and Mary, born January 9, 1809, who survived him and died March 26, 1863, never left home.

His son Samuel Bevins, born September 23, 1820, was graduated in 1840 from the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y., and was a clerk for a time at Burlington, and afterwards taught in Virginia some years; then returned

home and was active in his father's and his own business, and died April 18, 1850. He was a young man of great promise, very active in the railroad movements of 1844-45 and 1847, and the Free Soil and temperance movement of 1846 and 1848, and secretary of the state committee. He gained something of a reputation as a campaign speaker at this time throughout the state, and his death was a severe blow to his father.

His son George, born May 23, 1815, always lived with him, and still occupies the old homestead. After the death of his parents and sister, George married Clara Lyman Martin. They have one child, Frederick George, born July 31, 1871. A daughter, Clara Bell, died in infancy. He has the old farm and mill and a hotel, the "Dix House."

His son Charles, born July 13, 1811, learned the wheelwright trade, and when twenty-one went to Connecticut, as a carriage painter. About 1836 he went to Burlington, Vt., as a carriage and sleigh manufacturer, then turned to the manufacture of matches. He moved to Montreal and manufactured matches for several years, then commenced the manufacture of Parson's rat exterminator. In 1850 he transferred that business to Colebrook, where he still continues it, and has expended a great portion of the profits in building up the village. The Parsons House was built by him, and the Mohawk House is owned by him. June 2, 1860, he married Augusta, daughter of Archelaus and Mary (Fletcher) Cummings. They have two children, Mary Augusta, born June 11, 1866, who married Joseph Smith Pierce, June 28, 1885; and Charles, Jr., born February 6, 1871.

His daughter Margaret, born September 15, 1803, married Jonathan Rolfe, January 4, 1824, and died June 20, 1834. She had six children, who all died or now live near Colebrook. Susan Jane, born September 7, 1831, married Allen Hatch Forbes; Almera B., born April 29, 1828, married George Brower, and died November 26, 1867; Charles E., born September 19, 1826, married Ellen Faulkner; Harriet A., born September 17, 1833, married Daniel Munroe Smith, of Brunswick, Vt., and died November 19, 1880; and two who died in March, 1832. Susan lived with Mr. Parsons from early childhood. Almera lived with him for a long time in childhood, and also, with her family, after marriage for some years, and was provided, as were Charles, Harriet and Susan, with substantial assistance in after life by gifts and bequests.

His son William, born March 21, 1807, married Lucy Mooney and died at Colebrook April 1, 1839. They had three sons, William F., born 1835; Hiram Charles, born 1836; Abdiel Charles, born 1838. They are at the head of various business colleges in the western states. They all lived for a time, and Abdiel for many years, with Mr. Parsons, and had aid about their education and subsequent business.

Mr. Parsons, in the winter of 1833, started on a journey to the west. He went to Cleveland, O., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, "Louisiana," and back via Wisconsin, Ohio, Montreal, etc., and visited numerous relatives and

former neighbors. He was considering a removal to the west. He sold the horse with which he started, and returned with one on which he rode for the last fourteen hundred miles of his journey.

One of the incidents connected with his career as deputy sheriff became the theme of several pamphlets and newspaper stories, and finally of the novel "Gaut Garley," by Thompson, the author of the "Green Mountain Boys," etc. A hunter, Daniel Robbins, who lived near the mouth of Diamond, was believed to have killed a child in Maine and used it for bait, and also one Hinds and his son, of Milan, in 1828, whose bodies were found covered with brush in a brook near Little Kennebago lake. Subscriptions were raised, and Capt. Eames also furnished Parsons \$34 public money and twenty-four pounds of pork and fourteen pounds of cheese, and Mr. Parsons went to investigate. He took Lewis Loomis and started September 29, 1828. They got Hezekiah Cloutman, who had hunted with Hinds previous falls, but not that year, as guide, and staid in the woods searching for Robbins and looking for evidence until the last of October, when they went to Farmington, Me., to arrange about an indictment and a Maine deputation for Loomis for Robbins's arrest if found in Maine, and separated and went northerly through the woods home, where Parsons arrived November 1, 1828, and Loomis the same day, probably, as each were paid for thirty-three days in the woods at \$1 per day, and Cloutman for twenty-eight days. The neighbors of Hinds also sent out an expedition prior to this which was gone a few days. Soon after Robbins was supposed to be at home they went to his house, but he had fled; they overtook him at the Aziscoö's Falls (which were then supposed to be in New Hampshire) where he had carried a load of his baggage over the carry on a moose sled. They went up the opposite sides of the river, leaving a young Ellingwood to guard the landing to prevent their tracks in the snow being discovered and a surprise from the rear. Loomis met Robbins, who, contrary to their fears, was unsuspecting, and was following his own tracks back, jumped between him and his sled on which his rifle lay, and had him secured before he could draw a knife. He would have shot either on sight, or Ellingwood, if he had suspected his errand. He escaped from the block jail at Lancaster before extradition, and was believed to have perished in the woods that fall, as the future rumors of him were not confirmed. This was considered an act of great daring at the time. The whole population was in terror during that fall, and was surprised that Mr. Parsons should be about and also sleep in the room with Robbins, without putting him in irons. They tied him in the bottom of the boat on their way to Errol, as they believed he would try to overturn it and drown himself with as many of them as possible. William Loomis, still living, slept one night with Mr. Parsons, at Northumberland, in Robbins's room, who was on his way to jail.

Mr. Parsons left records of very frequent trips to the cities of New



Herrick Parsons

England, Canada and New York, and the purchase of supplies, etc., which he kept to sell to jobbers and neighbors for some thirty years.

Rev. J. B. Hill in his obituary said, * * * Mr. Parsons was the last survivor of the original settlers of Colebrook. * * Self-reliance and untiring application were marked features in his character and conduct, to which he was in no small degree indebted for his triumph and ultimate success. For a period of more than sixty years his was a life of action by day and night, in summer and winter, in sunshine and storm, in the forest and in the city. To those best acquainted with him it would not be deemed extravagant to say that no other one could probably be found who had devoted so many hours to business of the most active mental and physical character. As a business man he was personally known from Quebec to New York, and from Portland to Wisconsin. His traits of character he carried with him into public life in various offices in which he was repeatedly placed by his fellow townsmen. As a deputy sheriff, in which office he was continued under various administrations, he was greatly distinguished, and left a character for ability, and successful discharge of duty second to none in this portion of the state. The cause of his death is supposed to have been injuries received in consequence of falling in his carriage from the abutments of a bridge in Bethel, Me. When he became sensible that his hitherto almost incessant activity must soon cease, he calmly closed his business, and in the exercise of strong confidence in the Savior, committed his soul to his God, and bade the world adieu."

Hezekiah Parsons, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Polly Bevins) Parsons, was born in Colebrook February 11, 1805. In him was combined much of the energy and courage of his father, and much of the patient, quiet kindness of his mother. He married Sarah Merrill, daughter of James Frye, and Sallie (Chandler) Bragg, of Errol, April 21, 1832. They had eight children: Ellen Sarah, born April 6, 1833, who married November 8, 1870, Reuben Sylvester Parks, of Washington, D. C., son of Sylvester and Laura A. Parks, of Russell, Mass., and has since lived in Washington. She has one child, Alice Mary, born January 6, 1872. Mrs. Parks taught in Warren, Ohio, for three years from 1857; also before and afterwards in the schools and academy of Colebrook. She was a well-known teacher in Columbia, Lemington, Canaan, Stratford and Lancaster before her marriage. Hezekiah Bragg, born March 16, 1835, married, February 22, 1873, Mahala, daughter of George and Sarah (Morrison) Aldrich of Colebrook. He died June 11, 1882. They had no children. He was postmaster of Colebrook from 1854 to 1856, register of deeds from 1858 to 1864. He built the telegraph from Stratford to Colebrook in 1868, and the management of that and his duties as town clerk occupied his time until his death.

James Ingalls, an attorney, is mentioned in the "Bench and Bar." Mary Alice, born May 2, 1850, was graduated from Robinson Female sem-

inary, Exeter, N. H., in 1870, and in 1873 from the Medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., in which city she has since practiced medicine. She was the first woman licensed to practice, consulted with by regular physicians, or admitted to a medical society in that city, or, it is probable, south of Pennsylvania. They also had four daughters, born December 25, 1836, January 21, 1839, March 18, 1840, and May 16, 1846, of whom none lived more than a few weeks.

Mr. Parsons attended the academy at Haverhill, N. H.; and some years later that at Lancaster, to qualify himself as a surveyor. He did a great deal of work as a surveyor until past fifty, when he gave up all employments requiring much walking.

He commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, at which age his father and grandfather, and his children also became teachers; but soon took charge of his father's still and farm, and later of his father's lumbering and river driving on the Androscoggin until 1832, when he married and commenced farming on the farm that his children still own, which his father had bought for him a few years before in payment for his work. He taught several winters after his marriage. He was town clerk for several years at about this time. He brought into Colebrook a little later the first stock of stoves, pipe, stove and general hardware, and added plows, horse rakes, &c., and later, wagons and sleighs, robes, &c. He was succeeded in the hardware business in 1859 by A. S. Eustis, and afterwards attended exclusively to his real estate, of which he had become a large owner. In 1838 and '39 was selectman, also in 1853-54 and 1867. In 1844-45 and '46 was county commissioner. In 1844 he was also elected representative. That year he attempted to get a grant of 5,000 acres of state lands to Colebrook academy, which had been chartered in 1832 but had been unable to get funds, but the matter was "postponed to the next year." He secured the charter for the Colebrook railroad, of which his father was first incorporator. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Co., of Maine, was granted a charter, in 1847, upon condition that these incorporators should surrender their charter, and surveyed through Colebrook to the boundary, and verbally promised to build on that route; and the incorporators against Mr. Parsons's protest and to his life-long regret, surrendered the Colebrook charter. The road was afterwards surveyed and built up the Nulhegan. Again elected in 1846 he secured by a close vote a land grant of 10,000 acres to the academy. He was one of the building committee, trustee and treasurer when it was built, and president of the trustees at the time of his death. He also got an act passed to divide the county, but later it failed to become a law. He was the first incorporator of the Colebrook Bridge Co., and active in building the bridge across the Connecticut. He was a deputy sheriff for some years, and afterwards sheriff, from which office he was removed in 1856, in common with the other Democratic officials in the state.



Lyman Lambert

and retired with a reputation for unusual efficiency and accuracy. He held no public offices afterwards, except that during the war of the Rebellion, though not of the dominant party, he was elected agent of the town to procure money and fill the town's quota, and went to Washington for that purpose. Also in 1867 he was elected one of the selectmen in an exciting election in which each party had a part of their members elected. He held other minor offices, especially that of collector and town clerk for several years. In religion he was a very positive Universalist, and in politics a very decided Democrat, and enjoyed a wide and often intimate acquaintance with the leaders of his denomination and party in the state, and to some extent in the nation. The last years of his life were years of leisure, and, after 1870, he spent his winters in Washington, D. C., where he celebrated his golden wedding, and received among his presents a gold mounted cane presented by Congressman Ray in behalf of the citizens of Colebrook, who in his address said: "I quote from the letter from a half a hundred donors: 'You may say to Mr. Parsons, that there is not one of the donors who has not often been made the recipient of his neighborly kindness; and with Hezekiah Parsons neighborly kindness means something. In fact he has reduced it to a science. In a long life of active usefulness, spent almost wholly in his native town, he has endeared himself to the hearts of all the people to an extent very seldom realized.'"

He was active and very generous in all public enterprizes, particularly in the various surveys and efforts to secure a railroad through Colebrook; the establishment of the Northern Judicial District, and building a courthouse; procuring funds for rebuilding the Notch road which his father had been a prime mover in establishing, and the building and repairing of the various churches in the village and vicinity. Until past seventy he was noted for his activity, and always for his accommodating disposition, which was the subject of numerous anecdotes, and the cause of the unusual and universal affection with which he is remembered. He died July 5, 1885. His last words, "I am at peace with all the world," characterized his gentle ways and dearest success, and were fully justified.

DR. LYMAN LOMBARD.

There is no more valuable member of any community than the intelligent and devoted physician. He is a benefactor of his race, and, when death takes from our midst an old, tried and reliable medical practitioner, one whose professional skill and tender care of his patients has won the esteem and love of all, we feel in our hearts, and utter with our lips, "a good man is gone." The "old-school country doctors" are rapidly passing away; and it is well that their memory should be cherished, and that a

niche should be kept for them in the history of the county where their laborious lives were passed. Among this number Dr. Lyman Lombard takes foremost rank, not only for his many years of professional service in "Upper Coös," but for his skill as a surgeon, and devotion to and sympathy for suffering humanity.

Dr. Lombard descended from an early Massachusetts family; the first American ancestor, John, settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1646. The line to Dr. Lyman is John¹, David², John³, Joseph⁴, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁶, Lyman⁷.

Lyman, eighth child of Joseph and Mary (Faulkner) Lombard, was born in Brimfield, Mass., March 15, 1788. His father was a farmer, and Lyman worked on the farm, acquiring a healthful physique, and studied medicine with Dr. Keyes, of Brimfield. He was in service nine months during the War of 1812. In 1815, after completing his medical studies, Dr. Lombard settled in Columbia, N. H., and October 3, 1818, purchased the residence of Dr. Thomas Flanders, in Colebrook, to which he removed and became a life resident of the town.

Dr. Lombard entered immediately upon the duties of his profession. His practice soon extended over a large area: through the Connecticut valley from the Canada line on the north to Northumberland and Guildhall on the south, and east to Erroll and Dummer. For nearly fifty years he toiled in the winter's cold and summer's heat, riding on horseback over the hills and through the valleys of this northern section, over rough roads and bridgeless streams, and encountering difficulties surmountable only by an iron will and an iron constitution. [It was not until after years of practice that that luxurious article, the gig, was brought into requisition.] Not only did he excel as a physician, but his reputation was great as a surgeon. He held the commission of surgeon for the 24th Regiment of N. H. militia for several years. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth college, July 27, 1860. He was a member of various medical societies, and a hearty laborer in all directions to advance the standard of his profession. Of fine physique, five feet ten and one-half inches in height, well proportioned, of erect carriage and of commanding presence, combined with a social nature and a keen sense of humor, his entrance into a sick room inspired confidence. He continued in active practice all of his life, only laying down his duties with the short illness preceding his death, which occurred October 21, 1867.

Dr. Lombard was an earnest Freemason. Entering the Fraternity in the early days of his manhood, he loved the institution for its merits and for the moral principles inculcated in its teachings. He was "raised" to the membership of Evening Star Lodge, February 19, 1823, and was its secretary for many years. In February, 1859, he was one of seven petitioners for the restoration of the charter, and March 31, 1859, he was chosen Worshipful Master.



M. D. Austin, Boston, Mass.

Hazen Bedel

Democratic in his politics, unswerving in his allegiance to his party under all circumstances, yet he did not enter much into political life, his extreme devotion to his profession precluding this; however, he represented Colebrook in 1851 and 1852, in the state legislature. He was a loyal citizen, taking great interest in all matters pertaining to the weal of the people. Bred and reared in the Orthodox Congregational faith, he became quite liberal, and never affiliated with any church organization; yet his house was a home to clergymen of all denominations.

In 1820, December 21, Dr. Lombard married Betsey, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Bissell) Loomis, a native of Hebron, Conn. Their children were Ann Smith (Mrs. Hazen Bedel); Mary F. (died February 26, 1887); Isabel A. (Mrs. Corydon Farr); Emma E. (married S. S. Merrill, died March 18, 1872); Erasmus D. (died July 8, 1882); and Joseph Erastus. Mrs. Lombard died March 22, 1872. She was an intelligent lady, and ably seconded her husband in making a happy and attractive home. She kept a diary for over fifty years, in which were noted matters of importance to the community. Dr. and Mrs. Lombard commenced house-keeping in the pleasant home where they passed long years; here, they experienced many joys and few sorrows; here, their children were born and attained manhood and womanhood; here, they dispensed a generous hospitality; and, here, after active and useful lives, the evening shadows fell, and the night came upon them.

COL. HAZEN BEDEL.

The Bedel family is an early American one, originating in England. Two English gentlemen, Gabriel and John Beadle, (according to Capt. John Smith's History of Virginia, published in 1629,) arrived in Virginia in the autumn of 1608. Samuel Bedel was an early resident of Salem, Mass., and probably the ancestor of the Bedels of the Upper Connecticut. Timothy Bedel, Jr., was born in Salem, Mass., in 1737. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had one son, Moody, born in Salem, N. H., May 12, 1764. Timothy Bedel represented Salem, in 1764, in the legislature of this state. In 1765 he removed to Haverhill, and resided there and in Bath until his death, February 24, 1787. He was much more than an ordinary man. He was one of the grantees of Haverhill and Piermont, and in 1769 is given as a resident of Bath. He had an extended and brilliant military service. In 1751 he served under Col. Blanchard at "No. 4"; 1755, under Gen. Johnson in his expedition, stationed at Crown Point; in 1756, in William Stark's rangers, in second expedition against Crown Point; 1757, went to Halifax as lieutenant under Col. Meserve; 1758, at the capture of Louisburg; 1759, as lieutenant under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec;

1760, lieutenant in Capt. John Hazen's company, at Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly and Montreal; 1761, lieutenant under Gen. Amherst, guarding conquests on Western frontiers; 1762, went to Havana with Royal Provincials as lieutenant, was at the six weeks' siege and capture of that city; was appointed captain October 13, 1762, and remained in service until after peace was declared, in 1763. During the Revolution, as colonel, he raised and commanded a regiment, and was a distinguished and brave officer through the war.

Gen. Moody Bedel was an active officer in the War of 1812, and rendered efficient aid to his country. He was liberally educated, represented Haverhill and Coventry in the legislature of 1802; made a settlement in "Indian Stream Territory" after his return from the scenes of war; removed to Bath in 1828, where he died, January 13, 1841. Gen. Bedel married, for his second wife, Mary Hunt, of Bath. They had nine children.

Col. Hazen Bedel, second son of Gen. Moody and Mary (Hunt) Bedel, was born in the pleasant town of Haverhill, N. H., July 31, 1818. When he was a year old his father moved the family to "Indian Stream Territory"; but Mrs. Bedel could not endure the hardships and privations of her life there, and after four years she returned with her three children to Haverhill. Hazen, then five years of age, became an inmate of Jacob Williams's household, where he remained, attending school constantly, until he was ten years old. His father then established his family at Bath, and Hazen continued his school attendance for two years. Here his school life closed; but he had the advantage of a good elementary education, which, supplemented by his habits of thought and observation, gave him what he most needed for the line of business he ultimately entered. He went to Montpelier, Vt., and worked with his brother, Moody, at shoe-making for two years, then returned to Bath and made shoes two years. An uncle, residing in Lancaster, sent for him, and he was engaged as clerk for "Sampson & Perkins," merchants, for three years, when they failed. Mr. Bedel closed up their affairs, which occupied him about a year, and by his skillful management, he acquired a reputation as a business man of more than ordinary ability.

August 10, 1838, Mr. Bedel came to Colebrook, and began his long life of activity here as a clerk for F. G. Messer. In four years' time he became a partner with one-third interest for two years. In October, 1844, he began merchandizing for himself in a building he had erected on Factory road, now Pleasant street, and conducted this there until 1861, when he transferred it to the new building containing the Masonic hall, which he had built on Main street, just north of the Mohawk, and, forming the firm of H. Bedel & Co., by admitting M. S. Marshall into partnership, carried on a general store until September 27, 1869, when he retired from trade. On the arrival of the Grand Trunk railway at North Stratford, in 1852, Mr.

Bedel formed a mercantile partnership with Albe Holmes, and put up a store in that place, which they stocked with goods, and carried on until 1862. This building is now standing next to the Willard House, which was also built by Mr. Bedel and Mr. Holmes. About 1858 Mr. Bedel came into possession of the Columbia Valley Mills, comprising a saw, a grist, and a potato starch mill, and has operated them since. From 1877 he has been interested in starch manufacturing in Aroostook county, Me., with various partners, passing three months of each year, from September to December, in looking after this business.

Col. Bedel is one of Colebrook's representative men, of strict integrity and frank courtesy, his sterling worth and business qualifications have won for him a high place in the esteem of the community, and an unusually large range of personal acquaintance reaching to all parts of the state.

He married, December 15, 1847, Ann S., eldest child of Dr. Lyman Lombard. She had been for years the companion and helper of her father, from whom she had received many valuable lessons that served to qualify her in more than an ordinary degree to be the companion and helpmeet of a man of the active and extensive relations of Col. Bedel, and the union has been a most felicitous one. Their children have been Ellen (died young), Lyman L. (died at two years), Alice (a student of medicine in Washington, D. C.), Isabel L. (died young), Hazen, and Mary.

In politics Col. Bedel has ever been a Democrat,—true to his convictions in adversity as in prosperity. As such, he has been called to fill many offices of honor and trust, which have been discharged with conceded ability. He was appointed postmaster of Colebrook in 1844, after conducting the office six years, and held the position ten years. He was delegate to the Constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1876; representative from Colebrook in 1853 and 1854; county commissioner from 1859 to 1862; member of Gov. Harriman's council in 1867 and 1868; judge of probate from 1874 to 1876. In addition to these, he has held for long periods the important town offices; been state commissioner of roads, and in many other and varied ways has been called upon to render service to the state and people. He has been treasurer of Colebrook academy for more than thirty years. He acquired his title of colonel from his service in the militia, in which he took great interest.

He has been a Freemason for more than thirty years, and ranks high in the order. He was made a Mason, December 26, 1855, at North Star Lodge, of Lancaster; was one of the seven petitioners for the restoration of the charter of Evening Star Lodge of Colebrook, in 1859, and is the only one now living; from that time to the present he has been an active and a useful member. He built his store on Main street to furnish a Masonic hall in the upper story, and leased it to the lodge at a nominal rent for a long series of years. He was exalted to a Royal Arch Mason, April 26,

1864, at Franklin Chapter of Lisbon; made Royal, Select, and Super-Excellent Master, December 14, 1876, in Horace Chase Council of Concord; created Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta, November 9, 1868, in North Star Commandery, Lancaster; and was District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1868 and 1869.

During the Rebellion the duties of enlisting men to fill the town quota devolved on Col. Bedel. He enlisted eighty-four men, and took charge of the relief of the families, and in this way did more service to the country than many who went to the front.

From early manhood to hale old age Col. Bedel has been adding to the welfare of his town, his county and his state. To his exertions and labors is largely due the establishment of the Northern Judicial District of Coös county. He raised the money for the court-house by subscription, and personally supervised its construction. He has been often called upon to administer on estates, as referee, and as counselor in intricate business affairs. No citizen has been more noted for public spirit, generosity, integrity and uprightness. Without pretension as a writer or speaker, few men present arguments more cogently, forcibly, or candidly. He is unpretending in his manners, firm in his opinions, and his honesty and sincerity are apparent to all.

HON. SHERBURN R. MERRILL.

The incidents of Mr. Merrill's life present a valuable lesson to the poor but ambitious boy, starting as he did, with nothing but willing hands, a stout heart, and a determination to succeed; and by industry, sagacity and integrity accumulating a handsome property, and an independent position among men.

The Merrill family is of French origin, and the name was formerly spelled "Merle." Nathaniel Merrill was one of the first American ancestors of this numerous family. Many of his descendants are prominent as clergyman, and in business and financial circles. Nathaniel, whose wife was Susanna Jourdain, settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1634. Some of his posterity removed to New Hampshire. In 1750 Jonathan Merrill, grandfather of Sherburn R., was born in Newbury, N. H., where he died about 1816. His children were Jonathan, Abraham, Mehitable, Sally, Samuel and Jane.

Sherburn Rowell Merrill, oldest son of Samuel and Fanny (Bancroft) Merrill, was born in Fishertield in Newbury, N. H., January 2, 1810. His mother was a native of Dunbarton, and a relative of George Bancroft, the historian. Sherburn resided in Newbury until 1818, when his parents removed to Groydon. His uncle, Daniel Hastings, took the family, furni-



S. K. Merrill

ture, and provisions in a wagon drawn by a pair of horses. They first occupied a part of Luke Paul's house, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the piece of wild land Mr. Merrill had purchased on credit, and which he partially cleared during the summer of 1818, working also as a day laborer for the maintenance of his family. In the fall he put up a log house. The logs were neither split nor peeled; the roof was made of single boards, battened; the gable ends the same. The cellar was a hole dug in the ground, not stoned. The lower floor was rough boards, the upper one single rough boards not nailed. The chimney was rough stones, laid in clay up to the beams; above these, split sticks and clay. The upper story was reached by a ladder. The crevices in the walls were stuffed with moss. The door was made of single rough boards, battened, with wooden hinges. A stone hearth and wooden mantel completed this primitive dwelling. The family first occupied it in the winter of 1818-19, and for nearly seven years this was their home. The winter's snows easily found entrance through the roof, and covered the bed of the young lad from one to two inches deep. Sherburn became early accustomed to work. He assisted his father in his hard labors, and, when opportunity offered, worked for some one who could pay him money, even if small wages; working one year for Aaron Whipple, of Croydon, for \$22, and clothing himself when fourteen. In 1825 his father moved his family to Peeling (now Woodstock). In April of the same year, Sherburn, now fifteen years old, shouldered his pack, walked to Croydon, and worked for Luke Paul seven months for \$7 a month; then returned to Woodstock with all the money he had earned, which he gave to his father. In February, 1826, Mr. Merrill and his wife went to Amesbury, Mass., to make the first payment on their farm. While there Mr. Merrill died suddenly, and Mrs. Merrill returned home nearly penniless. Samuel Merrill was a man of independent thought, and positive in his expressions. A little incident will illustrate this: He was a strong Democrat, and one time when he was going to the polls, a distance of two or three miles, on foot, one Paul Clark offered him a ride and all he wanted to eat and drink during the day if he would vote as he did. Mr. Merrill declined the offer. "Well, jump in and ride, any way," was the reply. "No, sir," said Mr. Merrill, "I will not ride with a man who would make me such an offer." He was a hard-working man, with limited advantages, but brought up his children to do what was right. Both he and his wife were members of the Free Will Baptist church, and devoted Christians. His sudden death at the age of forty was a great loss to his wife and family of little ones. Of the children, four survive: Sherburn R., Joshua B., Frances (Mrs. William Leavitt), Mary J. (Mrs. Morrill Barnard). Mrs. Fanny B. Merrill married, second, Joseph Sargent, of Thornton. She was born January 20, 1789, and died in April, 1878.

At the time of his father's death, Sherburn was sixteen, and Seneca S. but one year old. Joshua B. remained at home to carry on the farm, and, in April, Sherburn went to Croydon, worked until haying time, when he returned home (walking the seventy-five miles in a day and a half) to assist in cutting the hay. To pay the outstanding debts, they were obliged to sell all their crops and the farm. The following winter, and the year of 1828, Sherburn worked in Littleton. Here he worked several weeks for E. Going, who kept him busy all day long, and five nights out of seven, and by his employer's failure he lost nearly all his wages. In March, 1829, at the age of nineteen, he started for Boston, on foot, to try his fortune, and arrived in that city with \$1.50. He was willing to work, did not despise any honest labor, and found employment immediately in driving a truck team at \$12.50 per month, but, after working six weeks and receiving but \$5.00, he went to work in Brookline for one McNamara; remained two months, and only got his pay by shrewd management. He then returned to Boston, and worked a week for Mr. Putnam, of Quincy Market, for his board; his employer then gave him fifty cents, and told him to call at his stand once a day, and he would endeavor to find a situation for him. The second day he said, "Go to Broad street to Jacob Gregg." He did so, and Mr. Gregg hired him to drive a truck team for \$12.50 per month, and he remained in his employ from August, 1829, until November, 1830, when he engaged with a Mr. Pratt until April, 1831. His next employment was hauling a hand-cart at \$13.00 per month, but, in about six weeks, Mr. Sabin, his employer, wished him to sign an agreement not to draw a hand-cart within the range of his customers, for any one else, and added if he did not sign it, he should not employ him, and gave him a week to consider it, but Sherburn immediately answered, "I will quit to-morrow morning." The next day Mr. Hancock, a merchant, told him if he would get a hand-cart he would give him all his business. The young man had a cart made, and was located on Cornhill over two years. He worked industriously, was frugal, kept good company, saved his money, and when he sold out in the summer of 1833, on account of his impaired health (he had a "lung fever" in March), he had \$1,300 deposited in the U. S. Branch Bank. He passed that fall in travelling. His future wife's uncle, Samuel Merrill, persuaded him to take a voyage for his health to New Orleans on a brig he was loading with ice for that port. They left Boston about January 15, 1834. Sherburn took with him furniture costing \$900, which he thought might sell at a profit in the South, and \$100 for expenses. On the eighth day out they encountered a severe gale, and after sailing all night with "chopped" winds, the next morning there was a perfect calm, but the water rose like great stacks of hay. The vessel could make no headway. In less than an hour the top-masts and top-sails were lost, and the brig lay helplessly exposed to the dashing waves. For hours they were in

this dangerous position, with the helm lashed, expecting the brig to go to pieces. Finally, however, a breeze sprang up, and getting on a little sail the vessel answered the helm. It took two days to partially repair the damage; they had lost their reckoning, and early in the morning of the thirteenth day out struck the north reef of the Bermudas in a heavy storm, which threw the vessel on her "beams' ends." They took to the boats, and did not see land until about one o'clock, when it was fifteen miles distant. They drifted down opposite the lower end of the island, and at four o'clock in the afternoon were picked up. Mr. Merrill was carried to a sea captain's house, for he had been in the water so long he was almost dead. After a sojourn of twenty days on the island, he embarked on board a schooner for Charleston, S. C. From there he took passage for New York; the fare was \$30, which was all the money he had, and the captain kindly gave him \$10 to enable him to reach Boston, which he did, with \$5 left, about the middle of March, very much improved in health, but with a total loss of his furniture, which was not insured. He was not strong enough for hard labor, and, after a short stay in the country, returned to Boston, and passed the summer on a sand lighter, and in travelling, buying and selling horses. In the fall he went to Woodstock, and during the winter of 1834-35 he bought and sold dried apples, and in the spring bought horses for the Boston market. His health was not yet re-established, and he returned to New Hampshire, purchased five tons of dried apples, which he sold through the country, buying wheat and oats for return loading, and brought up his bank account to \$700.

Mr. Merrill married, March 31, 1836, Sarah B., daughter of William Merrill, of Noblesborough, Me. She died, September, 1877. Their children attaining maturity are *Lucretia F.* (Mrs. Edward N. Cummings), who has three children, Edward, Jane and John; *Sarah L.* (Mrs. Ira A. Ramsay, dec.), children, Sherburn R. M., Ira A., and Louis; *Ellen L.* (Mrs. J. E. Lombard), children, Darwin and Lyman; *Caroline H.* (Mrs. I. W. Drew), children, Niel, Pitt and Sara M.; *Mary J.* (Mrs. W. H. Shurtleff), children are Merrill and Harry. January 1, 1879, Mr. Merrill married Mrs. Sarah N. McDole, *nee* Butler.

About the time of his marriage he purchased a house and ten acres of land in Woodstock for \$300, repaired the house and moved into it the middle of April. He also bought an old grist and saw-mill across the road, for which he paid \$500. In the autumn and winter of 1836-37, he had them repaired at an expense of \$700, but the man in charge did not understand his business, and Mr. Merrill's money was lost. Three years after, he exchanged this property for a farm which he sold for \$350. He lost by this investment over \$1,000, and was in debt. In 1837 was the great panic year, when banks suspended, little money was afloat, business prospects were dark, failures were frequent, but, in spite of this, and his money

losses, Mr. Merrill was not discouraged, but with pluck, persistency and a determination to succeed, he went to Sandwich with a pair of horses and a sleigh, and bought five tons of dried apples. These he sold through the country, taking anything he could get for a return load, and realized \$200 that winter. In the fall of 1838 he came to Colebrook, bought butter, and carried it to Boston and Lowell, selling it at an advance of seven cents per pound, and made about \$100. Later in the season he purchased store-cattle and sold them on the road. These ventures were successful, and serve to show Mr. Merrill's perseverance and determination to succeed in some direction.

In December he came to Colebrook and bought about three tons of pork, paying six cents a pound, and contracted for a large amount the next year at six and a fourth cents. He started for market, but was stopped by a thaw in Columbia, where he unloaded his pork, packed it in straw, and put it in an old school-house. The snow disappeared, and the weather was warm during January. When the next snow came he took his pork to market, but this winter's work was not a profitable one. The next fall (1839) he bought some cattle in Colebrook which he sold at a good advance. In November he carried the pork to market that he had contracted for, and more which he had purchased for seven and seven and one-half cents per pound, and sold it for ten and twelve cents. This winter's work brought him \$300, and Mr. Merrill felt that his prospects were brightening, as he was now "a little more than even with the world." In February, 1840, he hauled a two-horse load of starch to Great Falls for Barron & Page, of Woodstock, and contracted there to deliver ten tons of starch a year for three years, and sold his contract to Barron & Page for \$150 on his return. The season was very dry with prospects of a total failure of the potato crop, and Mr. Page, to escape from his contract, offered, in August, to sell Mr. Merrill his half of the mill. Mr. Merrill accepted the offer, and, as rain came early in September, the potato crop was a fair one and the mill was busy. After one year's partnership with Mr. Barron, Mr. Merrill hired his half of the mill for two years and continued the business alone. The same year (1841) he bought 100 acres of land; five acres were in grass, ten acres felled, burned and "hand-piled." This he prepared and planted with potatoes. Not having money, he went to John Keniston, of Campton, who gave him credit for what he should want for the season. After harvesting his potatoes, he purchased all he could, made starch, filled his contract, and felled more timber on his land. [For clearing this land, Mr. Merrill paid each man half a bushel of grain per day. He measured the grain according to their labor. Many half-bushels were "struck," some slightly rounded, while others were heaped. In like manner Mr. Merrill has through life acknowledged the merits of his employés.] He was particularly successful this year, and paid nearly all his indebtedness. In 1842 he raised potatoes,

made starch, and "did not have to get trusted for anything." In 1843 he built a starch mill in East Landaff, and the next three years made starch there and at Woodstock. He also dealt in timber land, carried on farming, and was financially successful. In 1847 he sold his mill in Landaff for what it cost, having made \$4,000 during the time he owned it. Near the close of 1847 he came to Colebrook, bought the water-power at Factoryville, and some land of Caleb Titus near the seed-mill just above Pitkin's factory. He contracted for potatoes, for wood and lumber to build a starch mill, and, in 1848, put up one of 150 tons capacity. The potato crop was not a favorable one, but he manufactured twenty tons of starch, which he hauled to Portland. In 1849 the season was not much better, but the starch could reach the railroad at Paris. For the next two years he dealt in wild land, and manufactured shingles, clapboards and starch, in connection with farming. In August, 1852, he sold his house, clapboard-mill and starch factory, in Woodstock, and, in October, moved to Colebrook, where he had purchased of Ethan Colby the house in which he has since resided. In 1854 he made starch, bought and carried on the Hutchinson farm, loaned money, and sold timber land in Benton.

During his residence in Colebrook, Mr. Merrill has been largely and successfully engaged in every branch of important enterprise in this section. Although always in delicate health, he has accomplished much. As senior member of the firm of "S. R. & S. S. Merrill" he has had extensive dealings with a large circle for many years. Commencing starch manufacturing here before he was a resident, he continued it on an extensive scale, and has been sole or part owner in seven mills. In 1856 "S. R. & S. S. Merrill" purchased of Mr. Woodward the Kiddersville mill, of 100 tons capacity, and made starch there each season until 1886, when his interest was sold to Warren E. Drew. After running the Factoryville mill some years, Mr. Merrill sold it to Pitkin, Harvey, and others, and with his brother Seneca put up one at Colebrook Corners, in 1858, with a capacity of 150 tons. They operated this fourteen years, then took it down, and, in 1872, rebuilt it a short distance from its former site, enlarging it to a two-hundred-ton mill. This they conducted until 1884. Mr. Merrill, with Benjamin Gathercole, also built a mill on Cedar Brook, in Stewartstown, in 1867, which he operated seven years. Besides these he had for some years a half-interest in two mills in Columbia.

Mr. Merrill began merchandizing about 1859, in the store opposite the Congregational church where Mr. Cutler had traded for some years. The firm was "Cummings & Co." for two years; then S. R. Merrill for some years until E. Williams became a partner, and the name was "S. R. Merrill & Co." for nearly six years. "S. R. & S. S. Merrill" were their successors in 1870, and conducted trade until the admission of W. E. Drew, September 14, 1875, when it became "Merrill Bros. & Drew," for five

years, when S. R. Merrill retired from merchandizing. Under its various names this house did a large and profitable business, and was for a long period the leading mercantile house of Northern Coös, drawing custom from a wide area of New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Merrill owned largely of the stock of the Colebrook Toll Bridge Co., and now owns forty-four shares of the one hundred of the Columbia Union Toll Bridge Co.

In early life he took a great interest in the old militia system, and was captain of a company from 1841 to 1849, when he was promoted to major, and the next year became colonel. He has always been a strong Democrat, and has at various times rendered great service to the Democratic cause in the state, but has preferred giving his time and attention to his business rather than to devote it to seeking or accepting office. He, however, represented Woodstock in the legislative sessions of 1850-1851, Colebrook in those of 1872-1873, and his senatorial district in the state Senate two terms from 1879 to 1883 inclusive. He has also frequently served as delegate to state and congressional conventions. He has been interested in the advancement of education and religion; for many years he has been one of the trustees of Colebrook academy, and one of the trustees of the Methodist society since the building of the church. He was also a committee man to locate its site, and to settle with the building committee.

All his life Mr. Merrill has been an indefatigable worker; giving the strictest attention to all details of his diversified business operations; he has been prudent and frugal in his method of living; by care and temperance he has brought himself from an enfeebled physical condition to good health; he is a close calculator, shrewd financier, careful investor, and his judgment has seldom erred; these are the secrets of his success.

SENECA SARGENT MERRILL.

Among the citizens of Colebrook for many years identified with its mercantile, political and social relations, was Seneca Sargent Merrill. In the words of an old philosopher,—“All men, whatever their condition, who have done anything of value, ought to have recorded the history of their lives”; and one, who, by his own efforts, has attained affluence and social position, and through all the changing events of a business life of over thirty years preserved his integrity unimpaired, well deserves the pen of the historian.

Seneca Sargent Merrill, youngest son of Samuel and Fanny B. Merrill, was born in Croydon, N. H., February 25, 1826. His father died a year after, and Seneca passed his early years in the home of stern necessity and close economy. At the age of ten he went to live with his brother Sherburn, and was a member of his household until he was forty-five years



S. S. Merrill

old. He worked many long years, assiduous in his attention to his business, and faithful to his brother's interests. When thirty years of age Mr. Merrill commenced business for himself, and continued it with marked success in the different enterprises in which he was engaged. In 1856 he was the junior partner of the firm of "S. R. & S. S. Merrill," carrying on starch manufacturing at Kiddersville, and had an interest in the factory at Colebrook Corners, and others in Coös county; he was also connected with Piper & Libbey in the starch business in Aroostook county, Me. He commenced trade in 1870, as partner with his brother, and was in company with him, and with Warren E. Drew, until his death, March 18, 1886.

Mr. Merrill attended mostly to the outside matters. He was a man of good judgment, a close buyer, an exact collector, scrupulously honest, and punctilious in all details of his business; his word was as good as his bond, and he won the confidence and patronage of the community and of the surrounding towns; at the time of his death he was the wealthiest man of his age in Colebrook.

This merchandizing was of great magnitude and produced satisfactory financial results. The enterprise of the merchant is a prime factor tending to increase the wealth and prosperity of the section, even while enhancing his own prosperity, and, to insure success in trade, requires not only a high degree of business ability, but honesty of purpose and integrity, which characteristics Mr. Merrill possessed.

Mr. Merrill married, January 10, 1871, Emma, daughter of Dr. Lyman and Betsey (Loomis) Lombard. She died in March, 1872. In February, 1876, he married Arvilla, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Beecher) Piper, and widow of Samuel P. Pitkin. To his step-daughter, Millie, Mr. Merrill manifested the tenderness of a parent. His only child is Seneca Sherburn Merrill, a bright lad of nine years.

In politics Mr. Merrill was a Democrat, ever loyal to principle. Faithful to his trust, he worked for the good of the party and not for political preferment, and held many public offices in the gift of the people. He was selectman in 1866 and 1867; county commissioner in 1867, 1868, and 1869; represented Colebrook in the state legislative terms of 1880-1881, and was supervisor from 1883 until March, 1886.

He was much interested in Freemasonry, and for twenty-five years was an esteemed and valued member of Evening Star Lodge, of which he was treasurer for twenty years consecutively. He was also a Royal Arch Mason of the Franklin Chapter of Lisbon. He belonged to no denominational sect. His religion was the "Fatherhood of God and the Universal Brotherhood of Man," as exemplified in the Masonic order. He was, however, a generous and strong supporter of the Methodist church, of which he was trustee for many years.

Kind and affectionate in his family relations, honored and respected by his business associates, loved and esteemed by many friends, his memory will long be cherished.

SAMUEL K. REMICK.

Samuel Kelly Remick, born in Danville, Vt., September 15, 1815, married Sophia Cushman in 1838, was for many years a woolen manufacturer at Danville and Hardwick, Vt., later a hotel keeper at Hardwick and St. Johnsbury, Vt. In 1870 he purchased the Parsons House (completed in 1862), and conducted it until 1873, when he rented it to Edwin F. Bailey for five years (1878), and then resumed its management. Mr. Remick made repairs, added veranda, etc., to the hotel in 1871, and built a large addition in 1876. In 1878 he erected the Remick block and hall, and also a large tenement house in Lawrence, Mass., the year before his death. He was a man of great force and energy. He died at Colebrook, December 24, 1878; his wife died April 12, 1879. Mr. Bailey occupied the Parsons House from 1879 until his death, in May, 1884. Edwin Small, who married Mr. Remick's oldest child, Kate O., purchased the hotel, November, 1884, and has conducted it since. Both Mr. and Mrs. Small do all in their power to make their guests comfortable.

DIXVILLE.

CHAPTER LXIX.

Roads—Hotels—Scenery, Etc.

DIXVILLE, with an area of 31,923 acres, is situated immediately east of Colebrook, Columbia and Stewartstown, and received its name from Col. Timothy Dix, father of Gen. John A. Dix, the noted war governor of New York, to whom the township was granted in 1805. As early as 1811 the New Hampshire legislature authorized a lottery to obtain funds to construct a wagon road from Colebrook to the Maine line through Dixville Notch. This road had been in contemplation from about 1800, and, although the lottery proved a failure, the road was built, and made a valuable highway to the sea-port of Portland. Since the road was opened to Errol there has been most of the time a house of entertainment in the town. The wealth of Dixville consists in wild sublimity of grandeur appearing in the famous Notch, and the timber with which nature so generously endowed it. (For a description of the Notch and scenery, see "Scenery of Coös" in General History.)

John Whittimore, of Salisbury, came to Dixville in 1812 to take charge of the interests of the Dix family in this region. He was employed by Ezekiel and Daniel Webster, attorneys and agents of Col. Dix. Mr. Whittimore resided here many years, cleared a large farm, and his house (on the east side of the Notch) was the wayside inn, and a famous stopping place in its day. He died after attaining a good old age; and with his wife lies buried on the desolate and forsaken place which once was a comfortable homestead. After the death of the parents, Benjamin, who had been the home boy, abandoned the town, and the old home rapidly fell into decay. Since then, about 1830, there has been no permanent inhabitant. A few have made short occupancies, but that is all that civilization brought, until the Alpine scenery of the Notch attracted summer travellers. One Walker built a small hotel near the western entrance of

the Notch in 1870. This was burned after a few years and never rebuilt. In 1874 George Parsons, of Colebrook, constructed a two-story summer hotel, with accommodations for fifty guests. This was built on the west side of the Notch, on a beautiful plateau, about sixty rods from the highway, directly in front and in full view of the west gate of the Notch. By request of the Dix family it was named the "Dix House," and was dedicated by a reunion of the Dix family. The house is conducted personally by Mr. Parsons, and is open to guests from June to October.

The surface of the town is rocky and rugged, but there is some very good land. There are numerous streams, which can be utilized for water-privileges.

STEWARTSTOWN.

By C. E. TEWKSBURY, Esq.

CHAPTER LXX.

Grants and Grantees—Petition (1795) to Assess Tax on Non-Resident Lands—Petition to Amend Act of Incorporation—Call for First Town Meeting—Action of Said Meeting—Boundaries—Second Town Meeting—Election of First Representative—First Inventory—Settlers Before 1800—Early Times—Hardships Endured—First Licenses—War of 1812—Historic half-bushel—First River Road—Earmarks—Taverns and Hotels—Corporations—Diamond and Nathan Ponds, how named—Metallak—James Miner Hilliard—The Great Hail Storm—Bridges across the Connecticut.

THIS township was granted as "Stewarttown," December 1, 1770, to Sir James Cockburne, Sir George Colebrook, John Stuart, of London, and John Nelson, of the Island of Grenada. It was incorporated December 22, 1795, by the name of Stuart, but doubts arising as to the legality, it was again incorporated, December 24, 1799, and named Stewartstown, Daniel Brainard, Jr., being authorized to call first meeting. The town being on the frontier during the Revolutionary war, and liable to raids by Canadian Indians, no permanent settlements were made until after peace was declared.

Petition for Authority to assess a Tax on Non-Resident Lands, Etc.: addressed to the General Assembly, 1795.—

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of a Township called Stuart in said County humbly sheweth, that your petitioners did some of them become inhabitants of said Township previous to the late war with Great Britain, and in addition to the burden of war which they felt severely, they have suffered much hardship in traveling through the desert to their respective settlements without roads, although under necessity of bringing their supplies of provision &c thirty miles and upwards and notwithstanding the increasing settlements of said township and the most strenuous exertions of said inhabitants the road in and through said Stuart is incomplete and impassible for teams; and your petitioners conceiving it to be highly reasonable that the lands in said township whose value hath been increased by their emigration and settlement should bear at least part of the burden of making roads therein, which the proprietors of said township have hitherto wholly neglected to do; therefore your petitioners humbly prays this honorable court to grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in said Stuart for the purpose of making and repairing roads

and bridges therein to be laid out in the direction of some meet persons in said township with in one year from the last day of November next ensuing the grant of said tax—And further your petitioners considering many inconveniences to which they are subject on account of their unincorporated state, the want of authority to raise money and collect the same for the purpose of making roads, keeping schools, and conducting other matters for the benefit of said inhabitants pray that they may be incorporated, and vested with all the power and authority which the towns within said State do by law exercise and enjoy and your petitioners shall ever pray—

“Stuart 11th May A D 1795—

“Dan’l Brainerd Jr	Daniel Hulbert
“Rich’d Smart	Elisha Dyer
“Abner Powers	Theoph’s Durell
“Abel Bennet Jr	Clement Miner
“John French	Abner wood Jun’r
“Luther French	David Lock
“Longley Willard	Nathaniel Durell
“Barzillai Brainerd	Boswell Merrill ”
“John Walls	

The foregoing petition was granted December 9, 1795.

Relative to amending the Act of Incorporation, 1799.—

“Whereas a petition was prepared to the honorable General Court of the State of New Hampshire, at their Session in June, in the Year 1795, praying that a place called Stuart, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, might be incorporated into a Town, and also that a tax of two pence on each acre of Land in said Stuart, might be granted for the purpose of making roads and bridges; Whereupon the said General Court at their session in December in the same year passed an Act to incorporate the said place called Stuart, by the metes and bounds mentioned in the Charter thereof, into a Town by the name of Stuart; and at their session in December in the year 1796, passed an act granting a tax of three cents on each acre of land in said Stuart, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making roads and bridges. And as the said place was at the time of preferring said petition, understood and known to said petitioners by the name of Stuart, when in reality it was called Stuartstown in the Charter thereof, and some doubts have since arisen respecting the legality of such incorporation, as well as of the tax granted as aforesaid; Therefore Your petitioners, inhabitants of said Stuartstown, humbly pray this honourable Legislative Body to make such Amendments to the before mentioned Acts, as they shall think expedient, to answer the ends and purposes for which they were passed, or by any other way which they shall think proper incorporate the said Stuartstown, and vest it with such privileges as other Towns in said State enjoy, and enable them to collect and lay out a tax of three cents on each acre of land therein, for the purpose of making Roads and Bridges, public Rights excepted—And your petitioners shall ever pray &c—

“Stuartstown Nov’r 23d A D 1799

“Dan’l Brainerd Jun’r	Dan’l Hulbert
“Richard Smart	Eliphalet Miner
“Stephen Kemp	Elisha Dyer
“Jeremiah Eames Jun’r	David Locke
“Pellatiah Nichols	Henry Sallanhim
“John Walls	Elijah Benton ”

Call for First Town Meeting.—“Whereas, the honorable General Court of the state of New Hampshire at their last session incorporated a place called Stewartstown by the name of Stewartstown, and vest the same with town privileges and did appoint and authorize me the subscriber to call a meeting of the inhabitants thereof for the choice of town officers. I do therefore notify the legal voters of said Stewartstown to meet together at my house in Stewartstown on the second Tuesday of March next at one of the clock in the afternoon for the following purposes namely—first to choose a Moderator to govern said meeting secondly to choose a Town Clerk, Selectman, Constable and all other necessary and customary town officers according to law. Stewartstown, Feb. 25, 1800. Daniel Brainerd Jun’r.”

The First Town Meeting.—“Voted Daniel Brainerd, Jr., moderator, Elisha Dyer, town clerk, who took the oath of office in open meeting ‘before me Daniel Brainerd Justice Pees,’ voted Daniel Brainerd, Jeremiah Eames, jr., Elisha Dyer selectmen; Peletiah Nichols constable; Barzilla Brainerd surveyor of lumber; Henry Sullingham and Stephen Camp fence viewers.”

The boundaries described in the act of incorporation are these:—

“Beginning at a white maple tree standing on the easterly bank of Connecticut River, and running south, seventy deers east, nine miles; from thence turning off at right angles, and running south,

twenty degrees west, three miles and one hundred and forty-four Rods; from thence, turning off at right angles, and running north, seventy degrees west, to Corner of said River: from thence up said River as that tends to the maple tree aforesaid—which same maple tree stands four Rods north of Bishop Brook, so called, and opposite a large Island in said River."

Second Town Meeting.—The second meeting was held at the house of Daniel Brainard, for election of representative to Congress, which vote is recorded as follows: "For Joseph Pierce, Samuel Tenney, Abel Foster and George B. Upham, Esquires, thirteen to each of them"; also, "Voted to Raise fourteen Dollars to Defray town charges." This sum was not assessed until the next spring. At the March election, 1801, the whole number of votes for governor (John T. Gilman) was eleven.

The first representative was chosen March 23, 1801, as follows:—

Call for Meeting. "This is to notify the legal inhabitants of the District of Chatham, Coldbrook, Stewartstown, Shelburne, and Wales's Location to meet together at the Dwelling house of Henry Sullingham in said Stewartstown on Monday, the twenty third Day of March and at one o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes viz :

"first—to choose a Moderator to Govern said meeting.

"secondly—to choose by ballot one person qualified by the constitution to represent said District in the General Court of the State of New Hampshire one year from the next Walruson, or four next.

"Stewartstown March 3d 1801.

"Daniel Brainard { Moderator
"Jeremiah Eames { Stewartstown."

At this meeting "Voted Daniel Brainard Esqr be Moderator. Voted Jeremiah Eames Jun'r, be our Representative in the General Court the ensuing year."

First Inventory, 1800.—From this inventory we gather the following: Henry Sullingham is taxed on one poll, two oxen, four cows, one two year-old, nineteen acres improved, and seventy one acres unimproved land. Micajah Leonard, one poll, two cows, three three year-olds, two two-year-olds. H. Sullingham, Jr., one poll and one horse (or ox). Stephen Kemp, one poll, one cow. David Locke, one poll, one cow, three three-year olds, one two-year-old, two yearlings, two and one-half acres of improved, and forty-four and one-half acres of unimproved land. Elisha Dyer, one poll, two oxen, two cows, two three-year-olds, one two year-old, one yearling, thirteen acres of improved, and one hundred thirteen and a half of unimproved land. Elihu Miner, one poll, one cow, one yearling. Isaac Stevens, one cow, four two year-olds, twelve acres of improved, and seventy-eight acres of unimproved land. Clement Miner, eleven acres of improved, and eighty acres of unimproved land. Benjamin Allen, one poll, one horse (or ox), one cow. Elisha Otis, one poll, one horse (or ox). Daniel Hurlbert, one poll, two horses (or oxen), three cows, seven young cattle, fifteen acres improved, and sixty seven acres of unimproved land. Daniel Brainard, Jr., one poll, three horses and oxen, two cows, two two year olds, nine and one-half acres of improved, and eighty five and one-half acres of unimproved land. John Walls, one poll, one cow, four young cattle,

seven and one-half acres of improved, and eighty-seven and a half acres of unimproved land. Joamus Hugh, nine acres improved, one hundred sixty-three acres of unimproved land. Charles Richards, two polls, three oxen and horses, two cows, five three-year-olds. Richard Smart, seventeen acres improved, and fifty-five acres of unimproved land. Barzilla Brainard, one poll, two oxen (or horses), one cow, eighteen acres improved, and twenty-eight acres of unimproved land. Peletiah Nichols, one poll, two oxen (or horses), two cows, seven young cattle, twenty-four acres improved, and sixty-six acres of unimproved land. Jeremiah Eames, Jr., one poll, four oxen and horses, four cows, eleven head of young cattle, sixteen acres of improved, and one hundred and seventy five acres of unimproved land. James Lewis, one poll. Asa Dearth, one poll, one cow. Hobart Spencer, one poll.

Settlers before 1800.—These were all on “settlers’ lots.” Henry Sullingham located on lot No. 1; Daniel Locke and Elisha Dyer on lot No. 2; Elisha Dyer on No. 3; Theophilus Durrell on No. 4; Clement Miner on No. 5; Daniel Hurlbert on No. 6; Daniel Brainard, Jr., on No. 7; Abner Woodsum on No. 8; Richard Smart and Barzilla Brainard on Nos. 9 and 10; Abner Powan on No. 11; John French on No. 12; Jeremiah Eames, Jr., on No. 13; John Walls on No. 14.

Early Times.—During the rapid settlement from 1800 to 1810, many bought wild land and came with their families before a tree was felled. An old “log school house,” near where Alden Fletcher’s house now stands, was the common stopping place; the family making it their home while the husband cut down a few spruce trees. The neighbors would turn out to the “bee” and roll up a log cabin; the bark peeled from the logs doing service for shingles, boards and gables. Thus in a few days the home would be ready, and the “school house” vacant for the next comer. The chimney was made of clay and sticks, or stone, with a stone fire-place; this was all that was thought necessary for heating and cooking purposes; then, with a coal from some neighbor’s fire, or by use of the ever present flint-lock gun, a fire was started, and never allowed to go out; the coals were carefully covered at night, as, once out, it was difficult to start again. An old resident tells of his being obliged to go over a mile through deep snow for a fire brand, as the tinder they had was so wet that the sparks from the old gun would not ignite it. Matches were then unknown. Soon after, a preparation of phosphorus was put up in vials; by dipping a splinter in this, and exposing it to the air, it would ignite, and those who could afford to buy this preparation at one dollar per ounce found it very convenient. I often wonder how we of the present time would get along without the matches which we use so freely. I doubt if many would ever know either “punk” or “tinder” if they saw it, much less be able to collect and use it for lighting fires. Tinder was a kind of rotten wood; punk, a species of

fungus which grows upon trees partly decayed; this, gathered and dried, will take fire from a very small spark, and is hard to extinguish.

Hardships Endured.—In 1816 William Leah, with his wife and several children, lived in a tent, or hut, on the A. H. Tewksbury place; this hut was made of small poles inserted in the ground, forming a cone, fourteen feet at bottom and three at the top, with the earth for a floor, and a small place in the center, stoned around, in which they made their fires, the smoke escaping through the top of the cone. The year 1816 was very cold. Grain could not be raised in the town, and farmers were obliged to go fifty miles for wheat. Snow fell to the depth of eight inches and more on the 17th of June. The sheared sheep had to be covered with blankets to keep them from freezing. Snow came again the first of October and remained until the next spring. In 1817 David Fellows worked three months piling logs, living on three roasted potatoes a day, without salt or bread. Moses Hodge, who lived on the farm where C. C. Terrill now resides, could not obtain shoes for his children; so they used to sew on cloth, which they wore until it fell off. The principal living of the children was milk, thickened with slippery-elm bark, or with flour when they could get that luxury. Libbeus Hall, when three years old, came with his parents from Connecticut. They settled on the farm now occupied by Thomas Van Dyke. Their stock consisted of one cow. Once, in the absence of Mr. Hall, a sudden rise of the river left the cow on an island, and the family were obliged to subsist on the “seed-ends” of potatoes roasted in the ashes, until the animal could get home. Another time, when out of provision, the father started with his gun and shot a moose within half a mile of his house. Libbeus Hall, in speaking of this, said: “You bet we lived high then till the old cow calved.” An illustration of the endurance of these settlers may be found interesting. In 1840 Moses Heath, wishing to get some wheat ground, and not being able to procure a team, started, with two bushels on his shoulders, from the place where John C. Poor now lives, and carried his load to the grist mill at Colebrook, via “North and South Hills,” had it ground and returned with it the same day, having walked eleven or twelve miles; after reaching home, he cut over a cord of wood, beside “doing the chores.” Moses Sargent, in 1856, carried, from the Messer store in Colebrook, to his home in the eastern part of the town of Clarksville (a distance of seven miles and a half), a supply of flour and other groceries, weighing about 170 pounds, and only put his load down three times.

First Tavern Licenses.—The first license for keeping hotel or tavern was:—

“We the subscribers license Capt. Jeremiah Edm^s to keep a tavern in Stewartstown one year from this Date Stewartstown April 22d 1802

“Barth Eastman } School
“Barzilla Eastman } men.”

In 1808 a license was granted to "one Amos Cogswell to sell spirituous Liquors by the small measure for one year," signed by Jeremiah Eames and Stephen Lane as selectmen.

War of 1812.—During this war, a company of fifty-two, including officers and men, under command of Capt. E. H. Mahurin, was stationed at Stewartstown, their headquarters being near West Stewartstown. They built a "block house" or fort on the hill known as "Fort Hill." This company entered service July 27, 1812, and was discharged January 27, 1813, being drafted for six months. They were succeeded by Capt. Edmund Freeman, with a company of forty-seven, in March, 1813. This company remained until the close of hostilities. Samuel Sargent and John Tirrill, of Stewartstown, were privates in Capt. Freeman's company.

Historic Half bushel.—E. T. Tirrill has a half-bushel measure which was brought into this country over eighty years ago, and the property of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. It is considerably over 100 years old, and yet in good condition. It is said that years ago it was the only half bushel owned between the Benjamin Young hill and the present residence of Henry Wiggin, and when an accurate measurement was desired, it was necessary to have this, and people often travelled a distance of several miles to borrow it.

The first river road ran up the river from the bridge to the mills, then down the river four miles and a quarter to the Colebrook line. It was surveyed by Jeremiah Eames, December 20, 1813, located by Edmund Kezar and Howard Blodgett, selectmen, and recorded January 24, 1814.

Ear-Marks of Stock.—Cattle and sheep ran at large in early days so that the owners were obliged to adopt certain marks to identify them. The following are taken from the town records: Heath Flanders's mark, "one hole in left ear"; Joseph C. Flanders, "one hole in right ear"; Stephen Lane, "crop off left ear and slit in right ear"; Jeremiah Eames, "left ear cropped square"; Joseph Dyer, "both ears cropt square"; William Tirrill, "a swallow tail in left ear"; Jonathan Young, "crop right ear square half crop off left ear"; Edmund Keysar, "right ear cropt square"; Isaiah Fellers, "left ear cropt both slit."

Hotels or Tavern.—Jeremiah Eames opened the first house for public entertainment in 1802 at West Stewartstown. Henry D. McKnight kept one in 1833, Henry Fling in 1847, Albert Weeks in 1869, Blodgett & Hart in 1873, and William W. Lindsey, who kept it until 1886. This has been much improved, is now owned by Daniel Heath, and is the only inn in town. Joseph P. Wiswall opened one on South hill in 1844, Daniel C. Bumford in 1848, and a few others have been kept for short periods.

Colebrook, Stewartstown & Connecticut Lake Telephone Co., organized June 13, 1883, with capital stock of \$5,000, (divided into 100 shares of \$50

each, registered at Concord in October, 1883, (has an office at West Stewartstown.

Colebrook, Stewartstown, Clarksville & Pittsburg Telephone Co., organized January 5, 1884, with capital of \$2,500, (50 shares, \$50 each, registered at Concord, January 23, 1884,) has an office at the "Hollow."

We never had a Town House, but the town holds its meetings in the hall over the store at the "Hollow." Elections have been held there many years, the town paying a small sum, \$10, I think, for its use.

North Star Grange, P. of H., chartered 1875, had a brief existence, when their hall and records were burned, and organization abandoned.

The Sons of Temperance organized a few years ago, and still hold meetings at West Stewartstown.

Diamond ponds derive their names from Isaac Diamond, who, while hunting in 1778, shot and wounded a large bull moose in the woods between these ponds. The moose sprang towards him and tore his clothing nearly off; he, however, dodged behind a tree, around which the moose chased him, until he jumped behind another large tree unseen by the moose, which still circled around the first. Diamond now reloaded his gun and killed the infuriated animal.

Nathan's pond received its name from Nathan Caswell, an old hunter and trapper, who camped on its shores. Cutting his foot one day so badly with an axe that he could not walk, he was forced to remain quiet until his provision was exhausted, and he was nearly starved. One day he heard his dog bark loudly but a short distance off. Taking his gun, he crawled in the direction of the sound until he saw a large bear in a tree. He was fortunate enough to shoot it, and the meat kept him alive until he could venture further toward the settlements. After skinning the bear, he rolled himself in the hide for a night's sleep. In the morning the skin was frozen stiff, and he had much difficulty in extricating himself. He finally crawled eight miles to a settler's house on his hands and knees, narrowly escaping death by freezing.

Metallak, the Penobscot chief, so famous in this locality, was a county charge in Stewartstown after he became blind in his old age, and was abandoned by his tribe. He died at the house of Leonard H. Fellows in 1841, and was buried in a corner of North Hill cemetery. (See *Colebrook*.)

James Miner Hilliard was one of the representative men of Northern Coös. He was a robust and athletic man, a well-to-do farmer of native common-sense, shrewdness and accuracy of judgment. An original thinker, he kept himself well-read in the current events of the day, and in solid and historical matters. He was of active temperament and had much to do with the progress of events in his section. His son, Henry S., of Lancaster, served bravely in the Rebellion, and attained the rank of captain. Another son, George, is a prominent business man of Colebrook.

"Miner" Hilliard was an ardent lover of hunting, and many are the anecdotes in circulation concerning him. He would have his "hunts" or "tramps" in the forests. These often lasted for weeks and sometimes for months. He was generally accompanied only by his dog, and lived on the game he killed. Once, when he had been out about ten days, he was attacked by measles, and was very ill, and confined to his camp for several days. At another time he broke through the ice in very cold weather and was thoroughly wet, his clothes freezing to him. He kindled a fire in a dry "stub" with some powder which he had fortunately preserved in a corked phial and thus preserved his life. Hon. James W. Weeks says: "Hilliard was with me several days in 1844 as guide on the survey of the Pittsburg lands. He told me he had killed seventeen moose during the previous winter. He was a man of mind, and, I believe, of strict veracity. In the spring of 1828 or 1829, while bringing in the acquisitions of his winter's hunt, and, as usual, alone, he saw where some large animal had gone in and out of a hollow log, so he crawled in to see what it meant, and found nine young wolves. He put them in his pack and carried them home, but only two or three of them were alive when he arrived there. I saw two of them when they were three or four months old. They were as playful as puppies, but soon became wolfish. I asked Hilliard what he would have done if the old mother wolf had come along and 'tickled him up' while he was in the log after her whelps? 'I'd have kicked her to hell!' was his answer."

The Great Hail Storm.—North and South hills were visited, July 29, 1883, by a most disastrous hail storm, which did great damage to all crops, roads, and bridges. All bridges on Cedar brook were carried away. "South Hill" road was so badly washed as to call for a special town meeting to decide whether to repair or discontinue it, as gullies of twelve feet in depth had been washed out in many places. Hail fell in such numbers as to form drifts four feet deep; some of the stones measuring an inch and a quarter in diameter. Crops of all kinds were destroyed. Maple trees, two feet through, standing in sugar orchards, were killed. All small trees on "South Hill" were destroyed, and as about one-half of the grass was uncut, the farmers were left destitute of hay as well as grain. Potatoes were about half grown, and grew no larger. Poultry was killed, and many cattle and other animals badly bruised, and the glass was broken out of all exposed windows. Fortunately the storm mainly spent its force on about two miles square, and but little wind accompanied it. Marks left by the hail stones still show plainly where they struck on buildings, and, had there been wind, no living being would have been left outside of the buildings, even if the buildings had resisted the mighty force of the fearful avalanche of ice and water. The writer was living in the damaged territory, and lost all his crops, and had not a whole light of glass left in the east side of his house or shop. His dam, wheel, bridge, etc., were

swept away by the deluge which followed. He saw drifts of ice which the water had cut through for four feet in depth. In front of Amos W. Drew's house, where the hail came off from the eaves, it formed a drift five feet deep, some of the ice remaining there for a week.

Another severe storm visited the same locality in 1887.

Bridges Across Connecticut River.—The first one was built forty-two rods below the mills at West Stewartstown. This went out in the freshet of 1847, was rebuilt about 1850 by "Stewartstown Bridge Co.," and sold in 1887 to George VanDyke, who was repaid by subscription, the bridge made a free one, and accepted by the towns of Stewartstown and Canaan, Vt. A free bridge was built across the Connecticut in 1882, at the mouth of Hall's stream. The funds were raised by subscription.

CHAPTER LXXI.

Description, Lots, and Settlement—West Stewartstown—Settled and Unsettled Territory—Ponds and Streams—Soil and Minerals—Game—Horses, Cattle and Sheep—Grasses—Grass Seed—Journeys to Portland—Roads and Sleighs—Clothing—Potatoes—Wheat, Oats, and other Products.

DESCRIPTION. *Lots, and Settlements.*—Stewartstown is bounded north by Clarksville, east by Dixville, south by Colebrook, and west by Vermont. Its surface is uneven and broken, yet the soil is deep and fertile, producing good crops. Its population in 1800 was 99; 1810, 186; 1820, 363; in 1880, 959, and an assessed valuation of \$346,069.

The original surveys divided the town into lots thus: Beginning at the southwest corner, thirteen lots, varying in size, were laid off on the river towards the north, and called "settlers' lots." One more "settlers' lot," No. 14, lies east of 7 and 8. The rest of the town was laid off into thirteen ranges, averaging 100 rods in width, running nearly east and west. These ranges are crossed by "check-lines" running north and south at a distance of half a mile apart, thus giving 100 acres to each lot. The ranges are numbered from the south, and the lots from the east. Ranges 1 and 2 contain nineteen lots each; ranges 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, each twenty lots; range 8, twenty-one lots; ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, each twenty-two lots. A range of hills about two miles from the river divides the town into "Stewartstown" and "West Stewartstown."

West Stewartstown village, on the Connecticut, is situated on "settlers' lot" No. 13, first taken up by Jeremiah Eames, Jr., for the mill-privilege. The river valley was the first settled portion, and few, if any,

were dwelling east of the hills before 1806. The advantages which caused the early settlement of this place, and the building up a business center here early, still exist, and the prominent business interests of the town gravitated here, where a fine village has been brought into existence. The beautiful buildings of the Coös county-farm are located near. In the summer of 1887 a disastrous fire destroyed most of the manufacturing establishments, causing much loss. This, however, was more than compensated for by the construction in the same year of the Upper Coös railroad, which was opened for traffic December 26, 1887.

Connected as West Stewartstown is with the wealthy town of Canaan, Vt., by a free bridge, and forming a prominent station on the railroad, and possessing many other advantages, it has an assured future of development and growth. The manufactories will be rebuilt on a larger scale, and new ones will be established. Its mechanics and manufacturers are energetic and intelligent; its merchants shrewd and reliable, carrying good stocks; its hotel, recently enlarged and refitted, is a first-class place of entertainment. A Congregational church, with a good membership and a comfortable meeting-house, attends to spiritual needs.

Settled and Unsettled Territory.—With the laying out of the road or highway in 1810, the territory of "North" and "South Hills" was opened for settlement, and soon occupied. Other roads, branching from this main one, led to the occupation of the "Hollow," or Bishop's Brook valley, and territory east. Nearly all lots west of Nos. 2, in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and lots No. 4, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, are now occupied. Those east of this are still covered with the original forest growth, except the spruce which has been mostly cut by lumbermen. Many "hard-wood" lots remain, however, as yet untouched by the chopper's axe.

Ponds and Streams.—There are four ponds in Stewartstown. Great Diamond and Little Diamond, the largest two, discharge their waters easterly into Dixville. They are becoming quite well known as pleasant camping places, and on account of many attractions are frequently visited in summer. "Back," or "Dearth" pond lies in the west part, and is tributary to the Connecticut river. "Ladd pond" discharges its clear waters into Cedar brook, a branch of Bishop's brook, and forms the valley dividing "North" and "South" hills. Bishop's brook flows southwesterly, then northwesterly, to the Connecticut, and forms the valley north of "North hill," and a part of what is called the "Hollow." The "Mohawk" and "Deadwater" streams have their source on the same 100 acre lot (lot 7, range 8). The "Mohawk" flows southerly through Colebrook to the Connecticut; the "Deadwater" northerly through Clarksville to the same stream. All other streams are too small to afford power for manufacturing. Mills are now in operation on Cedar, Mohawk, and Bishop's brooks, but as the "Deadwater," although affording plenty

of falls, is still surrounded by an almost unbroken forest, no mills have been constructed on its banks. The Connecticut river on the western border is the only stream flowing into the town. Pure springs of clear, cold water are found on nearly every lot. The ponds and streams were formerly alive with trout. These are fast disappearing with the influx of civilization. Ladd and Little Diamond ponds contain a peculiar variety. Their flesh is red like the salmon, and they are spotted like the brook trout. Those formerly caught in Great Diamond were of a lighter color, with few red spots.

Soil and Minerals.—The character of the surface differs with the unevenness and elevation. It is broken by hills and valleys, and but little swampy or sterile land can be found. The "river" or "hollow" farms are sandy, and free from stone. The upland is more of a gravelly or stony nature, but the soil everywhere is rich in the elements chemically designated "plant-food." Thus the town is one of the most productive, and best farming and grazing sections of the state.

No mineral deposits of any great extent have been found. Small quantities of lead, iron, and lime have been deposited by the water from springs; and a large amount of "bog lime" has accumulated in Ladd pond, which may be found of value. Traces of the precious metals occur in many places. "Quartz rock" abounds on "North hill," and it is believed by many that gold in paying quantity exists there, but none appears on the surface. Quartz appears also near John K. Owens's house, showing traces of both gold and silver. Nearly all the springs north of Cedar brook are heavily charged with lime.

Game.—Moose, bears, wolves, and "bob-cats" were very numerous at the beginning of this century; but they have been driven north and east into the wilderness, or destroyed by hunters, only an occasional one being encountered. Later, deer were very plenty, and still range in the east part of the town. Pigeons, now rarely seen, were a sore plague to the early residents; the large flocks making sad havoc with the grain. An old settler describes one of these flocks as covering the entire sky for half an hour in its passage south. He further says that he once sowed two acres to wheat, and the pigeons "ate up every kernel while he was gone to dinner." Partridges or grouse are still plenty, as are also hares and rabbits. Red and striped squirrels are so numerous as to call out the young men nearly every season to "shooting matches" for their destruction. Beaver dams are on nearly every brook, but the beaver are gone. Mink, sable, foxes are still to be found; none, except the latter, however, are numerous. Grey squirrels and raccoons, although occasionally seen, were never plenty. "Ladd pond," which takes its name from Daniel Ladd, who first settled near it, was in early times a favorite haunt for the "Loup-Sevier" or "bob-cat," and Ladd and his son David made a business of extermi-

nating them, both to rid themselves of their depredations, and for the bounties paid for the scalps. This animal is very wary, and the success of the Ladds in capturing them was quite a mystery. In later years David G. Ladd gave the writer a description of the manner of capture. There was a thick undergrowth around the pond, and by weaving small sticks into this, an impassable hedge was formed for several rods, then a small opening was left, and the hedge continued. Large steel traps were set in these openings and bait placed on both sides a rod or so from it; thus the "cats" coming from either way would devour the bait, then, scenting the other, would attempt to get it, and, passing through the opening in the hedge, would fall into the traps. This animal, unlike most felines, is partially subdued by the embrace of a strong trap, and, with care, may be safely managed. An amusing anecdote is related of David G. Ladd. At one time, he, having a "Lucivee" in a trap, was exhibiting it to some of the neighbors, and thought to show his courage by throwing the cat over his head and so gave it a swing. When directly over his head, the cat gave one of its unearthly yells, whereupon David let go of the chain, and ran one way, and the cat another. It was hard to tell which was most frightened.

Agriculture.—The raising of cattle, sheep, and horses has been the principal branch of agriculture, yet grain, potatoes, etc., are by no means neglected, and may be said to be the "money crop"; but, without assistance from commercial fertilizers to supplement that supplied by the farms, they could not be raised at a profit. The inventory of 1886 shows 1,105 neat cattle over eighteen months old, valued at \$26,000; 316 horses over eighteen months old, valued at \$17,630; 1,795 sheep over six months old, valued at \$5,101. In 1880 the number of sheep was 2,126, the decrease, owing to low prices of wool, will doubtless soon be made up with present improvement in values. It must be remembered that the above list does not contain any yearlings of horses and cattle, which would nearly double the list if an invoice had been taken of them. Most of the farm work is done with horses now, where oxen were formerly used. The hay grown is nearly all timothy. Clover is usually sown at seeding, but lasts but one or two years. Red top and other grasses are not sown to any extent, and it is doubtful if they ever grew here. There are, however, several varieties of native grasses found along the banks of streams in the forests, and in the settled portion where cultivation has not exterminated them. The "blue joint" is the most valuable of these. No native grasses are found on the highlands, and here timothy was found best adapted to the soil by the early settlers, and they acquired quite a reputation for the quality of the seed, which formed an important item of their products. The land appears to be just suited to this crop, as we find it flourishes wherever the seed is scattered, even in the forest. Nature furnishes nearly all the drain-

age we require, yet under-drains are found valuable in a few small swamps.

The first settlers depended on raising grass seed (timothy) for money. They carried this to Portland, Dover, and Concord, through Dixville notch, with their own teams, occupying sometimes two weeks in the journey; the old double sleighs formed quite a procession, as nearly all went together for company and aid in helping each other up the steep hills. It is now generally agreed that those first settlers built the roads over the worst hills they could find. One reason assigned for this is that in early times the valleys were so wet that it was almost impossible to drive across them. One old teamster said he had rather haul a load up "South hill," than across the valley between that and "North hill." Several of these old sleighs are still to be found in this section. They were shod with cast iron one and one-half inches wide, by an inch or more thick, put on in sections of about two feet; later, these were plated with steel, which was an improvement, as the iron ones would freeze down every time the teams stopped to rest, and then it was quite an exciting thing to start again. This was before the Grand Trunk road was built, and the farmer was expected to bring back most of the family supplies for the next year. The clothing was all home-made, the girls doing the spinning, and the wife the weaving. The tailor and shoemaker either went from house to house and "cut and made" for the whole family, or else all went to the shop, were measured and their garments cut, and taken home to be made by the ladies of the household. In many cases shoes were only worn for "meetin'" and "company,"—"old rags," etc., taking their place for "every day wear."

Prior to 1850 potatoes were only raised for family use. There were but few varieties, prominent among which were the staple "Pink-eye" (even now considered the best table potato for general use). The Peach-blow, Cow-horn or Lady-finger, and those co-partners, the Round-white and Irish-apple, comprise most of them. With the erection of starch-mills we find an enormous increase in acreage, and the advent of the "Jenny Lind," or "California," an extra large yielder, used for manufacturing starch, and nearly worthless for other uses. To these have followed nearly every known variety. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and India-wheat have been raised here ever since the town was settled, and many varieties of each have been tested. The "Bald" wheat is now the general favorite, and of this the "White Russian" and "Lost Nation" take the lead. Oats, as now raised, are a mixture of every kind and variety. Buckwheat was once raised to some extent, but the India-wheat has proved most profitable, and little of the white-blossomed variety can now be found. Corn has been raised quite extensively in the past, but latterly the farmers buy western corn; yet a few raise sufficient for family use, and consider it superior to the western for that purpose. Peas, beans, pumpkins and squashes

find a place on nearly every farm, and are of endless variety. Nearly every farmer has a small patch on which are grown vegetables for family use, and a few grow beets and turnips for stock feeding. Rye was formerly raised for bread, but little, if any, can now be found. Flax was grown, and the fiber converted into clothing by every family, but none has been raised or spun here for sometime, although the industry partially revived during the Rebellion.

CHAPTER LXXII.

Settlers prior to 1800—Non Resident Land—Settlers early in this Century—Settlers in 1856—Extracts from Records giving Action of Town on Roads, Soldiers, Etc.—Civil List: Representatives, Selectmen, Town Clerks—Votes for Governor.

SETTLERS prior to 1800.*—Henry Sullingham, on settlers' lot No. 1, married Amy ———, had five children: Katharine, born February 9, 1803; Jacob, October 1, 1804; Elizabeth, November 23, 1806; Susanna, June, 1808; Polly, March 30, 1810. David Locke, on settlers' lot No. 2, married, November, 1809; Rachael Brainard. Elisha Dyer, on settlers' lot No. 37, came from Brunswick, Vt., with wife and three children, Marshall, Betsey, Orville, and there were born here Jerub, March 27, 1806; Joseph, February 9, 1809. He married, second, November, 1810. Lucy Curtis; her children were George Nelson, born November 29, 1811; Fannie, July 21, 1813; Mary Ann, May 26, 1815; William C., April 27, 1818; John, August 28, 1824. Theophilus Durrell, on settlers' lot No. 4; Clement Miner, on settlers' Lot No. 5; Daniel Hurlbert, on settlers' lot No. 6; Daniel Brainard, on settlers' lot No. 7, father of Barzilla, Rachael (Locke), Daniel, Jr.; Abner Woodsum, on settlers' lot No. 8; Richard Smart, on settlers' lot No. 9; Barzilla Brainard, on settlers' lot No. 10, married, January 22, 1811, Sally Dunning, of Canaan, Vt.; Abner Powan, on settlers' lot No. 11; John French, on settlers' lot No. 12; Jeremiah Eames, Jr., on settlers' lot No. 13, moved from Northumberland in 1797 with wife, Anna, and three children, Jeremiah, Anna, William; in this town were born, Lois, 1799; Persis, 1801; Cyrus, 1804; Hiram, 1806; Emily, 1808; Susan, 1809; Adeline, 1812. John Walls, on settlers' lot No. 14.

Non Resident Land.—The non resident land was owned by Sir George Cockburne, Sir James Colebrook, John Stewart and John Nelson, who each held a grant for the estimated (not surveyed) amount of 6,660 acres.

Settlers early in this Century.—1800, Abijah Larned settled, and his name appears on grand list until 1812. He was a captain, representative for many years, and a most valuable citizen. Stephen Kemp settled about 1800, married, May 3, 1813, Nancy Blodgett. Eliphalet Miner's name appears in 1800; also Isaac Stevens, Benjamin Allen, Elisha Otis, James Hugh, Charles Richards, Peletiah Nichols, James Lewis, Asa Dearth, and Hobart Spencer. 1801, Joseph Stevens, John Richards, Moses Hodge; 1802, Elijah Benton, John Perry, James Ladd; 1803, Levi Willard, James Walls; 1804, no new names; 1805, Royal Merrill, Elias Sawyer, Stephen Lane, a native of Gilmanton, came with four children, Sarah, Charles, Eliza and Hannah, and had Mary, born here, 1807; 1806, Ebenezer Capen, Elias Farnham, and William Butler; 1807, John Keysar and Edmund Keysar; 1808, Howard Blodgett, William Tirrell, Jonathan Young, Willoughby Goodwin, Amos Cogswell; 1809, Elijah Benton, David Curtis, Samuel Osborne, William Marshall William Chase (probably 1808), John M. Tillotson, Samuel Sargent; 1810, Ira Owen, Benjamin Jones, Ethan Owen, Oliver Ingham; 1811, Jonathan Smith, Timothy and Peter Faulkner, Caleb Owen, Jesse Corbett, Jonathan Sawyer, Isaiah Fellows; 1812, Joseph Young, Daniel Young, Joseph Davis; 1813, Benjamin Hobart, Samuel Beach, Gad Beecher, Benjamin Currier; 1814, Joel Webber, Absalom Bailey, James Heath, Thomas Beach, Nathan Frizzell, Samuel Lathrop, Jeremiah Young, Isaac Mitchell.

*These names of settlers are taken from the tax-list as tax payers here. Some residents of other towns are no doubt included.

Settlers to 1856.—1815, Libbeus Hall, Samuel G. Piper, Gilman Folsom, Nathaniel Chase, Zebulon Horn, Jeremiah Lovering (married Betsey Kent 1817), Charles Wiggins, William Lyon, Richard Tibbetts; 1816, William Lear; 1817, Joseph Weston, Bradley Clough, Moses Farnham, Ezekiel Hall, John Stevens, Libbeus Hall, Jr., Isaac Farnham, Reuben Mason, Reuben Sawyer, Stephen Tibbetts; 1818, Mirajah Fletcher, Moses Hodge, David Kent, David Kent, Jr., Moses Pickard, John Page, Elisha Tirrill, James Cogswell; 1819, W. Cooper, Jonathan Hoit, Asa Heath, Moses Martin, Obediah Mooney, Joseph Kelley; 1820, John Dean, Charles Sargent; 1821, Benjamin Jones, Moses Harriman, Samuel Harriman, Abial Chandler, Seth Tirrill, Simeon Cross, Benjamin Drew, Amos W. Drew, Benjamin Drew, Jr., Edwin W. Drew, George Chandler, Timothy Mooney, Jotham Sawyer, Jr., Thomas Heard, Thomas R. Holden, Thomas Piper, Stephen Bailey, Moses Hastings, John Thurston, Daniel B. Heath, James Mooney, Timothy Mooney, Daniel Craig, John Harriman, Jonathan G. Robbins; 1822, Joseph Goddard, Stephen and Daniel Harriman, Hezekiah Hurlbert, Daniel Kidder, Edmund Chamberlin, T. Darling, Jeremiah Gleason, Daniel Ladd; 1823, David Moses, Levi Bishop; 1824, Harvey Howe, Enoch Emery, Henry Lovejoy, Jonathan Chandler; 1825, James Herrick, William Tirrill, Moses Heath; 1826, Robert Morrison, Moses Bamford, William Dunning, Joseph Beecher, Caleb S. Dalton; 1827, Eliphalet Little, Stephen Morrison, Jeremiah Richard, Ora Stoddard, Enoch T. Harvey; 1828, Martin Harriman, Z. Ladd, John Morrison; 1829, Hezekiah Hurlbert, Henry D. McKnight, Jonathan Harvey; 1830, Daniel Cheeney, Leavitt C. Fletcher, Noah Harris; 1831, Joel Benton, James M. Hilliard, Joseph Turner, Paul Cheney, Amos Carleton, George Durgin, John Hoit Durgin, Jeremiah C. Durgin, Martin L. Durgin; 1832, Smith Arlin, Marvin H. Orcutt, Alanson Warren; 1833, William B. Fletcher, James Fletcher, Jewett S. Lang, Nathaniel C. Durgin, Joseph Turner, Nathaniel D. Chase, Daniel Norris, Fletcher Russell; 1834, Joseph Weeks, Joseph R. Washburn, Zebulon Flanders; 1835, Joseph Small, Alfred Lovering, Artemas W. Derby, Daniel Aldrich, Aaron Goodwin, Enoch Emery, Noah Harris, Jonathan Bean, Timothy Underwood, John Flanders; 1836, Hiram Cummings, Samuel Weeks, Asa Stoddard, John Neil, William M. Smith, Jeremiah Pitkin (Smith & Pitkin, Carding Mill Co.), Nams & Neal (store); 1837, Ebenezer Watson, Matthias Haynes, Roswell Laugh-ton, Nathan Colby, Nehemiah H. Flanders; 1838, Thomas Johnson, Henry Stoddard; 1839, Charles Garfield, Hart & Albert Barrus, Calvin L. Palmer, Erastus Barrus, Joseph P. Wiswall; 1840, Davis Graham, Adams M. Tewksbury, Henry Tewksbury, William Webster, Horatio Kelley, Joseph R. Cree, Miner Hilliard; 1841, Job Poor, Orrin Covell, George W. Chase, William Ellis; 1842, John Derby, Thomas L. Durant, Abel Cushman, Daniel Rogers, Elisha P. Tabor, Simeon Colby, James H. Oaks, Daniel Fletcher, Emanuel S. Forrest, Hiram Martin, Chapin Brooks; 1842, Henry Fling; 1843, Samuel Carpenter, James A. Morrill, Moses Smith, Heath Flanders, George W. Gerry, Benjamin Abbott, Daniel Tewksbury, Joseph Taylor, Dudley S. Bagley, Daniel F. Collins, Nelson Nichols and Chapin Brooks (tannery), Hezekiah Stoddard, Chauncy Brooks; 1844, Isaac Willey, Joseph C. Flanders, Ezekiel Flanders, John Knight, Oliver L. Fields, Caleb Cummings, John W. Adams; 1845, Ashur B. Jones, Benjamin R. Corbett, Edwin W. Gaskell, Moses B. Brown, Bennett Rand, Sylvester Kent; 1846, John Hawse, Michael Lynch, Timothy Crawford, Daniel Day, Alonzo Perry, Samuel O. Huggings, Michael Comstock, James Snelling, Charles Knapp, Thomas Wilson, John Dennett, Fernando C. Jacobs, Marvin Fletcher; 1847, Hiram Johnson, John Rudd, William C. Thomas, Ira Dennett, Morrill Towle, Horace Whitcomb, Samuel Brown, Robert Snelling, Josiah Morse, Joseph Warren (iron foundry), Edmund C. Wilder, Charles Church, John Hogue; 1848, Francis Chamberlin, Thomas Cooper, Orange Hill, Daniel G. Ripley, William B. Stewart, William Willard, Sylvanus M. Jordan (blacksmith); 1849, John McKnight (blacksmith), John Reed, Leonard Simpson; 1850, Nathaniel Beach, Eli Collins, George E. Hammond, William S. Morrill, William H. Trull, Robert Taylor; 1851, Erastus Davis, Thomas Garfield, Zebulon D. Horne, Libbeus Hodge, George Morrill, Andrew Rankin, Stephen D. Stanton, Hazen Tyler, Horace Russell; 1852, Asa G. Chandler, Erastus Davis and Benjamin Leland (Davis & Leland), Croydon Farr, Herry Gould, William Hann, Josiah Morse; 1853, John W. Adams, Armin Aldrich, George Bishop, Russell Darling, John Derby, Edmond Heath, Asa Stoddard, William Trolop, Hyde C. Trask, Normand Smith; 1854, Arnold Aldrich, William Angier, John Hurlbert, Stephen Harris, Dayton G. Piper; 1855, Nathan S. Carr, James Brown, Patrick and Thomas Gleason, Charles L. Morse, Hobart Noyes, Chester Noyes, Edward Carleton, Newell Towle; 1856, Emory Barber, James Brennau, Ferrin Cross, Andrew J. Hurlbert, John Jordan, Thomas H. Mayo, John McCloud, Patrick Hafford.

The Pickard family is extinct here. Isaiah H. resided here longest, and held many offices of trust.

Extracts from Records.—At the annual meeting March 10, 1807, it was "Voted that Phinilas Willard's Half Bushel shall be the standard for this Town." "Voted said Willard Sealer." At annual election, 1809, "Voted Jeremiah Eames be treasurer, and also to keep the common stock of powder, balls, &c." What is now known as "North and South Hill Road" was laid in 1810, as follows:—

"Beginning at Colebrook line, on the lot line between lots 12 and 13, laying out said Road four Rods wide, being two Rods for the use of said Road taken from each lot, where said road runs on said line. But

where we had occasion to vary from said line, the whole four Rods must come out of said lot where we thought proper to vary from said line. Said Road or Highway running on sd line to the middle of the lot in the sixth Range, then leaving said line and running North, two Degrees west, 25 Rods, then running North, sixteen Degrees west, 23 Rods; then running North, 45 Degrees east, until it touches the lot line before mentioned; then following said line thro' said town to the College Grant except sum small variations.

"Joseph Dyer }
"Stephen Lane } Selectmen"

[This was the first road east of Piper hill and the only one to Colebrook for several years.]

The total vote for governor 1810, was twenty-four. March, 1810. "Voted to Raise Seventy Dollars for to purchase 'Waits' and Measures and defray town charges"; also "Voted to sett off a School District, beginning at Abijah Learned's and running on the Hill Road Northerly to John Dearth's; also set off a School District beginning at Colebrook line and running on the Road thence to the Keyser settlement, and so on to William Tirrill's; the above being on the lot line between 12 and 13."

1813. Laid road from Colebrook to Lot 20 in 10th range, beginning at lot 18 and 19 on Colebrook line on range 1; also, in the same year, a road from Wall's place to Capt. Joseph Dyer's 420 rods.

1814. River road surveyed from toll bridge to Colebrook by Jeremiah Eames.

1816. "Voted to sett up the town Paupers to the lowest bidder—the children off John Dearth were bid off as follers, Fanny Dearth bid off to Edmund Kezer for hir work, Jerusha Dearth to Barzilla Brainard for twelve dollars and fifty cents, Anna Dearth to Joseph Young at ten dollars and fifty cents."

"This day Layed out and established a Rode Beginning at the N. W. corner of Lot 12 in 2d & 3d Rangs S. 70° East as far as Jeremiah Youngs 2d that is on No. 3 in said 2d Range, three Rods wide which Rode is now partly made and to be made as nigh said line as the land will admit. Stewartstown Aug 6—1816

"Edmund Keazer Selectman

"Jeremiah Eames Selectman & Surveyor"

1817. Voted "to give Susannah Dearth six Bushels Rye, twelve Bushels of Potatoes and two tons of Hay for the suport of her two youngest children till the first of October next. Sett up Btsey Selingham, Susanna Selingham and Katherine Selingham to the lowest Bidder * * * * * Voted to sell the Henry Selingham farm to pay for keeping Polly Selingham one year. Voted the next annual meeting be held in some convenient place in the east part of the town." (The former meetings were held at individuals' dwellings on west side.)

Call for a Senatorial Election.—"To the freeholders and other inhabitants, this warn all same in the Towns comprising the district of Stewartstown, Colebrook, Columbia, Millsfield, Erroll & Shelburne, qualified to vote for Senator of this State to meet at the dwelling House of Isaac Mitchell in said Stewartstown on Wednesday the 12th day of march 1817 at one o'clock P. M. to transact the following business Viz

"1st to choose Moderator to govern said meeting.

"2d to choose by ballot a Suitable person to Represent this district in the General Court of this State for one year from and after the first Wednesday of June next given under our hands at Stewartstown 21st day of Feb 1817

"Jeremiah Eames jr. } Select
"Barzilla Brainard 2d } men.

"Chose Joseph Loomis Moderator

"Choose Hezekiah Parsons Representative

"Attest James Cogswell Town Clerk"

Annual meeting at Joseph Young's house, east side.

1818. Voted "to divide town into school districts and choose Jeremiah Eames, Barzilla Brainard, Gilman Folsom, Charles S. Wiggin, and Richard Tibbetts committee to divide as above. (See Education.) Voted the town procure two chests with Lock & Key, one to keep the town papers in, and one for Weights & Measures, sett them up to the lowest Bidder. Struck off to Richard Tibbetts for \$2.50." Laid road from northwest corner lot 18, 6th range to Colebrook line.

1819. Voted the Selectmen do with town Poor as they see fit.

1821. Annual meeting held at Obadiah Mooney's house.

1822. Voted "to Raise Seventy dollars in wheat, at one dollar per Bushel, to pay the town tax." Voted "that the School Tax be paid in good wheat at one dollar per bushel, and that one person in each district Receive said wheat, if paid by the first day of January next." Voted "Jeremiah Eames to Receive Said wheat in Dist. No. 1, Thomas Piper in No. 2, Elisha Dyer in No. 3, Jeremiah Lovering in No. 4, David Kent in No. 5." Voted "the Selectmen Receive the wheat for the town tax if paid by the 1st day of January next." Road laid from Capt. Tibbett's place by the mill to Micajah Fletcher's land.

1823. Voted "to Raise one Hundred & Sixty dollars; Forty dollars to be paid in money, the rest in good wheat at \$1 per bushel."

1824. Voted "the Town furnish the soldiers a good warm Dinner on Muster Day."
1825. Road laid on town line of Colebrook from lot 18, first range, to lot 16, in first range.
1826. Voted "the School Tax, and twenty dollars of Town Tax, be paid in good wheat on or before the last day of February next, and the Selectmen appoint an agent to receive said wheat at one dollar per bushel." Road laid from Moses Hodge place, by Capt. Piper's, to lot 18, 5th range.
1828. Voted to build a pound. (Built of cedar logs at foot of South hill and is now to be seen.) Voted "to pay Cyrus Eames ten dollars to build said pound and clear the town from cost or fine respecting the same for fifteen years." His bondsmen were Jesse Corbett and Benjamin Drew. Laid road from lot 12, 10th range, to lot 10 in 12th range; also road from lot 5 in 2d range to Jeremiah Young's.
- First Record of Perambulation of Town Lines, made by Jeremiah Pickard, surveyor, and Barzilla Brainard, selectman. Laid road from lot 14 in 12th range to 15 in 13th range.
1829. Laid road from Thomas Piper's to John Dearth's.
1830. Laid road from Benj. Drew's to Jesse Corbett's and James Mooney's.
1832. Laid road from Micajah Fletcher's place across Moses Heath's to Leavitt C. Fletcher's place. (This is the road leading past John C. Poor's.) Also same year laid the road from school-house district No. 1 to John Dearth's.
1833. Appointed James Cogswell to perambulate and survey town lines.
1839. First representative elected by Stewartstown alone. River road widened to four rods and straightened. Road changed from Stephen Cross's place to Micajah Fletcher's land.
1840. Voted "to set up town Poor to lowest bidder. *Metallak* was bid off by Howard Blodgett for forty eight dollars and a quarter; he is to clothe him, find him in tobacco, and return him to the town clothed as well as when he took him." * * * * (For several years he was thus taken care of.)
1841. Voted that "No Cattle, Horses, Hogs, or Sheep shall run at large in any public Highway in this town nearer than one half mile to any store, mill, Meeting-House, or other public places, on penalty of the owner, or persons having care, of Cattle, Horses, Hogs or Sheep so going at large, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding four dollars; also that this law shall take effect from and after May 1st, 1841." This by-law caused so much trouble that it was afterwards voted "this by law shall be in force only from the first of November to the last of April." Laid road past Jonathan Sawyer's and E. S. Forrest's.
1844. Laid road from Richard Tibbetts's past Moses Bumford's; also road from S. W. corner lot 16, in 3d range, across said lot; also road from South Hill road past the old Durgin mill to James Mooney's; also by the commissioners the "Hollow Road," so-called. (This was built in 1848.)
1845. Road from North hill to Jewett Lang's place; also from Bear Rock to Colebrook.
1848. Laid road from Hoit Durgin's past Oliver L. Field's to Hollow road, and so on to David G. Ladd's and Dudley E. Bagley's, now the John K. Owens place.
1849. Laid road from bridge at South hill road and foot of South hill to James M. Kidder's; also in same year, the road from West Stewartstown over "Fort Hill" to Clarksville.
1850. Laid road from Hollow road past Charles Lang's and Daniel Tewksbury's to Thomas Wilson's. (Daniel Tewksbury's was the Thomas Gleason farm.)
1851. Road laid from Durgin's, past A. M. Tewksbury's saw-mill to Hollow.
1852. Discontinued road from Durgin's to Mooney's; laid road from "Bear Rock" to Kidder road; also road leading past Ira D. Goodwin's.
1853. Laid road to Thomas Durant's place.
1857. Voted to discontinue "Old Ladd Road" from E. P. Tibbett's to D. Tewksbury's.
1857. Laid road from Kidder road to John Knight's and Benjamin Knight's farms; also same year, the road from John K. Owens's to river road at mouth of Bishop's brook.
1858. Laid road from Colebrook line, lot 4, range 1, to George H. Bannister's on lot 4, range 4.
1859. Laid road to E. P. Kidder's and Alden Fletcher's; also to L. C. Fletcher's.
1860. Laid road from pine tree to J. K. Owens's house where it met the Bishop brook road.
1861. Voted to finish building Bishop brook road from "Pine Tree" to river.
1862. Voted to adopt the act for the relief of the families of volunteers now in the service of the United States; voted the selectmen hire, on the credit of the town, a sum sufficient for the aid of families of volunteers in the service of the United States from this town; said sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. Laid road to Daniel F. Collins's, and also laid road to John Hogue's place. August 11. Voted to pay volunteers one hundred and ten dollars each to fill quota called for by adjutant general. December 24th. Voted to raise one thousand dollars for relief of soldiers' families.
1863. Laid road past Oliver L. Field's mill from Samuel Comstock's, to the road leading past the Daniel G. Ladd place. December, 1863. Voted to pay two hundred dollars to all volunteers to fill the present quota called for.
- 1864, June 6. Voted to pay three hundred dollars to each man now drafted, or who may be drafted

within one year from this date. July 9, 1864. Voted to pay three hundred dollars to each man who will enlist to fill the quota of the town. Chose Joseph Y. Tibbetts agent to fill quota. August 13, 1864. Voted to pay volunteers a bounty of one hundred dollars for one year's men; two hundred for two years' men, and three hundred for three years' men, and chose Jahzeel Piper agent to fill quota. Voted to advance the state bounty. August 30, 1864. Voted "that the selectmen be authorized to hire the money to pay the bounties to fill the quota of the Town." Voted "to pay each drafted man, or his substitute, two hundred dollars, that may be drafted to fill the present quota of the Town in conformity to law." September 9, 1864. Voted "that the Selectmen be authorized to hire and pay, in conformity to law, the sum of one thousand dollars to each citizen of this town who will enlist and be mustered into service to fill the present quota of the town."

January 13, 1865. Voted "to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to one year's volunteers, two hundred to two years' men, and three hundred to three years' men to fill the present quota." Annual meeting, 1865. Voted "to raise a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars to each man who puts in a substitute to fill the present quota; said man to be mustered in for three years, and each man shall pay at least three hundred dollars"; also, 1865, voted "to raise ten thousand dollars to defray expenses and pay town debt." May 18, 1865. Voted "to authorize the selectmen to hire money and pay to each man who has paid commutation, or put in a substitute, the full amount which he has paid out, and to indemnify the selectmen in filling the last quota, and also to fill all future quotas which may be assigned to said town."

1866. Voted to raise five thousand dollars to pay charges and apply on town debt.

1868. Laid road from Horace L. Holden's to Charles Fletcher's, now Alva Sawyer's.

1870. Laid road across land of E. P. Kidder and Alden Fletcher.

1871. Changed "Hollow" road around "Line Hill" on I. C. Flander's.

1872. Changed "Hollow" road from blacksmith shop to school-house, on land of Milton and Frank Blodgett and Jeremiah Y. Keysar. Changed Cedar brook road across John Knight's to Tewksbury road.

1874. Voted to discontinue the old Cedar brook road as far as the new road takes its place; also, voted to discontinue the old Hollow road from blacksmith shop to school-house.

1875. Laid road from Sawyer road to Moses P. Sargent's; also, laid road from Thomas Gleason's to "Pine Tree," on Bishop brook road.

1877. Road on river changed, and laid around "Fort Hill."

1880. Laid road from C. E. Fletcher's to George W. Heath's.

1881. Laid road (subject to gates or bars) from James Hart's to Moses C. Heath's. Laid what is known as "Deadwater road" from Bert Brooks's to Bear Rock road.

1882. Laid road to Amos H. Tewksbury's across land of Jeremiah Keysar.

1883. Voted to indefinitely postpone article calling for the town to discontinue "South Hill road," and instructed selectmen to repair said road, bridges, etc.

1885. Laid road in West Stewartstown village; also to Thomas H. Holden's from across Moses C. Heath's land; also one, subject to gates, from Benjamin Knight's past Hannibal Holden's to the "Cream Poke road;" also a road from "Deadwater road" to George W. Chamberlin's, also one at "Free Bridge."

1886-87. The most important actions of these years to the present has been to accept the old toll bridge as a gift; it having been purchased by subscription, and engaging to keep it in repair for public accommodation. At the annual meeting in March, 1887, it was voted to cause suitable guide-boards to be erected at all crossings designated by the selectmen; also, voted to dispense with liquor agents, but chose agents to prosecute illegal sellers of liquors.

Representatives.—(See County History for classed.) 1839, Jeremiah Young; 1840-41, Jonathan Young; 1842, Ebenezer Watson; 1843-44, Hiram Martin; 1845-46, Joseph Y. Tibbetts; 1847-48, John Flanders; 1849-50, Dudley S. Bagley; 1851-52, William B. Fletcher; 1853-54, Isaiah H. Pickard; 1855-56, Edward P. Tibbetts; 1857-58, Edwin W. Drew; 1859-60, Horace J. Hall; 1861-62, James A. Morrill; 1863-64, Otis Young; 1865-66, Stephen Cross; 1867-68, Henry Tewksbury; 1869-70, Sylvanus M. Jordan; 1871-72, Guy Holbrook; 1873-74, John K. Owen; 1875-76, Hiram Blanchard; 1877-78, Hiram D. Flanders; 1879-80, John P. Blodgett; 1881-82, James M. Kidder; 1883-84, Oscar Lang; 1885-86, Milton Blodgett; 1887-88, Gad Beecher.

Selectmen.—Daniel Brainard, 1800-05; Jeremiah Eames, 1800-08, 1811, 1815-17, 1819-25; Elisha Dyer, 1800-01, 1804-05; Barzilla Brainard, 1802; Joseph Dyer, 1806-07, 1809-10; John Keazer, 1808; Stephen Lane, 1806-13; William Tirrill, 1809; Edmund Keazer, 1811-18; David Locke, 1810; Barzilla Brainard, Jr., 1812, 1815-16, 1818-19; Howard Blodgett, 1813; Jonathan Young, 1813, 1832; Caleb Owen, 1814; Benjamin Hobart, 1814; Gilman Folsom, 1817; Richard Tibbetts, 1818, 1826; Charles S. Wiggins, 1818; Barzilla Brainard, 3d, 1820-21, 1823-25, 1827-29, 1831, 1833-36, 1838, 1844-45; Daniel Young, 1819; Obadiah Mooney, 1820; David Kent, 1821-22; Jeremiah Lovering, 1822, 1828-29, 1831, 1835-36, 1843; Benjamin Drew, 1823-25, 1827, 1830, 1833-34, 1837, 1842, 1846-47, 1849; Jeremiah Young, 1826; Thomas Piper, 1826; Richard Tibbetts, Jr., 1827-29, 1831, 1833-34, 1838, 1841-42, 1847, 1850; Jeremiah Pickard, 1830, 1832; Daniel Kidder, 1830, 1832; Howard Blodgett, 3d, 1832, 1841-42; Seth Tirrill, 1835-36, 1857-58; Ebenezer Watson, 1838-39; John Pickard, 1837;

John Harriman, 1837; William M. Smith, 1839; Amos W. Drew, 1839, 1859-60, 1879-80; Joseph Y. Tibbetts, 1843-44, 1859-60; William B. Fletcher, 1840-41, 1844-45, 1850-52, 1854; Stephen Cross, 1840, 1855-56; Samuel Weeks, 1843; Job Poor, 1845-46; Hiram Martin, 1846-47; Dudley S. Bagley, 1848-49; George W. Chase, 1848-49; John M. Brainard, 1855-56; James A. Morrill, 1848, 1865-66; Charles Lang, 1851-52; Isaiah H. Pickard, 1850-52, 1859-60, 1867; Albert C. Hall, 1853-54; Edward P. Tibbetts, 1853-54, 1875-76; Thomas B. Blodgett, 1853, 1855-56; Loring G. Piper, 1861-62; Otis Young, 1857-58, 1871-73; James M. Kidder, 1857-58; Henry Tewksbury, 1861-62, 1875-76; Jahzeel S. Piper, 1861-62; Edwin W. Drew, 1863-64, 1867-70, 1883-84; Eben P. Kidder, 1863-64, 1877-78; Edwin Loomis, part of 1863 (removed); Gad Beecher (finished Loomis' term 1863), 1864, 1879; James M. Hilliard, 1865-66; Charles Fletcher, 1865-66; John Flanders, 1867-68; John H. Heath, 1868-69; Hiram D. Flanders, 1869-71; Erastus Hibbard, 1870-71; William W. Barnett, 1872-73; John C. Poor, 1872-73; Fordyce A. Hannaford, 1875-76; Stephen W. Carleton, 1877-78; Alason Owen, 1877-78; Milton Blodgett, 1879-82; Perley C. Knapp, 1880, died August; Elwin H. Flanders, 1880, finished Knapp's term, 1881-82; Hiram Piper, 1880-82; Benjamin Fellows, 1883-84; Willie Hall, 1883-84; Sylvanus M. Jordan, 1885-86; Isaiah Fletcher, 1885-86; Ephraim S. Parker, 1885-86; Frank Blodgett, 1887; Benjamin H. Blodgett, 1887; B. Fay Flanders, 1887.

Town Clerks.—1800, Elisha Dyer; 1801-03, Daniel Brainard; 1804-05, Daniel Brainard, Jr.; 1806-08, and 1825, Jeremiah Eames, Jr.; 1809-10, Joseph Dyer; 1811-12, Stephen Lane; 1813-14, Edmund Keazer; 1815-16, Elisha Dyer; 1817-19, James Cogswell; 1820-21, Jeremiah Eames, Esq.; 1822-23, Richard Tibbetts; 1824, 1831-32, Caleb S. Dalton; 1826-27, Elisha A. Tirrill; 1828-30, 1833-34, 1845-46, Benjamin Drew; 1835-36, Howard Blodgett; 1837-38, Amos W. Drew; 1839-40, 1843-44, Hiram Martin; 1841-42, 1858-60, 1863-64, John Flanders; 1847, John Pickard; 1848-50, William M. Smith; 1851-54, Edwin W. Drew; 1855-57, 1861-62, Isaiah H. Pickard; 1865-69, 1872-74, Joseph W. Flanders; 1870-71, Nathan W. H. Potter; 1875-76, Frank Blodgett; 1877-78, Lorenzo Farnham; 1879-80, John C. Poor; 1881-82, Oscar Lang; 1883-87, Charles E. Tewksbury.

Vote for Governor.—1810, was 27; 1820, was 48; 1830, was 90; 1840, was 126; 1850, was 141; 1860, was 141; 1870, was 193; 1880, was 229; 1886, was 196.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

Salts and Pearlashes—Flax—Brick—Leather—Shoes and Harnesses—Blacksmiths—Saw-Mills—Grist-Mills—Starch Factories—Shingle and Clapboard Mills—Planing and Wood-turning—Machine Shops—Wheelwrights—Furniture and House Furnishings—Woolen and Carding Mills—Foundry and Tinsmith—Merchants and Traders—Physicians, Etc.

SALTS and Pearlashes.—“Making salts” was the chief means of getting money in the early times. They were made by leaching ashes and boiling the lye down until it crystallized in a black mass called “salts.” This was sold to parties who “pearled” it in large ovens made of brick; the kettles used in boiling were huge affairs, weighing over 700 pounds, nearly seven inches thick at the bottom, (I well remember my experience in overturning one in the sugar place, which, like the “bottle-imp,” persisted in retaining its equilibrium.) The Yankee propensity for adulteration finally ruined the business, and it was abandoned over forty years ago.

Flanders & Wiswell had a “pearlash” in 1839, on the farm where Edwin W. Drew now lives, which they run several years; Capt. Tibbetts had one on a brook near “North Hill” school-house in 1820. Harriman &

Tirrell had one near Benjamin Fellows's in 1830. The first one on "South Hill" was built by John Flanders, near E. W. Drew's residence; he also later put up one on M. & F. Blodgett's north lot, which was operated by Thomas Wilson.

Flax.—One of the earliest manufactures was that of flax. This was carried on at every farm house for years. The flax, after being "rotted," was first put through the "break," which was formed of four stationary wooden knives, with three more above, which fitted between those in the bed, to break up the woody fiber of the flax; the flax being held in the left hand, while the knives (fitted into blocks with a hinge behind) were operated by the right. When the handful was broken half the length, it was turned, and the other half broken. Then, by the use of the swinging-knife and board, the woody parts were cut or beat out, the flax hanging over the top of the board. The flax, still containing tow and particles of woody fiber, was then drawn through the "comb," or "hatchel" (made of small steel pins six or seven inches long), thus separating all the remaining tow, etc. It was then ready for the housewife, who again combed and finished it ready for the wheel, wound it on the distaff, and, by the aid of the curiously-shaped little flax wheels, drew it out into threads of various sizes for the manufacture of coarse or fine cloth. The tow was carded on small hand cards, spun on the wool wheel, and used for "filling," or woof to the coarser fabric. Many of the implements can be found to-day in the attics of our old farm houses. "Aunt" Hannah Fletcher has a full set, which she has used many years, doing all the weaving, etc., for a large family, and also for her neighbors.

Brick.—Micajah Fletcher and Isaiah Fellows made two kilns of brick near where Isaiah Fletcher now lives. There was also one kiln near where John Knight resides. These were made years ago, none having been burned since 1840.

Leather.—James Kennedy or Cyrus Eames built a tannery in 1839, at West Stewartstown, and was succeeded later by Nichols & Brooks. This was abandoned long ago.

Shoe and Harness Shops.—This business was started by Names & Neal in 1836. Nelson Nichols and Chapin Brooks had a shoe shop about the same time, as did Franklin Chamberlin and Antoine Chamberlin (who united shoemaking with the duties of toll collector for the bridge company). George F. Morgan worked at shoemaking on "South Hill" for several years. Many others did work a short time in the town until the large manufacturers drove them out of the business. Daniel G. Ripley opened a harness shop before the Rebellion, and, after its close, returned, and re-opened it at West Stewartstown. Charles F. Corkum, C. W. Dellibar, and Andrew Harian have also worked at harness making there.

Blacksmiths.—Andros Tirrill opened a shop about 1820 on "North Hill."

He was followed by Caleb S. Dalton, who opened a shop on "South Hill" in 1826, and was succeeded by Sylvanus M. Jordan in 1848, who carried on the business there and at the Hollow, until he gave up the shop, in 1876, to his son, Andrew Jackson Jordan. Fletcher Russell opened a shop at West Stewartstown in 1833, and was succeeded by John McKnight in 1849. Henry D. McKnight also had a shop there about 1826. R. G. Jameson worked there in 1862, Felix Ricord in 1869, Benjamin Blodget in 1879, Alamanzo Parker in 1881, and Albert Quimby now occupies the shop. John Derby had a shop in the north part of the town in 1850.

Saw-mills.—The first saw-mill was built on the Connecticut near the bridge at West Stewartstown by Capt. Jeremiah Eames, in 1803. This was burned several years later and another built, owned by Daniel Norris & Co., and, later (1833), by Norris & Laughton, and, later yet, by Graham & Co. William F. Allen owned it when it burned a few years ago. He then built the one he now operates. A "union" mill was built early on "Bishop's brook," near where Henry Hurd now lives, and another just below, in 1853, by Robert and Daniel Cheney, which was operated several years by Daniel, and later by Martin Harriman. Both of the mills are gone now; only the foundation of dams remaining to show where they were. Jonathan Chandler built a saw-mill in 1824, on Cedar brook, which was afterward operated by Ezekiel Watson and J. Hoit Durgin. This mill is also gone, and the ruins of a starch mill stand in its place. In 1851 Benjamin Keazer built the mill now operated by Alanson Owen, on "Bishop's brook," dying before it was finished. The mill was then purchased by Col. Hazen Bedel, of Colebrook, who sold it to Oliver L. Field. He finished it as a saw-mill, and, about 1863, added a grist-mill. Hezekiah Stoddard purchased it in 1870, and, in 1876, sold it to Alonzo Knapp, who sold to Mr. Owen, the present owner, in 1880. Adams M. Tewksbury built a saw-mill below the road on Cedar brook, in 1851, which was operated by him and Daniel A., his son, until about 1875, when Scott Harriman bought it, and after repairing it, operated it until it was destroyed in the hail storm of July 29, 1883. The machinery is now in Millsfield. In 1856 Seth Tirrill built a saw-mill on "Back Pond" brook, which was conducted by him and Charles C. Tirrill until about 1860. A Mr. Bouldry built a saw-mill on the Mohawk about 1865. This was afterward owned by Lawrence Heath. About 1877 it was rebuilt by George & Perley Knapp, the present owners. All mills in operation now use circular saws.

Grist-mills.—Capt. Jeremiah Eames owned a grist-mill in 1804, in connection with the first saw-mill, at West Stewartstown. After the fire, Bean & Norris built a flouring mill below their saw-mill. This was conducted by them, Laughton and others, until 1870, when Seth Tirrill came into possession. Fordyce A. Hannaford bought it in 1877, and sold it to Gad Beecher & Son. In 1878 this mill was burned in the large fire, and

rebuilt by "Beecher & Sons," who sold it to George Hammond, the present owner. This is the only "wheat mill" in town. In 1863 Oliver L. Field built a buckwheat bolting and provender mill under the saw-mill on Bishop's brook, which has been in operation ever since, and is now owned by Alanson Owen. Jonathan Chandler also had a provender mill and bolt for buckwheat at his saw-mill on Cedar brook several years.

Starch-mills.—John Flanders and Adams M. Tewksbury built the first "starch factory" in 1852, where C. E. Tewksbury's shop now stands, which they carried on for several years. Sherburn R. Merrill and Benjamin Gathercole built the starch-mill now standing on Cedar brook in 1867, and afterward sold to Eustis Lovering & Co., the present owners. This mill has not been run for several years, and is fast going to decay. Josiah Abbott & Co., in 1866, built a starch-mill on Back Pond brook, which was destroyed by fire a few years later. A. S. Eustis and Alfred Lovering, in 1875, built the starch-mill on Bishop's brook, near Jeremiah Keazer's. After Mr. Lovering's death, Warren E. Drew, of Colebrook, bought his interest, and, in company with Mr. Eustis, now operates it. This is the only starch factory now conducted here.

Shingles and clapboards were made at the old saw-mill at West Stewartstown, and are now manufactured there by William F. Allen; also at Perley Knapp's mill on Mohawk stream. Alanson Owen has a shingle machine.

Planing and Wood Turning.—William F. Allen, E. S. Parker, and John R. Little, at West Stewartstown, Perley Knapp and C. E. Tewksbury, on the east side, all run planers for custom work, in connection with other business. Little, Parker, Allen and Tewksbury also have lathes for turning wood.

Machine-shops.—William M. Smith and Davis Graham run the first machine shop at West Stewartstown. Calvin T. Stoddard & Co. carried on the manufacture of machinery at West Stewartstown, in E. S. Parker's building, for some time, removing to Groveton in 1886.

Wheelwrights.—Adams M. Tewksbury was the first to make wheels in town, and built the shop now occupied by his nephew, Charles E. Tewksbury, who also carries on a carriage and repairing business. C. S. Russell has a shop at West Stewartstown for making and repairing carriages. Charles D. Young does repairing and painting at his house near Knapp's mill.

Furniture and House Finishing.—Ephraim S. Parker manufactures doors, sash, moldings, etc., at his shop in West Stewartstown. John R. Little & Co., manufacture furniture, coffins, etc., and both carry a stock for sale. Thomas Johnson, in 1840, and Trask & Johnson, in 1847, and Fling & Johnson, kept furniture for sale, and manufactured in a small way.

Woolen Mills, Carding, Etc.—William M. Smith and Samuel Pitkin

built the first mill for manufacturing woolen goods, and custom carding at West Stewartstown, in 1836, and carried it on for many years. Isaiah Pickard bought it in 1860, and L. & N. Cole succeeded him in 1870. John M. Hilliard bought it in 1872, and the mill was burned, with others, in 1879. Ephraim S. Parker had a carding machine in his building burned in 1887.

Iron Foundry and Tinsmith.—In 1840 Davis Graham and Joseph Warren started an iron foundry at West Stewartstown, for the manufacture of stoves, plows, etc., and carried it on for many years, until Mr. Graham removed it to Colebrook. Charles M. Quimby has carried on the tin business in West Stewartstown since 1880.

Merchants and Traders.—In 1835 Joseph P. Wiswall and John Flanders opened a store on South hill, for the sale of general merchandise. In 1856 Mr. Flanders moved his stock to the "Hollow," and was succeeded, in or near 1865, by his son, Benjamin C. Flanders. He was followed in 1867 by Charles Fletcher & Co., and in 1868 by George Flanders & Co., in 1872 by Francis L. Brown, in 1874 by Gathercole & Shurtleff. This firm left the store vacant until 1880, when Fernando C. Jacobs came. In 1882 Lucius Parkhurst bought the store, and, with Jacobs, formed the firm of Parkhurst & Jacobs.

West Stewartstown.—Graham & Brooks were early traders here. Henry Fling opened a store at West Stewartstown in 1841, and continued in business several years, when Edwin Loomis succeeded him for a short time. Josiah Abbott & Co. began business in 1866, and failed a few years later. Lyman W. Alger began trade in 1869, and still continues in business. Carlisle N. Green commenced in 1870, and was followed in 1877 by Oscar Lang, who died, and was succeeded by Van Dyke & Heath, and later by Daniel Heath & Co. who still trade there. Lorenzo Farnham began, in the store he now occupies, in 1873. Gad Beecher & Son opened a grocery in 1884, and are now doing business.

Dry Goods and Millinery.—Isaac F. Jacobs, clothing, dry goods, etc., began trade at West Stewartstown in 1878, and now has the postoffice in his store, succeeding L. W. Alger as postmaster, in 1886. Mrs. Ellen M. Fling engaged in millinery in 1874, and continues in business.

Drug Store.—Lyman H. Annable began the druggist business in 1869, sold to Loverin & Holbrook in 1873, they to Caleb S. Dalton, in 1881, he to Lyman O. Shurtleff, who is still in trade.

Painting.—Thomas H. Mayo, sign and ornamental painter, came about 1850, and has continued in business until the present time, except during the war, when he served in the army.

Physicians and Surgeons.—Henry L. Watson, M. D., practiced in 1838. Rev. Josiah Morse was both physician and preacher at West Stewartstown from 1846 to 1850. A doctor Tirrell (Thompsonian) practiced about 1830. Oscar Worthley came here about 1860, and remained several years.

Lyman H. Annable located in 1867, remaining until 1872. Guy Holbrook came about 1870, sold to Frank E. Henderson, who died in 1883, and was succeeded by H. H. Lee in 1884. William N. Bryant practiced here in 1873-74. Frank L. Ramos came in 1885, and enjoys a fine practice.

Dentists.—Dr. Rogers practiced dentistry a few years, and was succeeded, about 1870, by Daniel O. Rowell. Alvin Chase came about five years ago, and still has an office.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—Organization—Names of First Members—Pastors—Sunday-school, Christian Church—Organization—Action of the Church—Original Membership—Extracts from Records—Organization of "Union" Church—Membership and Dates of Reception—Extracts from Records and other History—Educational Interests—First School Districts, Etc.

THE *First Congregational Church of Christ*, of West Stewartstown, Canaan, and vicinity, was organized July 1, 1846, under these circumstances. Members of the church at Colebrook residing in the above named places found the distance so far from Colebrook—the only place where stated means of grace could be enjoyed—that it was extremely difficult, and almost impossible for them to attend regularly, and they for a long time were deeply anxious to devise some measure to furnish themselves and neighbors with better advantages of enjoyment of gospel ordinances. After many prayerful communions on the subject, and an occasional sermon from the Colebrook minister, they established a "Bible-class" on the principle of mutual instruction. As many as could went to Colebrook on communion Sabbaths. About this time a zealous brother while at Lunenburg, Vt., met Dr. Josiah Morse who had recently been dismissed from the pastorate of the First Congregational church of St. Johnsbury. This meeting resulted in the removal of Dr. Morse and family to West Stewartstown in April, 1846. William Smith kindly gave the use of his store-house for one year to hold services in, and a respectable congregation attended religious worship. Movements were now made for a church organization. Application was made to the Colebrook church for a dismissal from that body. This was given in this letter:—

"By request of the members of this church residing at West Stewartstown, Canaan, and vicinity, a regular meeting of the church was notified and holden on the 27th day of May, 1846; at which meeting the request of said members to be dismissed for the purpose of being organized into a separate church, together with the reasons assigned why such action was desirable and a duty. These were taken into serious and careful consideration, and the members present unanimously voted that the request be granted: And furthermore

being informed that the following named brethren and sisters wish for a letter of dismissal for the purpose above named, it was voted, that, in accordance with this desire, Deacon Nathaniel Beach, Mrs. N. Beach, Mary Beach, Elizabeth Fletcher, Wm. Fletcher, Betsey Abbott, Thomas Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Daniel Norris, Emily E. Norris, Jeremiah Pickard, Mrs. J. Pickard, Jeremiah Eames, Dulcinea Eames, Abigail Pickard, Mary Pickard, Mrs. Charles Sargeant, Abigail Sargeant, Sarah Harvey, Mary Barrus, Hezekiah Stoddard, Mrs. Nathan Frizzle, Polly Blodgett be dismissed according to their request, and that when they should be organized into a separate church, their particular connection with us will cease. With an expression of our best Christian affections. In behalf of the church of Colebrook and vicinity. C. W. Richardson, acting pastor and moderator."

The members thus dismissed immediately voted to call a council, which met July 1, 1846, and organized this church.

Pastors.—Rev. Josiah Morse, July 1, 1846; Rev. Albert A. Rankin, June, 1850; Rev. J. Wooster preached half the time for some years; Rev. J. B. Hill, 1856; Rev. E. Burt, February 7, 1864; Rev. J. W. Starr, July 5, 1874, (died June, 1875); Rev. W. S. Bugbee, July 19, 1875; Rev. Abraham Burnham, November, 1878, (died December 8, 1878); Rev. H. P. Lamprey, June 1, 1879; Rev. H. H. Coleburn, May 2, 1880; Rev. W. A. C. Converse, April 11, 1886; Rev. C. W. Wallace, D. D., July 4, 1886. Deacon William Ellis is the present church clerk.

The church building was commenced in 1848, and completed November 15, 1852, at a cost of about \$1,000. Improvements have since been made, bringing the present value to \$1,500. There are now 121 names on the church books.

The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of about sixty, and the interest manifested by teachers and scholars has been productive of much good. William F. Allen, superintendent; T. E. Davies, secretary.

Christian Church.—"Record of the Church of God in the connection called Christians, at Stewartstown, N. H.

"Gathered July 16th, A. D., 1823, in Jesus name.

"Joseph Banfield, Pastor."

"We whose names are herein recorded, viz., fifteen brethren and sisters, agree to consider ourselves a church, to acknowledge Christ our Head Master, Lord and Lawgiver, whom we are to hear to in all things, the New Testament, our Rule by which to instruct and admonish each other, without the addition of any discipline invented by men, and to be known by the name of *Christians* according to Acts xi.—26. We likewise agree to strive to love all christians of any denomination, and to continue in the doctrine of Christ, according to Heb. 6—12."

Action of Church, from Records.—"Agreed that there should be two conferences held monthly, one on South Hill, and the other on North hill, or 'College Grant;' that on South hill to be held on the last Thursday, and the other on the second Thursday in every month. Agreed that brother Gideon Tirrill should be the clerk of the church. Agreed to acknowledge and approbate brethren Charles Wiggin and Gideon Tirrill in the capacity of deacons. At a conference held at brother Charles Wiggin's, Oct. 16, 1830. Agreed to Dismiss Eld. Joseph Banfield at his request from the Pastoral charge of the church, and to receive Eld. John T. Colby as their pastor."

This conference was remarkably interesting on account of the divine spirit that was made manifest.

First Organization: Members and Date of their Reception.—Charles Wiggin, William Tirrill, Gideon Tirrill, Willoughby Goodwin, Abigail Wiggin, Sarah Young, Jerusha Dearth, Pamela Hurlbert, Sarah Goodwin, Polly Chase, Elizabeth Lovering, July 16, 1823; Nancy Hall, Esther Hall, July 20, 1823; Nancy Batchelder, July 22, 1823; Hannah Tirrill, Miles Hurlbert, Richard Tibbetts, Jr., July 27, 1823; Hubbard Lovering, Abigail Lovering, August 10, 1823; Hannah Tirrill, Susannah Tirrill, August 14, 1823; Abigail Little, Whit-

comb Tirrill, August 17, 1823; Moody Little, Thomas I. Little, August 27, 1823; Osgood Lovering, September 1, 1823; Aaron Goodwin, November 30, 1823; Mark Springer, October 18, 1828; Benjamin Young, June 15, 1834; Betsey Keazer, Betsey Goodwin, Sally Keazer, Julia E. Lovering, June 17, 1834; Abial Chandler, November 16, 1839; Julia Wright, April 1, 1843; John Thurston, Nancy Dearth, no date given.

Extracts from Records, etc.—In 1834 Stephen Coffin, of Alton, and T. G. Colby, of Wolfborough, held a series of meetings here. In 1837 Luke Waldron held services. June 20, 1839, T. G. Colby, William Demeritt, and J. Perkins began meetings, and at the class-meeting, June 30, Daniel Rogers was set apart to the work of the ministry by the laying on of hands. September 8, 1839, Brothers Blodgett and Barry, from the south part of the state, held meetings here, and at Hereford, P. Q., Clarksville and East Columbia with good results. May, 1840, Elder Oliver P. Tuckerman held meetings, and in August, Elder E. Shaw officiated for several Sabbaths. October, 1840, Levi Eldridge visited us, and, in March, 1841, moved with his family to Colebrook, and took charge of the Christian churches in this section. January, 1845, Bro. Samuel S. White, of Palmyra, Me., came and labored until fall. January, 1850, Elder William S. Morrill moved into Stewartstown to labor in gospel work in this and adjoining towns; in February, Jeremiah M. Smith paid us a short visit.

The church ordinances having been neglected and the church scattered, the remaining eleven members re-organized, in accordance with the first organization, July 5, 1851, as a "Christian" or "Union" church.

Christian or Union Church.—Under this organization the following members were received at the dates mentioned:—

Charles S. Wiggin, Richard Tibbetts, Jr., John Thurstin, Gideon Tirrill, Henry E. Wiggin, William S. Morrill, Nancy Wiggin, Sally H. Young, Sabra T. Tirrill, Jane S. Wiggin, Minerva T. Morrill, July 5, 1851; Stephen Harriman, Jerusha Harriman, Susan Tibbetts, Mary Tibbetts, Louisa Young, Eliza A. Rudd, Persis Harriman, August 2, 1851; Newell Tibbetts, August 17, 1851; Sally Keysar, October 25, 1851; Matthias Haines, Mary A. Corbett, Chloe Haines, October 26, 1851; Mary Wiswald, November 22, 1851; Sarah Willey, Sarah R. Young, November 7, 1852; Sarah M. Brackett, Caroline Flanders, August 25, 1853; Isaac Willey, April 8, 1857; Samuel R. Dennett, November 18, 1857; Charles W. Brackett, December 16, 1857; Lucy Drew, Mary Keysar, Jane Holden, June 18, 1859; Alvin Kidder, July 16, 1859; Julia A. Morgan, October 8, 1859; Abbie A. Wiggin, September 6, 1863; Gilman C. Noyes, Patience Harriman, Emily Lang, September 1, 1867; Asa Noyes, September 1, 1871; Harriet Knight, September 9, 1871; Samuel T. Noyes, October 1, 1871; Anna Noyes, October 7, 1871; Sarah Heath, April 1, 1876.

Extracts from Records.—August 2, 1851, chose Elder William S. Morrill pastor, Charles S. Wiggin and Gideon Tirrill deacons, and Henry E. Wiggin, clerk. September 2 and 3, 1856, the Free Will Baptists held a quarterly meeting, and Elder N. K. George labored three weeks and, as a result, on September 27, 1856, Elder George baptized eighteen, seventeen joined the Free Will Baptist church at Clarksville, and seventy-five partook of the communion. November 7, 1855, Deacon Charles S. Wiggin died; a brother much beloved, who had faithfully discharged the duties of his office. 1859, Henry E. Wiggin chosen deacon. 1867, Gilman C. Noyes chosen clerk.

The Christian church had no regular pastor from June, 1862, to June,

1867, when Elder Stephen M. Andrews came and labored for six months. He was followed by Elder R. B. Eldridge who was here, irregularly, for about two years. Then there was no pastor until April, 1871, when Elder W. S. Morrill returned and preached for one half the time. During these intervals monthly meetings were kept up.

June 3, 1871, chose Stephen Harriman deacon in place of G. C. Noyes, moved away. June 14, 1873, chose Samuel T. Noyes, clerk. Elder W. S. Morrill closed his labor April, 1874, and the church was without a pastor until December, 1874, when Clark Simonds engaged for a year. September 30, 1876, Elder C. D. Burdick was chosen pastor. October 30, 1876, received Martin Harriman into church, and voted to grant him a licentiate preacher's license. June 2, 1877, chose Martin Harriman clerk.

The church became again disorganized, and so remained until Rev. W. H. H. Collins, assisted by Rev. Martin Harriman, and Rev. W. A. C. Converse, framed a "Union Constitution," and the church under the pastorate of Elder Collins struggled a few years longer. He was succeeded by Rev. Otis S. Danforth, who resigned in 1884. No regular services have been held since, except a few weeks in summer, and occasional services by travelling preachers. This is much to be regretted, as there is a good church building here, and the people are able, and should unite and sustain a pastor. Rev. Messrs. Converse and Danforth did some good work, but were discouraged, and left for brighter fields before the seeds sown here had borne much good fruit. Those who continue faithful now attend churches at Colebrook and West Stewartstown, and hold occasional class meetings here.

Education was of vital importance to the first settlers as the following extracts show:—

1803. Voted to raise forty dollars for schools, \$60 for all other purposes.

1804. Raised eighty dollars for schools, and eighty dollars for all other uses of town.

1806. \$80 for schooling, \$80 for school house, \$100 for highways and town expenses.

1808. \$100 for schooling, \$50 for school house, \$25 for town expenses.

1818. Voted to divide Town into school districts, chose Jeremiah Eames, Jr., Barzilla Brainard, Gilman Folsom, Charles S. Wiggin and Richard Tibbetts committee to district the town, which they did as follows:

"District No. 1, to contain all lots and gores of lots within following roads, beginning at mouth of Back pond (or Dearth pond) brook, running up the Brook to the south line of ——— thence N. 20° E. on back line of sd lot to line of settlers lot 14, thence south on said line to the N. E. corner of sd lot, thence to N. W. corner of No. 21 in 10 Range, thence on Range line between 10 and 11 to N. E. corner of Lot 16, in 10 Range, thence North on check line to College grant on north line of Town, thence on town line to River thence down River to first mentioned bound. District No. 2 to contain Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, in 4th Range, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 5th Range, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, in 6th Range, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 10th Range, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, in 8th Range, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 9th Range and same in 10th. District No. 3, Settlers Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 14 with all gores adjoining them, also 16, 17, 18 and 19, in first Range, No. 16, 17, 18 and 19, in 2d Range, No. 16, 17, 18 and 19, in 3d Range. District No. 4, Lots No. 1 to 16 in Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Lots 1 to 8 in Ranges 6 and 7. District No. 5, Lots 8 to 16 in Range 6 and all lots in Ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, from No. 1 to 16, the above sett off Monday the 30 day of March 1818."

This division was accepted by the town March 31, 1818.

In 1822 and '23 the school tax was paid in wheat at \$1 per bushel. 1825, "chose Caleb S. Dalton, Jere Eames, Jr., David Kent, Howard Blodgett, Jr., inspectors of schools. 1833, sett off Diamond Pond District.

1843, voted to sett off a new school district to be called the 'Hollow District,' granting leave for all to join it who wish. 1859, the town was again redistricted and contained seven districts. 1865, voted to raise three hundred dollars for schools in addition to what the law requires. 1867, voted to raise five hundred dollars for schools above the demands of the law."

Resolution of 1874. "Whereas it is a prevailing practice of some, if not all, of the Prudential committee in the town of Stewartstown to pay the school Teachers at the end of their term the sum agreed upon, whether said Teachers present a certificate of the proper return of their Registers or not, and, whereas, if said registers are not returned properly it is impossible for the superintending school committee to make a proper report of the schools to the State Board of Education, therefore be it *resolved* that the superintending school committee be instructed to commence legal proceedings against all such Prudential Committees who shall hereafter pay any money, belonging to any school district in Stewartstown, to any Teacher who has not produced a certificate from the Superintending Committee that they have returned their Registers properly filled for the District under their charge. (Adopted.)"

Orders Adopting School Books.—"I hereby order that all the reading books of every kind in use of the schools of this town be withdrawn, and the series known as "Franklin's" be used in their stead, commencing with the next summer term, Given under my hand this 18th of January, 1878.

"Lorenzo Farnham, Supt. Sch. Committee."

1880. "This certifies that I have adopted for the use in the schools of this town for the term of five years the following books, Monteith's Elementary Geography and Monteith's Comprehensive Geography.

"Walter Drew, S. S. C."

1881. "I have adopted Fish & Robinson's Complete Arithmetic and Fish & Robinson's first book in Arithmetic.

Walter Drew, S. S. C."

1883. "Adopted Meserve's Book-keeping for term of years required by Law.

"John C. Poor, S. S. C."

In 1884 the town adopted the following:—

"Resolved, That the superintending committee arrange a course of study for our schools, at least in Reading & Arithmetic, and classify the Pupils in those branches."

No high schools or academies have ever been in operation here, the means of education being limited to district and private or select schools.

The town, as last divided, had thirteen school districts with 206 scholars, and \$965.02 as money expended for teaching.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. AMOS WEBSTER DREW.*

For more than half a century one of the prominent characters in the history of Coös county has been Amos W. Drew. During that time he has been identified with her interests, has carefully noted her progress, and rejoiced in her development and prosperity. Under his observation many of her towns have been almost wholly built up. When he first knew the county, much of it was a dense forest. Then there were but two framed houses between the line of Colebrook and the north line of Pittsburg. In this long period his acquaintance has embraced all the prominent men of his county, and many of the more active ones throughout the state. For nearly seventy years in this section he has closely watched events as they

*By Hon. C. B. Jordan.



Amos W. Drew

have come, gone, and passed into history. A keen scrutinizer of men and things, of receptive mind and retentive memory, he has long been a store-house of valuable information. A good conversationalist, his home and society have been much sought by those in quest of historic facts and a friendly chat. He comes of a strong, long-lived race, and has a sinewy frame that has well withstood the toils and cares of four score years.

[The Drew (Drewe) family of England descend from an early noble Norman, tracing the line through centuries. Members of the family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, participated in the memorable battle of Hastings (1066), and were granted lands in Devon, Hereford, and elsewhere, which are enrolled in the Domesday Book. According to a preamble to the Drew pedigree, given by the King of Arms. "The ancient and knightly family of Drew of Devonshire are lineal descendants from Richard, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror. (Descendants of this line are now residents at Drewsciffe, Devon; a younger branch was transplanted to Ireland. This has had representatives in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, notably at Moccollop Castle, Waterford.) On their escutcheon is an ermined lion *passant gules*, langued and armed. The quarterings show intermarriages with the Clifords and other noble families. Crest: a bull's head erased *sable*; in his mouth three ears of wheat, or, Motto: *Drogo; uomen et uirtus arma dedit.*"--EDITOR.]

The first American ancestor was John Drew, son of William, and grandson of Sir Edward Drew. He was born in England in 1642, came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1660, where he married. Of his descendants many may be found in New England. Several went to Maine and became residents. Samuel Drew, born in Shapleigh, Maine, married Betsey Webber, a native of Rumney, N. H. They made their home in Plymouth, also in Bridgewater, and attained a ripe old age. Their son, Benjamin, born in Plymouth, April 17, 1785, married Sally, daughter of John and Sally (Heath) Harriman, of Hampstead. "Squire" Benjamin Drew was a notable citizen. He was promoted to all the offices within the gift of his townsmen; was representative in 1830-31, and selectman for many years. He was liberal and charitable, and his creed and action was "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." His wife was his equal in strength of mind, and in every virtue. They had four sons and three daughters. Of these children Amos W., Edwin W., and Benjamin now remain.

Amos W. Drew was the eldest, and was born at Bridgewater, April 5, 1808. His parents moved to New Hampton in 1811, and resided there until January 2, 1821, when the family started for Stewartstown, Amos going on foot to drive the stock. November 15, 1835, he married Julia Esther, daughter of Hubbard and Abigail (Bumford) Lovering, a woman of strong

mind and most amiable disposition. She was born in Loudon, June 4, 1815. (Her father was born in Loudon, January 14, 1791, and her mother in Wakefield, December 21, 1791. They were thrifty farmers, and Julia was the second of their eight children. They moved to Colebrook when she was but three years old.)

Immediately after marriage Mr. Drew established a home in Stewartstown. He possessed more than average scholarship and ability, and his business capacity was soon recognized by his fellow citizens. They elected him town clerk two years, and selectman several terms before he moved to Colebrook in 1843. Here, too, his services were soon called into requisition; for, although he moved back to Stewartstown (near the old homestead on South hill) in 1850, he had served as selectman six years, and as representative in the General Court for 1847 and 1848.

At that time Mr. Drew, though a strong Democrat, voted for the anti-slavery resolutions that for the next twenty years were much talked of in New Hampshire political circles. Indeed, Mr. Drew was never of the pro-slavery wing of his party. His impulses, his reason, and his humanity, were all against bondage and oppression. He was a conscientious believer in the Constitution, and could hardly see how, under that instrument, we had any right to forcibly meddle with slavery in the states where it existed, but believed that the slaves should be liberated by purchase, and that the rights and powers of the general government and of the states should be carefully defined and maintained. He also believed fully in the right and duty of the national government to protect and preserve itself under all circumstances, and that the allegiance of every citizen was due to the Nation without regard to state or party. When secession asserted itself, his hand and voice were for his country. We remember and shall not forget his speech, at Colebrook town-hall in the spring of 1861, when swords were presented to Capt. Smith and Lieut. Hutchinson. It was full of good feeling, fervor and patriotism. From then to the close of the Rebellion Mr. Drew was a hard worker in the Union cause, and had it not been for his age, no doubt his military spirit and his devotion to the interests of his country would have early carried him into the struggle. As it was he kept full the quota of his town, and, November 11, 1863, was appointed special recruiting agent for Stewartstown, Pittsburg, and Clarksville.

In his earlier years he had a liking for military affairs. March 25, 1834, he was commissioned ensign by Gov. Samuel Dinsmore; August 17, 1836, lieutenant by Gov. Isaac Hill; March 2, 1838, captain by the same; July 19, 1842, adjutant of the Twenty-fourth regiment by Gov. Henry Hubbard. Mr. Drew was an excellent officer, understood "tactics" thoroughly, and was a good disciplinarian. He participated in the "Indian Stream war." [See County History.] Yet his pursuits were those of peace,

and, as a loyal citizen in the civil walks of life, he has made the name and fame for which his many friends most delight to remember him.

He became *the* business man of the community; drew many wills, deeds, and other papers; was frequently called upon to act as commissioner, administrator, or executor in the settlement of estates. In 1852-53 he was elected county treasurer; in 1862-63 he was state senator from the "old Twelfth district"; in November, 1871, he was appointed county commissioner to succeed to the unfinished term of Isaiah H. Pickard, and was afterward elected twice to this office, serving in it until May, 1876. He was justice of the peace from 1848 to 1886, and coroner from 1842 to 1873. In all these positions he performed his duties with much more than average wisdom and judgment. In neighborhood difficulties his services and counsels have been often sought and followed with beneficial results.

He has a high appreciation and regard for personal integrity, and is scrupulously honest. He has always been public-spirited and hospitable; has done much for the schools, public and private; encouraged and aided all local schemes for the promotion of educational interests, and is ever on the side of law, order, and good government. During his active life he was a logical, earnest talker when occasion demanded, and always commanded the attention of his listeners. He read much, and by the fireside discussed with his wife and children politics, morals, religion, and other questions of the day. Though a strong believer in the ultimate salvation of all men (through the goodness of a God who makes no mistakes) he is tolerant of the beliefs of others, and no one, old or young, ever received from him other than good advice.

He was fortunate in his domestic relations. Mrs. Drew possesses in a marked degree those qualities of mind and heart that most adorn a wife and mother. Of their thirteen children, six sons died in infancy and childhood; five sons and two daughters grew to maturity: Lucy Abigail, Irving W. (see Bench and Bar), Benjamin F., Warren E., Ellen J., Holman A., and Edward Everett. All except Lucy, the elder daughter, are living. She was born May 4, 1843, and died October 23, 1886. Her life was so closely interwoven with the lives of her father and mother that a word here is due to her memory in the history of the county where she was so well and so favorably known. Her excellencies of character can not all be portrayed. She had a strong, logical mind, a mental grasp of remarkable comprehension and tenacity, and a disposition that deservedly won and kept warm friends to the day of her death. She was an apt, thorough scholar. Beginning school-keeping when she was only fourteen, she followed it successfully until disabled by disease, and was a wise, pleasing instructor and a safe counsellor. She graduated at Kimball Union academy in 1863. She was a good disputant, wrote well and easily on any subject commanding her thought and study, had positive convictions on

all questions of right and wrong, and maintained the right, when assailed, with a modesty and a power that were always fascinating and irresistibly convincing. She was of great help to her parents, and rendered valuable assistance in directing the minds of the other children in the right channels. Her offices of kindness wherever she moved were many and appropriate. More than twenty years before her death she suffered an attack of diphtheria, followed by partial paralysis, which gradually brought an active and promising young life to an invalid's chair. But through all these years the light of a fine intellect and a noble christian character shone out in words and deeds to make better and happier those around her.

Mr. Drew, now in his eightieth year, has passed beyond his days of business activity, but he still watches with keen interest current events—foreign, national, and local. He and his venerable wife are now contentedly living at their home in Colebrook, where kind friends are ever welcome, and where the ripeness and mellowness that crown advancing years never sat more royally than upon their heads.

EDWIN W. DREW.

Edwin W. Drew, youngest child of Benjamin and Sally H. Drew, was born in Stewartstown, December 10, 1827. He was educated at the district and private schools of Stewartstown, and, aside from what he has learned by observation and private study, had no educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by the boys of Stewartstown to-day. He taught eight terms of school successfully. He was brought up a farmer, and such he has always remained, getting a comfortable living, and keeping a farm in good productiveness which has been cultivated nearly a century, paying little attention, however, to "fancy" breeds or crops, and has always lived "within a stone's throw" of his birthplace.

Mr. Drew married, March 28, 1852, Marietta, daughter of Luther F. and Mary (Piper) Hall, also a native of this town. They have six children: John W., a merchant of Colebrook; Walter, now deputy collector of customs; Carrie, (Mrs. F. H. Noyes); Byron; Alice; Hattie H.

Mr. Drew has been much in official position, and with considerate judgment and conceded ability has filled well each station to which he has been called. He was superintending school committee of Stewartstown from 1849 to 1857; town clerk from 1851 to 1854; selectman in 1863, '64, '67, '68, '69, '70, '83, '85; representative in 1857-58; county commissioner from 1861 to 1864; county treasurer, 1868 to 1870; a member of the state board of equalization from the creation of the office to the present; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876. He is a Democrat in politics, a liberal



Lyman W. Alger

in religion, and a man of strictly temperate habits. He has never belonged to a secret society except the Grange; in this he has been "Master."

A man of strong physique and endurance, he has accomplished much labor and has proven himself equal to any sudden emergency; *e. g.* January 1, 1874, while cutting timber alone over a mile from his house, he fractured both bones of his right leg below the knee. Cutting a crotched sapling for a crutch, he went forty rods to his horse, mounted it and rode home.

He has never made distinctions in his treatment of men, treating the poor with the same consideration as the rich, and always from the standard of equity. He is a good debater, holds pronounced opinions which are formed after careful consideration, and his counsels have weight in town, county and state affairs. Socially he is unpretending, neighborly and kind; in the family, enjoys his children's respect and love; in the community, the esteem of all.

LYMAN WILLIS ALGER.

In 1749 twenty-eight persons applied for dismissal from the Puritan church of Bridgewater, Mass., on account of difference of religious opinion. They were not dismissed, but suspended. These were people of deep religious faith, tender conscience, and strong tenacity of opinion, and were the nucleus of the First Baptist church in Bridgewater. Among these "Separatists" were members of the Alger, Lothrop, Ames, Hayward and Willis families, all prominent and representative Massachusetts people.

The Alger family is well-known in New England for its connection with iron manufacture. Thomas Alger¹ settled in America during the seventeenth century, and was one of the first of his name in this country. He made his home in Taunton, Mass., near the Three Mile river, and married Elizabeth Packard. His son, Israel², was a farmer in Bridgewater, and a man of influence and wealth. His wife was a granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Bridgewater. They had five sons, of whom Joseph³ was the second. His son, Joseph⁴, was one of the original members of the First Baptist church of the town.

Edmund Alger⁵ (grandfather of Lyman W. Alger) was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1763, married Huldah Lothrop, and had seven children. Mr. Alger carried on merchandizing for some years in Massachusetts; but, losing his property by the failure of others, he determined to leave New England, and emigrate to some place where he could provide an inheritance of land for his five sons. Accordingly, in 1801, he became a resident of Eaton, P. Q., a place then thirty miles from civilization; but land was plenty, and capable, persevering, energetic men were needed to develop

and improve the resources of that section. Mr. Alger proved equal to the emergency: as a carpenter and farmer he did much to build up the new settlement. He inherited the strong religious nature of his progenitors, and was instrumental in forming a Baptist society in the town of his adoption, and, by his character and influence, the better element of human nature in these forest wilds was fostered and nourished and brought forth good fruit. In this good work he was aided by his strong friend and companion, Capt. Josiah Sawyer, a native of Lancaster, Mass., born in 1756. Capt. Sawyer, with his father and five brothers, served in the Colonial army, where he received his title. The English government to settle the Canadian country offered to give a township to any one obtaining forty families to settle in any locality which they should select, and Capt. Sawyer, having complied with the requirements, selected Eaton, and there made his home, and here the two men were the propelling forces in the community. Capt. Sawyer was an Orthodox Congregationalist, and the prime factor in the church of that denomination. He was a man of great energy and practical common sense. He built saw and grist-mills, and his name is perpetuated in that of the village of Sawyersville. Edmund Alger died in Eaton, P. Q., in 1836, aged seventy-four years. His third son, Asa, born in Bridgewater, Mass., February 7, 1796, came to Eaton when only five years old, and lived the life of the pioneer. He labored with his father and brothers, working earnestly, and the forest-clad hills were converted into smiling fields, and, after many years, they gathered around them property and conveniences. He married Abigail, daughter of Capt. Josiah and Susanna (Green) Sawyer, and had seven children, six of whom attained maturity: Emily (married William Lindsey); Horace (deceased); Henry, (deceased); Ruth; *Lyman W.*; Persis (married Eben Goodwin).

Asa Alger was a strong, energetic man, of indomitable will and great endurance. His early life had served to develop rather than diminish his mental and physical nature. He was a man of clear and good judgment, and retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree until his death. May 10, 1882, at the age of eighty-six years, but for thirty years he had been totally blind. Mrs. Alger died June 2, 1885, at Eaton, in her ninety-fourth year, after an illness of but three days—"tired Nature going to rest." Her mind was clear, and memory retentive to the last of her long life. Born and bred in a religious home, her children were brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord.

Lyman Willis Alger, son of Asa and Abigail (Sawyer) Alger, was born in Eaton, P. Q., June 29, 1831. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one; attended school about three months a year until he was nineteen; and labored on the farm, and learned the full import of the words "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." He then attended school two terms at the academy at Derby, Vt., and, after attain-

ing his majority, two terms at Colebrook academy. He worked in the summer of 1852 in the Nulhegan lumber-mill at Bloomfield, Vt., earning money to defray his academic expenses during the fall term; he then taught school in the winter in Bloomfield, and the next spring term finished his school education at the academy. Here he made the acquaintance of Marion Wallace, daughter of Gen. Lewis and Rispah (Beach) Loomis, whom he married January 3, 1856. Mrs. Alger is a most estimable lady, of artistic tastes and intellectual culture; she is also a practical worker, and able assistant of her husband. July 18, 1853, Mr. Alger received the appointment of station agent at North Stratford, which he held until April 6, 1856. He then removed to Colebrook, and carried on the homestead farm of Gen. Loomis, now occupied by J. L. Loomis, for four years. He then returned to North Stratford intending to engage in manufacturing, but was taken ill with a rheumatic fever, which, after long months of suffering, left him physically enfeebled, and with exhausted means. Now his traits of pluck, perseverance, and persistency, inherited from a long line of goodly ancestors, "stood him in good stead," and assisted and encouraged by his sympathetic wife, he commenced anew the battle of the world. In the spring of 1861 he became the agent of the Protective Union store, a co-operative mercantile establishment at Canaan, Vt., and was in charge of it five years. He then purchased a store in West Bethel, Me., and was in trade there from June, 1866, until 1869, when he removed to West Stewartstown on account of his wife's health, and engaged in merchandizing with Dr. Annable as "Alger & Annable," uniting Dr. Annable's stock of drugs with a general variety of goods. This firm continued three years; then Dr. Annable moved the drug business to another building, and Mr. Alger has since carried on trade alone.

Mr. Alger has been prospered. He says the key to his success was the advice given him by that veteran merchant, F. G. Messer, "Spend your money, but not your credit." As a Republican in politics, he was appointed postmaster of West Stewartstown, August, 1872, and held the office until October, 1886. He is a member of the State Temperance Society, and has been actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of New Hampshire since 1876, and has been a member of the State Executive Committee from that date. Both Mr. and Mrs. Alger, by their Christian kindness and sympathy, have exerted a strong and beneficial influence, and they have been the means of helping many to lead a better life. Mr. Alger joined the Calvinistic Baptist church when he was fourteen years old, and now holds his membership at North Stratford. In 1884 this church voted him a license to preach, which he declined, preferring to work in connection with the Y. M. C. A.

SAMUEL GRAY HANNAFORD.

Among those who have had charge of public institutions in Coös county, and proved faithful to the interests intrusted to them, there is no worthier representative than Samuel G. Hannaford, the superintendent of the county-farm.

Samuel Gray Hannaford, son of Amos C. and Hannah (Lyford) Hannaford, was born at Northfield, N. H., July 30, 1822. (The Hannafords belong to the old families of that town.) His educational advantages were limited to the common schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he went to Sanbornton Bridge (Tilton), and learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade of an uncle, and established himself in business there, combining agriculture with his trades. Mr. Hannaford married, October 4, 1842, Lucy M., daughter of Jabez R. and Ruth (Noyes) Hannaford, a native of Boscawen. They have two children, Russell and For-dyce A., who reside in Northumberland, and carry on business in Lancaster.

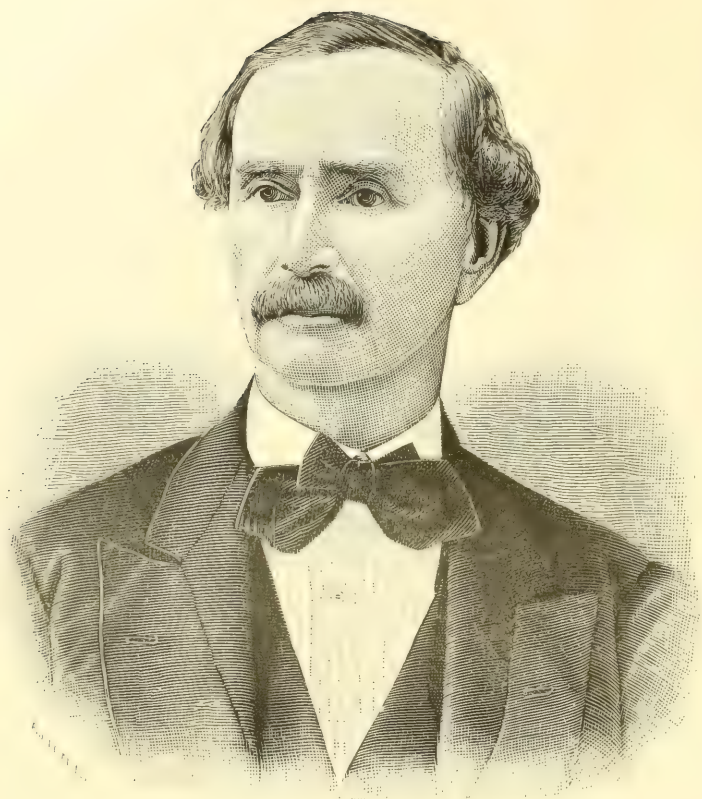
He resided in Sanbornton nearly thirty years, during which time his reliability, honesty and courtesy gained him many friends, and public trusts were committed to his charge. In 1861 and 1862 he was chosen selectman, and the first year of his candidacy received all the votes of the town save sixteen. His political opinions are, and always have been, Democratic; he believes with Jefferson that "a strict adherence to the Constitution is the one thing needful to the perpetuity of the Union." He was a recruiting officer during the Rebellion, and has held a commission of justice of the peace for almost a quarter of a century.

The particular field of Mr. Hannaford's activity and usefulness, in which he has been ably seconded by his estimable wife, has been in the management of public institutions. In 1865 he received the appointment of assistant superintendent of Merrimac county-farm, under Frank S. Dodge, now warden of N. H. state prison, and removed to the farm where he resided nearly a year. The care, attention and skill which Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford exhibited in the performance of the varied duties confided to them were productive of such good results that they were highly recommended by the warden and one of the Merrimac county commissioners to the Coös county commissioners for the superintendency of the county-farm to be established at West Stewartstown.

Mr. Hannaford was first aware of his selection for this position when asked to accept it. This was done in August, 1867, and after due deliberation it was accepted, and September 20, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford moved to West Stewartstown, which has since been their residence. Under their careful supervision the county-farm has become a model one, and each succeeding year has shown the wisdom of the appointment. The affairs are conducted ably and efficiently. Mr. Hannaford possesses good



S. P. Hamnerford



Fernando G. Jacobs

financial ability, both in purchasing supplies for so large a family and in the sale of the surplus of the farm. The superintendent and matron are very careful that nothing goes to waste. The children, numbering now twenty-one, have the advantage of a good school six months in a year, and their intelligent and ready replies to questions from strangers evidence that this department has the requisite attention. All in all the good judgment and care of the institution, the humane treatment of the inmates, and its prosperous condition deserves high commendation.

Mr. Hannaford was the first person initiated in Doric Lodge F. & A. M., Tilton, N. H., and has ever held his membership there. His duties preclude him from accepting any office in Stewartstown, but he has frequently been chosen moderator. He is a stockholder of Lancaster National bank. Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford are members of the Congregational church.

ISAIAH H. PICKARD.

Isaiah H. Pickard, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Harvey) Pickard, was born in Canterbury, March 18, 1819, and died in Stewartstown, October 13, 1884. About 1826 his parents removed to Stewartstown, and located on the site now occupied by the county buildings. Mr. Pickard married, Oct. 30, 1856, Sarah A. Rogers, of Columbia. She died January 27, 1871.

Mr. Pickard was an unswerving Democrat in his political affiliations, and served his town faithfully, being very active in its affairs. He was selectman, town treasurer, justice of the peace, and represented Stewartstown in the legislative terms of 1853 and 1854. He once held the office of county commissioner, and in all these responsible positions, fidelity and integrity marked his work. Prompt and reliable as a business man, he had much probate business intrusted to him, and was requested to allow his name to be used as a candidate for probate judge, but his modesty caused him to shrink from such publicity. He did not belong to any church, but was a liberal contributor to the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Pickard was a member, and was ever charitable to those in want. He was of a quiet and unobtrusive nature, always genial and social, however, and often had an appropriate story to illustrate his ideas. Careful and conservative in business dealings, he acquired some property.

FERNANDO C. JACOBS.

Among the pioneer settlers of the town of Hingham, Mass., was Nicholas Jacobs and family. They came there about 1633. Some of their descendants settled in Scituate, Mass., were men of affairs and influence, and erected saw and grist-mills in the westerly part of the town. These are still known as "Jacobs's mills," and are owned by the family. Nicholas was the first American ancestor of most of the name in New England.

Fernando C. Jacobs, son of Justin and Polly (Sargent) Jacobs, was born in Warren, Vt., January 16, 1813. His early years were passed with an uncle, with whom he went to Troy, N. Y. After some years he returned to Vermont, and learned the trade of a tanner at New Haven. In 1835 he went to Albany, N. Y., and worked at his trade there and in Troy for two years. His next residence was in Colebrook, where he engaged in business as a tanner, and continued three years; he then removed to Stanstead, P. Q., and was there two years. His next base of operation was in Canaan, Vt. Here he enlarged his business, erected a tannery, and carried on tanning, shoe and harness manufacturing for sixteen years so prosperously that from the results of his industry and hard labor he was enabled to carry out a plan which for sometime he had been considering. The idea had suggested itself to him to establish a tourists' and hunters' resort in the delightful region of the Upper Connecticut, where the sportsman finds rare game and fish, and the tourist pure air and lovely scenery. In 1860 he built the Connecticut Lake House, on the shore of that beautiful body of water. This formed the terminus of a lovely carriage-drive of twenty-five miles from Colebrook, and became headquarters for sportsmen and lumbermen. His management of this house for the next eleven years forms quite a chapter in the advance of civilizing forces into the "woods." Upon closing his interests here Mr. Jacobs went to Lancaster, and was engaged in "tilling the soil" for two years. The following three years he was at the Brunswick Springs House; from there he returned to Colebrook and was in the grocery business for three years. In 1880 he located at Stewartstown Hollow, and opened a store of general merchandise, under the firm name of Parkhurst & Jacobs.

Although occupied in these different lines of business enterprises, Mr. Jacobs has also been interested in public matters, taking an active part, and served in many official capacities both in his native and adopted state. He was master in chancery in Essex county, Vt., from 1850 to 1860, and a notary public from 1857 to 1860, in the same county. He was postmaster at Canaan four years, under Republican administration; deputy sheriff four years; was lister, and held other offices. He was deputy provost-marshal during the great civil war; represented Pittsburg in 1865-66; has served as collector and selectman for several years; has held the office of postmaster for six years in Stewartstown; was justice of the peace in Pittsburg from 1861 to 1871, and of Stewartstown since becoming a citizen of that place. He is a man of intelligence, keeps himself informed of the topics of the day, and attends to his business with the activity and vigor of a younger man. He has been three times married. His first wife, Julia A. Cooper, was the mother of his five children: Alma P. (married Capt. H. S. Hilliard); Sarah C. (Mrs. David O. Rowell); Henry F., Charles J., and J. Anna.

CLARKSVILLE.

CHAPTER LXXV.

Boundaries—Origin of Name—First Proprietors—Early Settlers—First Town Meeting—Early Marriages—Civil List.

THIS town is situated in the north part of the county. The surface is broken and hilly, but the soil, in many portions, is good for grass, oats and potatoes. Starch and maple sugar are manufactured here. It is bounded on the north by Pittsburg, east by Carlisle, south by Dixville and Stewartstown, and west by Canaan, Vt. There are two ponds in Clarksville. Clarksville pond contains 200 acres, and Carr pond about thirty. In the latter, trout were very abundant until a few years ago, when some pickerel were put into the pond, and the trout have disappeared.

Clarksville was originally known as Dartmouth College Grant. In January, 1789, "the Senate and House of Representatives passed an act granting to the trustees of Dartmouth college a valuable tract of land eight miles square, about forty-two thousand acres, lying north of Stewartstown." In 1820 Benjamin Clark, from whom the town received its name, and one or two other Dartmouth students, purchased from the college 10,000 acres of this grant; 20,000 acres were also bought by two or more New York men, but the latter failing to pay their taxes, the land was advertised and sold to Gideon Tirrill and Josiah Young. They paid the taxes for several years, and then sold it to lumber men. These were the purchasers of much of the territory embraced in this section.

Early Settlers.—The first comers into this town are entitled to much admiration and gratitude for the struggles they made in subduing the wilderness and opening the way for comfortable homes. Few of the present day can conceive the sufferings they endured. The survey of Clarksville was partly made during the winter of 1799 and 1800, and one man lost his life (frozen to death) while assisting in this work.

Among the early inhabitants were Gideon Tirrill, Joseph Wiswall,

Samuel Comstock, Benjamin Young, John Robie, Miles Hurlbert, Joseph Crawford, Alexander Smith and Josiah Bumford.

Gideon Tirrill was the first to settle on lot No. 41, where he lived several years, and then removed to Canada where he died. Joseph Wiswall, brother-in-law of Benjamin Clark, settled here in 1822, on lot No. 42; he cleared this land; after a few years he moved to lot No. 43, and resided there during his life. He was Mr. Clark's agent for the sale of this wild land, and lot No. 44 was purchased by Mr. Comstock, who, with his two sons, became settlers. John Comstock came to Clarksville about 1819, from Pittsburg, where he had resided since 1812. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a loyal soldier of the Revolution, serving his country faithfully through her dark days. His death occurred in Clarksville in 1828. His sons, Samuel and John, also were residents in Clarksville, and their names appear often on the board of selectmen. His grandson, Horace Comstock, is the present town clerk.

During the decade from 1820 to 1830 the increase in population could not have been very rapid, as October 5, 1830, when the first town meeting was held, there were but twenty-one voters; yet the forest showed signs of giving way before the sturdy blows of the woodman's axe, the soil had responded to the early farmer's labors, and the necessary grains and vegetables were raised for the current wants of the little community.

First Town Meeting.—The signers of the petition to call the first town meeting were Benjamin Young, John Roby, Jr., Stephen Harriman, John Hurlbert, John Comstock, Samuel Comstock. The following officers were chosen: Joseph Wiswall, town clerk; Joseph Wiswall, John Harriman and Josiah A. Young, selectmen. The amount of taxes raised for all purposes was \$34.92. They voted to pay the collector for his services for collecting the same, \$4; selectmen \$1 each, and the town clerk \$1.50.

In 1832 John Roby gave twelve and one-half cents for the privilege of collecting taxes. In 1857 a postoffice was established in the town, and Edmund K. Young was the first postmaster; Charles W. Wiswall is the present incumbent. In 1858 the financial condition of the town necessitated the choosing a town treasurer, and Edmund K. Young was elected, and performed the duties of that position for many years in a creditable manner.

There are four schools in town, but no church building. The town was endowed with corporate privileges in 1854, and is classed with Pittsburg for the election of representative. Population in 1880, 328.

Marriages of College Grant Settlers Recorded in Stewartstown.—April 12, 1827, Stephen Harriman to Geranta Dearth, both of College Grant. November 29, 1827, John Harriman, of College Grant, to Edith Tirrill, of Stewartstown. April 28, 1828, Simon Harriman, of College Grant, to Mary Harriman, of Stewartstown. December 10, 1831, Enos Brown, of Clarksville, to Lovina Heath, of Stewartstown.

Civil List.—1830. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, John Harriman, Josiah A. Young.

1831. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, John Goodwin, John Comstock.
1832. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Gideon Tirrill, John Harriman.
1833. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, John Goodwin, Joseph Wiswall.
1834. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Josiah Young, Edmund Keysar.
1835. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Edmund Keysar, John Goodwin.
1836. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Josiah A. Young, Edmund Keysar.
1837. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Josiah A. Young, Edmund Keysar.
1838. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Edmund Keysar, Josiah A. Young.
1839. Town clerk, Gideon Tirrill; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Josiah A. Young, John Comstock.
1840. Town clerk, Josiah A. Young; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Edmund Keysar, Samuel Comstock.
1841. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Edmund Keysar, Samuel Comstock.
1842. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Samuel Comstock, Edmund Keysar.
1843. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Edmund Keysar, Samuel Comstock.
1844. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Josiah A. Young, Samuel Comstock.
1845. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, John A. Tirrill, Jeremiah Y. Keysar, Edmund K. Young.
1846. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, John Keysar, Joseph Wiswall, Gideon Tirrill.
1847. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Samuel Comstock, Miles H. Keysar.
1848. Town clerk, Miles H. Keysar; selectmen, Edmund Keysar, Stephen Cross, Samuel Comstock.
1849. Town clerk, Edmund H. Keysar; selectmen, Joseph Wiswall, Edmund K. Young, Samuel Comstock.
1850. Town clerk, Stephen G. Fuller; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Edmund K. Young, Peltiah C. Roby.
1851. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Hiram H. Kenney, Stephen Cross, Edmund Keysar.
1852. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Edmund H. Keysar, Samuel Comstock, Josiah A. Young.
1853. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, John Keysar, Benjamin Young.
1854. Town clerk, Joseph Wiswall; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, Edmund H. Keysar, Benjamin Young.
1855. Town clerk, John Keysar; selectmen, Gideon Tirrill, Josiah A. Young, Samuel Comstock.
1856. Town clerk, John Keysar; selectmen, Israel W. Tyler, John Thurstin, Samuel Comstock.
1857. Town clerk, John Keysar; selectmen, Joseph W. Young, Benjamin C. Wiswall, John Keysar.
1858. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, Israel W. Tyler, Levi D. Muncy.
1859. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Josiah A. Young; selectmen, Israel W. Tyler, Josiah Young, John Keysar.
1860. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Josiah A. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Orrin Covill, Josiah Young.
1861. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Orrin Covill, Levi D. Muncy.
1862. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, John Keysar, Josiah Young, Andrew J. Barnett.
1863. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Josiah Young, Andrew J. Barnett.
1864. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, John Keysar, Oren F. Tewksbury, Levi D. Muncy.
1865. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, John S. Tirrill, Josiah Young.
1866. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, John S. Tirrill, Peltiah C. Roby.
1867. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, Stephen Goodwin, Benjamin Young.
1868. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Edmund K. Young; selectmen, John Keysar, Horace Comstock, David F. Hall.
1869. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Benjamin C. Wiswall; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, David F. Hall, Stephen Goodwin.
1870. Town clerk, Edmund K. Young; treasurer, Benjamin C. Wiswall; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Norman C. Young, Ephraim S. Parker.
1871. Town clerk, John Keysar; treasurer, Benjamin C. Wiswall; selectmen, John Keysar, Norman C. Young, Ephraim S. Parker.
1872. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Jeremiah H. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Horace Comstock, Oren F. Tewksbury.

1873. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Joseph W. Young; selectmen, Edmund K. Young, Horace Comstock, Oren F. Tewksbury.

1874. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Joseph W. Young; selectmen, Charles W. Wiswall, David F. Hall, Josiah Young.

1875. Town clerk, Joseph W. Young; treasurer, Joseph W. Young; selectmen, Horace Comstock, David F. Hall, Josiah Young.

1876. Town clerk, Joseph Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Horace Comstock, Jeremiah H. Young, Hosea Crawford.

1877. Town clerk, Joseph W. Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Jeremiah H. Young, Joel H. Munn, Hosea Crawford.

1878. Town clerk, Joseph W. Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Joel H. Munn, James E. Hubbard, Charles Young.

1879. Town clerk, Joseph W. Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Charles Young, Josiah Young, Joel H. Munn.

1880. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Josiah Young, Charles Young, Horace Comstock.

1881. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Josiah Young, Hiram A. Schoff, John Keysar.

1882. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, John Keysar, Hiram A. Schoff.

1883. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Joseph W. Young, Berkley Keysar, David F. Hall.

1884. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Charles Young, William W. Scott, Horace Comstock.

1885. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Horace Comstock, Charles Young, Berkley Keysar.

1886. Town clerk, Charles Young; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Berkley Keysar, Noah F. Kidder, Charles Young.

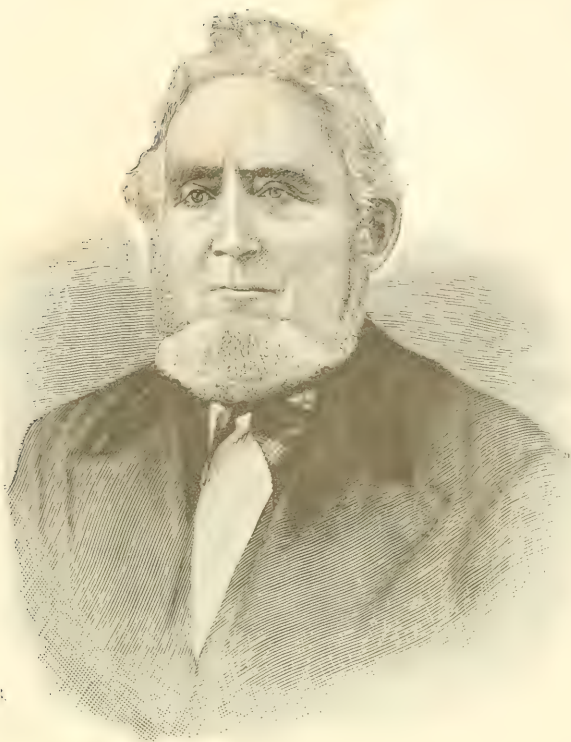
1887. Town clerk, Horace Comstock; treasurer, Norman C. Young; selectmen, Stephen G. Fuller, Charles W. Wiswall, David F. Hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN CLARK WISWALL.

Benjamin Clark Wiswall, son of Joseph and Sally (Clark) Wiswall, was born in Newton, Mass., June 10, 1808. His maternal grandfather was Capt. Norman Clark, a resident of Rutland, Mass., who was one of the "embattled farmers" of the Revolution, where he held the rank of captain, and was wounded while gallantly fighting in his country's service. Capt. Clark attained the advanced age of ninety-eight years and eight months. Richard Clark was a passenger, and John Clark was mate of the "Mayflower" on its memorable voyage in 1620, and Clark's island in Plymouth harbor was named for him. The Wiswell family was of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, as, in 1688, we find "that Ichabod Wiswell, and Elder Faunce the town clerk of Plymouth, were arrested (under the arbitrary laws of King James II.) for levying and aiding in levying taxes upon his majesty's subjects and bound over to the Supreme Court at Boston."

Benjamin Clark, son of Capt. Norman Clark, for whom the town of



Benjⁿ C. Wiswall

Clarksville received its name, was the maternal uncle of B. C. Wiswall, and a graduate of Dartmouth college. While a student there, he, with Joseph Brackett and one other, purchased of the college 10,000 acres of land in "Dartmouth College Grant" (now Clarksville), and engaged Joseph Wiswall, his brother-in-law, as agent for its sale. Mr. Wiswall was a hotel keeper and farmer in Newton, Mass. In 1822 he moved his family to Clarksville, and became the agent for the sale of this wild land (about 30,000 acres). He also cleared much land, made many improvements, and was a resident of the town until his death at the age of seventy-nine. He was an efficient town officer, served twelve years as selectman and fourteen as town clerk, and was an active business man.

Benjamin Clark Wiswall came from Newton, Mass., where he received a good common-school education, to Clarksville with his father, in 1822, when he was about fourteen years old. This section was then almost a wilderness, and the hardships and privations of those early settlers can only be conceived by those who have endured them. Benjamin remained with his father until he was twenty years old, assisting him in his arduous labors in felling trees and bringing land into cultivation, and helped clear four farms. He then returned to Newton, where he married, in 1830, Susan Sawyer, of Foxborough, Mass. She was born April 4, 1808. Their children were *Mary* (Mr. Moody B. Haines) deceased; *Albert C.*, born in Newton, November 4, 1835, resides in Fox Lake, Wisconsin; *Joseph N.*, born in Newton, November 25, 1837; *William H.*, deceased; *Charles W.*, born in Clarksville, February 6, 1846; *George O.*, born in Clarksville, February 17, 1853.

About 1838 Mr. Wiswall returned to Clarksville, became a farmer, continued in agriculture until 1878, manufactured starch for two years, and after his father's death succeeded him as land agent. In 1878 Mrs. Wiswall died; since then the ownership of the homestead farm of 150 acres has passed to his son Charles, and Mr. Wiswall resides with him. Republican in politics in a town where the majority are Democrats, Mr. Wiswall's fitness for position has been recognized by his political opponents, and he has filled the office of selectman, treasurer and moderator to the satisfaction of the people. He also holds a commission as justice of the peace, and has frequently been a delegate to state and senatorial conventions. He does not belong to any religious denomination, but is a believer in the law of love and good will to man, and is a christian in his morals and principles.

Mr. Wiswall is a bright, cheerful old gentleman, who has made friends all along the path of life, and, while keen and shrewd in business, has not let the love of money crush out the kindly feelings actuating him, but has ever been ready to aid and advance all benevolent and progressive objects. He possesses a quaint humor and a large fund of sociality, and those who know him best attest that the world is the better for his having lived.

His descendants are, and should be, proud of his unostentatious life which has exhibited the sterling qualities of usefulness, honesty and integrity.

JOHN KEYSAR.

All readers of our New England poet Whittier remember the "Vision" of the "Cobbler Keezar." The changes therein described as occurring in his dream, whereby the forest solitudes were transformed into smiling fields, with manufactories and villages scattered through the intersecting valleys, have been realized in fact, and many of the cobbler's descendants and namesakes have wrought valiantly in bringing them about. First, by good service in the War of the Revolution; second, by turning their swords into plowshares, their spears into pruning hooks, and erecting buildings and factories, thereby promoting the prosperity of the community.

Among the early inhabitants of Hampstead we find John and George Kezar. In Canterbury, Edmond Kizer's name appears on the soldiers' roll of the Revolution, to which place some of the family emigrated from Hampstead. Dr. Keysar was prominent among the early settlers of Northfield.

Edmund Keysar was a native of Northfield, emigrated to Stewartstown in 1807, and settled on the Kent place on North hill, where he and John Keysar owned a tract of land two miles in length. Here he commenced the difficult labor of the pioneer, and worked for more than ten years, developing his land, and otherwise enhancing the weal of the settlement. In 1814 he was a representative to the General Court. His wife was Betsey Young. Of their fifteen children eleven attained maturity. John, Betsey (Mrs. J. P. Wiswall), and Miles H. are the only survivors of this large family.

In 1818 Mr. Keysar sold his property in Stewartstown and removed to Canterbury, where he bought a farm and resided until 1832, when he came again to Coös county, and settled in Clarksville on lot No. 2, range 1, where his son John now lives. Here he bought 200 acres of land, built a saw-mill which he conducted, and was a useful citizen of Clarksville until his death. He served as selectman for several years.

John Keysar, son of Edmund and Betsey (Young) Keysar, was born in Stewartstown, July 10, 1816. He received such educational advantages as the common schools of his town offered. When nineteen years old he went to Colebrook and learned the trade of a joiner, and worked at house building for several years. He then bought the home place at Clarksville, and has since been a resident of the town. In 1869 he built a starch mill of one hundred tons capacity, and carried it on until 1882, when S. S.



John Keyser

Merrill ran it for four years; since Mr. Merrill's death, the mill has been conducted by W. E. Drew, of Colebrook. Mr. Keysar has also made clapboards for eight years, shingles two years, and been engaged in agriculture quite extensively. On retiring from starch manufacturing, he sold his farm of 275 acres to his son, Berkley. In 1883 the telephone line from Colebrook to Clarksville was constructed, and June 10, 1884, the first message was transmitted and received by Berkley, who was the first operator.

Mr. Keysar married Sarah Clark Wiswall. She was born in Clarksville, March 11, 1817. (See biography of B. C. Wiswall.) Their children were *Maria C.*, married John Gathercole, has three children, James C., Sarah E., and Phebe E. *Sarah*; *Phebe Y.*, wife of E. S. Parker; her children are John R. and Otis L. *Wiswall*, died aged twenty-two. *Clark*, died young. *Susan M.*, married Charles F. Hibbard; she died February 27, 1877, leaving one child, Harry. *Berkley*, married Eliza L. Moses; their children are Lula E., Clyde W., Lottie M., Jesse L. [Blakeley M. died in infancy.]

Mr. Keysar is a good and reliable citizen. He has been connected with the town affairs of Clarksville for many years, and as a Democrat represented his party in the state legislature two years; has served as selectman and town clerk, and in his avocations as farmer and manufacturer for many long years has been a worker, a producer, and not a mere consumer. Mrs. Keysar is a bright, active woman, a kind mother and pleasant companion. Berkley Keysar is the representative for Clarksville and Pittsburg for 1886-87.

PITTSBURG.

BY DAVID BLANCHARD, ESQ.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

Pittsburg — Boundaries — First Explored — Topography — Lakes — Streams — Ponds — Rocks — Minerals.

THE town of Pittsburg, formerly known as "Indian Stream Territory," embraces all that portion of the state lying north of the parallel of 45° north latitude, excepting a small tract included within the limits of the town of Clarksville, and is bounded on the east by Maine, southerly by the parallel of 45° and the Connecticut river, westerly by the main easterly branch of Hall's stream, and northerly by the Highlands forming the divide between the Connecticut, the Androscoggin, and the St. Lawrence waters, and contains an area of 360 square miles, of which, in 1880, there were 15,000 acres under improvement.

It was first explored by a party of land surveyors, under the direction of the Canadian government, in 1787, by whom a considerable portion of the territory was divided into townships during the following year, and included a part of the present municipal corporations of Hereford, Aukland and Emberton, Quebec, and the whole of the township of Drayton was located in the westerly part of the territory, and embraced the valley of Indian stream northerly to the south line of Aukland. This territory at that period formed a portion of the hunting-grounds of the St. Francis Indians, a tribe located in the valley of the St. Francis river some twenty miles north of the Highlands. Large parties of these Indians made frequent visits hither, attracted by the abundance of fur-bearing animals and moose, and deer which roamed through these vast forests, otherwise undisturbed. The valleys of Indian stream and Connecticut river seem to have formed the principal camping-grounds of the tribe during their annual visits, relics of which are not infrequently found even now.

The surface presents a bold and rugged appearance, the easterly and northerly portions having many broken and abrupt elevations belonging to lateral spurs of the White Mountain chain, and evidently of volcanic origin; these continue northerly, terminating at Megantic mountain, from whence the land gradually inclines northwardly to the valley of the St. Lawrence. This elevated plateau, forming the divide between the waters flowing northerly into the St. Lawrence and southerly into the Atlantic ocean, was considered by Professor Agassiz to be the oldest land on the continent; which opinion is strengthened by the evidence of Plutonic, volcanic and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks showing very distinct traces of glacial abrasion, particularly in the vicinity of Connecticut lake and on the heights between Indian and Perry streams; and, further, also, by dikes of quartz abundantly dispersed, and ejected through the superincumbent slates in the northwestern portion of the territory. A large portion of its soil evidently consists of various kinds of disintegrated rock and other materials transported a considerable distance in a southeasterly direction.

Topographical Features.—The eastern portion of the town (bordering on the state of Maine for a distance of nineteen miles) is separated from the westerly portion by the water-shed between the Connecticut and the Androscoggin waters. It contains an area of 33,000 acres. Mt. Magalloway (having an elevation of 2,800 feet, and on which the United Coast Survey has a signal station, erected in 1879,) is situated in the southwesterly portion of this tract; also Mt. Carmel, with an elevation of 3,750 feet—the line between Maine and New Hampshire passing midway over its summit. The three main branches of Dead Diamond stream (a tributary of the Androscoggin) have their rise in the central portion of this part of the town: Little Magalloway, flowing into the main river of that name four miles below Parmachenee lake, has its source southwesterly of Mt. Carmel, and the most northwesterly head of the Androscoggin river rises in a small pond a little west of the state line, and one-half mile south of the iron monument on which are cast in raised letters the names of Albert Smith and Lieut.-Col. I. B. B. Escourt, British commissioners appointed under the treaty of Washington to mark the boundary between the United States and Lower Canada; also the name of Col. Henry O. Kent, commissioner appointed on the part of New Hampshire to re-adjust and straighten the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. This monument also bears the date of the treaty (1842), and was placed here in 1845, at the extreme northerly point of the state, to mark the boundary between Maine, New Hampshire, and Canada. At this point a person, by walking around it as near as possible, can pass through a portion of each of these political divisions. Westerly of this divide, and within one mile of the northern boundary, begins the chain of lakes in which the Connecticut

river takes its rise. The upper one of the chain, commonly called "Third" lake, and more correctly known by its Canadian designation, "Lake St. Sophia," is small, nearly circular in form, and about one mile in width, with an extreme depth of ninety feet. The Connecticut at its source is a small stream, twenty feet in width, flowing due south a distance of five miles, receiving a considerable tributary on the easterly side, and discharging its waters into the second of the chain, commonly known as "Second" lake, and, more properly, as "Lake Carmel" (from the mountain of that name in full view in a northeasterly direction). This pond is two miles in length, of varying width, irregular in shape, and contains an area of about 1,000 acres; its greatest depth is eighty feet. The stream flowing from this lake is eighty feet wide, and for the first mile after leaving the lake has a fall of 300 feet, affording excellent water-power. It pursues a southwesterly direction for four miles, receiving two considerable tributaries on the west, and falls into "Lake Connecticut," usually considered the main source of the Connecticut river. This lake, in its greatest extent, is about four miles in length by three in breadth, with a depth of 100 feet, and has an altitude of 1,850 feet. From the foot of this lake to the southeasterly part of the town, where the Connecticut crosses the parallel of forty-five degrees (thirteen miles), it has a fall of 450 feet, (principally above and below Fletcher's mills, for a distance of two miles, and in the first two miles of its course after leaving the lake.) Some very fine interval lands border the banks of this river, commencing two miles below Connecticut lake, and extending for five miles below; and again at the mouth of Indian stream. The most important tributaries received in this distance are Perry's stream, forming its junction with the main river one and one-half miles below the lake, Indian stream, seven miles below, and Hall's stream, forming the western boundary of the town, flowing into the Connecticut fifteen miles below the lake, in the town of Canaan, Vt.

These streams have their sources in the high lands forming the northern boundary of the town, have a general uniform parallel southwesterly course, and are each about twenty miles in length, and of sufficient size to float the large spruce which grows in abundance along their banks. Quite extensive tracts of good interval lands are found along their banks, up to a point from four to six miles from their source; more particularly in the valleys of Indian and Hall's streams.

Rogers's pond, in the center of the town near the main highway, is about one mile in length by three-fourths in width; Round pond, one mile north of Lake Connecticut, a gem nestling among the green-clad hills in their summer verdure; and numerous smaller ponds dotting the landscape here and there, unite in giving a pleasing diversity to the woodland scenery.

Rocks.—But little granite is found near the surface. Small detached

boulders are found in the lower valley of Hall's stream, and a very little farther east. Conglomerate rocks, in the alluvial formation in the valley of the Connecticut, and in the vicinity of Indian stream, are frequent. Probably the most widely dispersed rocks are a sandstone in a fragmentary state, lying near the surface, and a species of argillaceous slate, in the same condition. It is mainly to the abundance of these that the rough appearance of the surface of the country is owing, and in many localities they materially enhance the labor in the successful cultivation of the soil. Near the center of the town is a belt of rock extending from the Connecticut river in a northeasterly direction about five miles, varying in width from one to three miles, having a crystalline structure like granite, but of a darker color, very readily disintegrating wherever exposed to atmospheric influences, called by Prof. Huntington a kind of green schist, containing a considerable percentage of potash. It is one of the best fertilizing rocks found in New England. In the valley of Perry stream, and extending from the Connecticut northerly a distance of six miles, the main out cropping rock is a light sandstone grit, showing a very clearly defined stratification, having in many places nearly a vertical position, and bearing abundant evidence of recent displacement, which changed the direction of the water-courses in its vicinity, and turning the main stream, flowed over its bed in a new direction, forming a junction with the Connecticut five miles above its former outlet. In the northeasterly portion of the town a species of hornblende is found in considerable abundance in massive form, and in detached boulders, and forms no inconsiderable portion of the rugged hillside which so prominently mark the sources of the streams flowing northerly, easterly, and southerly. The high ridge of land forming the elevation or divide between Indian and Hall's streams is a slate formation, through which large and frequent dikes of quartz have been ejected. The most southerly point of its surface-indications is one mile north of the Connecticut river. It crops out quite often towards the boundary northwardly (a distance of eighteen miles), varying in width from two to four miles, and covers an area of probably not less than 35,000 acres. It is easily quarried into slabs of any required size and thickness, and has been pronounced by experts good roofing slate. This proving true, it only awaits suitable facilities for transportation to become of immense value. It is in this formation that gold has been found on the head waters of Indian stream, at several points over an area of 4,000 acres, and more frequently in Annance gulch, a vein leading into the middle branch on the east side thereof, three miles south of the Highlands, where evidence of quite extensive mining operations (probably by parties from Canada), such as deep excavations in the banks and former beds of the stream, marks of quite extensive camping grounds, and sluice-boxes in the last stages of decay, are found. This formation forms the bed-rock of the

celebrated gold mines of the Hon. John H. Pope on the head-waters of Little Ditton river in the township of Ditton, Quebec, six miles north of the boundary at the head of the middle or main branch of Indian stream. These have been worked for twenty years, with large profit on the capital invested. Traces of lead and copper are found in the northeastern portion of the town in the vicinity of Lake Carmel, and iron in small quantities is met with in the central and southwestern sections.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

Exploration in 1789—Resources—First Settlers—Permanent Settlers—Ebenezer Fletcher—Growth of the Settlement.

THE first exploration by New Hampshire people was made in 1789 by two adventurous rangers—David Gibbs and Nathaniel Wales, the former from Haverhill, the latter from Concord, N. H.,—who, pushing their way through the thick forests on the banks of the Connecticut far beyond the scattered settlements then gradually extending up the river in the “Upper Cohos,” finally reached the broad intervals at the mouth of Indian stream late in the month of September. Here they remained nearly a month engaged in trapping the fur-bearing animals, exploring the adjacent country, and tracing the Connecticut river to the lake which bears the same Indian name. Returning home in the late Indian-summer days, they gave glowing accounts of the country they had discovered; representing it, as it then appeared in its primeval solitude, as a country of vast extent, far richer in its flora and fauna than any hitherto known portion of New England; with broad meadows bordering the banks of the streams through their whole extent; with huge white pines growing plentifully along its principal water-courses, and towering far above the surrounding forests; and with its gently-sloping hillsides covered with a heavy primitive growth of rock maple; its rich autumnal colors blending with the deeper hues of the evergreens, then unmarked by the woodman’s axe, giving a pleasing diversity to the landscape, when illuminated by the slanting rays of the Indian-summer sunlight.

The streams and ponds are abundantly stocked with trout, “lunge,” and various other kinds of edible fish, while through its forests moose, deer, and caribou roamed in such numbers as had never been found in any of the more southerly portions of the state. Beaver were plenty, and the results of their labors, in the small meadows and embankments scattered

along streams, still remain, bearing ample evidence of their intelligence and indefatigable industry. Otter, mink, muskrat, and sable were found in great numbers, and to the discoverers this region seemed the very paradise of hunters. They are said to have represented the soil as being of remarkable fertility, and such were the flattering reports they gave that in June following (1790), three others joined them in an expedition to this section, with a view of forming a settlement. Purchasing such supplies as were needed for the proposed trip from the frontier settlers, they pushed boldly into the wilderness and reached the Indian stream meadows. Here they proceeded to make "pitches," or preëempt their claims, by cutting a few trees, erecting rude cabins or camps on the cleared plots, and making such improvements as should show their intention to permanently occupy these lands.

These beginnings or "pitches" were located as follows: David Gibbs, on the farm now known as the Baldwin place, and occupied by the Baldwin Brothers; Nathaniel Wales, on that now known as the Nathaniel Perkins farm; Nathan Smith, on the Tabor farm; Royal Gage, on the Connecticut river, five miles below the lake, at the mouth of the brook which still bears his name. The other member of the party, James Smith, located near the mouth of Deadwater stream in the present territory of Clarks-ville.

But few Indians were met with, and these were appearing friendly, so little apprehension was felt from that source. After remaining here some three months or more exploring the country nearly to the Highlands, supplementing their scant stock of provisions from the forests and streams, and becoming somewhat weary of their solitary life, these hardy pioneers returned to their respective homes, where they gave very flattering reports of the country, particularly of the remarkable fertility of the soil as indicated by the luxuriance of the wild grasses which grew in great abundance on the open meadows. These several beginnings have since broadened into large interval farms with elegant and commodious farm buildings, showing the wisdom of this early selection.

This country was only visited by occasional hunting parties after this until 1796, when certain individuals, notably Thomas Eames, John Bradley, Jonathan Eastman and Nathan Hoit, obtained the famous deed from King Philip and claimed possession of this territory. This deed was acknowledged June 30, 1796, "received for record" November 22, 1796, and recorded in liber 23, fol. 206 of the records of Grafton county. They immediately organized under the proprietary act, and opened their lands to settlement, offering to immigrants lots of 100 acres each to a limited number, allowing them to select the locality, on condition of performing "settler's duty"; which consisted in clearing five acres of land, erecting a log-cabin or some structure which might answer for a domicile, and perform-

ing a certain amount of labor annually, during a stated number of years, in cutting and clearing roads.

It was supposed by most of the early settlers, under the grants from the proprietors claiming to hold their lands by virtue of the title derived from this Indian chief, that they were secure in the tenure of their holdings as against any claim by the state of New Hampshire. In fact it was held by many well-informed in colonial matters and usages that the territory lying north of the 45th parallel and south of the Highlands, formed a sort of "*terra incognita*" wholly outside of the jurisdiction of the government of New Hampshire, or that of Lower Canada; and, at this distant day, it is difficult to perceive, in view of the fact that it has long been the settled policy and practice of the United States government to acquire the lands of the Indians by treaty or purchase, how the state of New Hampshire ever acquired any title to this territory otherwise than by usurpation. There appears very little, if any, evidence that it was included within the limits of the royal patent issued by Charles II., in 1679, constituting the province of New Hampshire. Neither does it appear that during the long period of forty-nine years when New Hampshire formed a part of the province of Massachusetts, that the northern boundaries of the colony were understood to extend north of the Ammonoosuc.

The proprietors claiming under this Indian deed held out flattering inducements to settle on their lands, and settlements of a permanent character were soon commenced. Hither came Ebenezer Fletcher, from Charlestown, N. H., in 1811, who soon after built a frame dwelling-house and a saw and grist-mill, on the falls on the Connecticut which still bear his name. The frames of the barn and mill were massive structures, and are still standing in a very tolerable state of preservation, as monuments of his indefatigable industry. He was reputed to be a man of considerable wealth for that period, kind and liberal to his poorer neighbors, rendering them material assistance in the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The original Fletcher farm, containing 500 acres, has been much subdivided, and now forms a small village. In the same year came Samuel Osborne and Daniel Haines; also John Comstock, who settled on Indian stream, on what is now known as the Tabor farm. John Haines came, in 1813, from Lisbon, but the increase and prosperity of the settlement was seriously retarded by the war with Great Britain; many left fearing hostile Indian incursions from Canada, as straggling parties often evinced a very unfriendly disposition; but they were held in check by a military garrison near at hand on the frontier. Under its protection a few remained, and some additions to the settlement were made, as will hereafter be seen.

Nathan Judd came, in 1813, from Piermont, and Nathaniel Perkins, in 1814, from New Hampton. The latter locating on the westerly bank of Indian stream on the farm bearing his name, and originally containing

700 acres. Clark J. Haines and William Hyland came in 1815; the former from Lisbon, the latter from Bradford, Vt. Abner Hyland came from the same place in 1816; Emer Applebee, from Franconia, in 1819; also Gen. Moody Bedel and Samuel Danforth, from Haverhill; Rufus Brockway (for a long period a private mail-carrier, during which there was no postoffice nearer than Stewartstown); David Eaton, from Plymouth; James T. Boynton and Zebulon Flanders, from Warner; and Enoch Carr, from Lisbon.

The year 1820 added seventeen families to the new settlement; these locating mainly in the central and northeasterly portions, along the Connecticut valley and north side of Connecticut lake. Their names and places of residence, so far as can be ascertained, were as follows: Paul Tabor, Jeremiah Tabor, and Elisha P. Tabor, from Bradford, Vt., located on Indian stream; Simeon Wright, from the same town, settled on the Connecticut, one and one-half miles above Indian stream; Moses Thurston, from Corinth, Vt., bought out the claim of Royal Gage near the mouth of the brook which still bears his name; Southwood Sibley settled on a lot easterly and adjoining; Richard I. Blanchard, from Haverhill, and Josiah Rogers, from Windsor, Vt., located in the center of the town, near the southerly side of Rogers's pond; Jeremy George, from Newbury, Vt., located on the north side of this pond; Abiel Holt, (who surveyed and lotted 2,000 acres of land in the same year, in the northeasterly portion of the settlement, principally along the north shore of Connecticut lake.) Joshua Parker, Noah Fletcher, Archelaus Cummings, Seth Blood, and Burleigh Blood, all from Temple, located in the "lake settlement," the last named locating on, and clearing, the farm at the head of the lake, then, as now, the extreme northeasterly farm in the state; David Mitchell (formerly a merchant in Bath, and said to have been the first and only Freemason in the colony at that period); John Langdon Haynes, from Lisbon. Sylvester Hutchins, Reuben Sawyer, and Jonathan Hartwell came in 1821. In 1822 only five permanent additional settlements were made, viz.: by John Parker, Jonathan French, John Parsons, Elisha Abbott, and Peter Barns, from Corinth, Vt., who built a saw and grist-mill at the foot of the lake. Sampson Rowell, from Piermont, Eben and Silas Gettchell, from Haverhill, came in 1823. In 1824 three additional families moved in; those of Col. Samuel Huggins, formerly sheriff of Sullivan county, Britton Cook, and Ephraim C. Aldrich, from Bradford, Vt.

The population of the settlement at this period (1824) was 285; estimated area of the territory 150,000 acres (since proving by actual survey to be much greater); estimated value thereof by legislative committee of investigation twelve and one-half cents per acre; number of acres under improvement 847, valued at \$5 per acre.

A very large proportion of those mentioned remained as permanent

residents. They were mostly strong, stalwart men in the plentitude of physical strength, possessing in a large degree the spirit of adventure united with indomitable energy and perseverance, and aided by their wives, who generally possessed corresponding traits of character, they cheerfully and courageously endured the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life.* They were valuable citizens, gradually clearing up large farms, building comfortable homes, and, generally, rearing large families of rugged and healthy children, many of whom, and their descendants, are scattered far and wide throughout the country (although their early opportunities for acquiring an education were scant and limited indeed), have taken prominent parts, and are now occupying prominent positions, in social, political, professional, and mercantile life.

**Bear Story.*—[As a specimen of what might occur on any day, or night rather, to the early settlers, and as throwing a little light on their surroundings and character, we insert what befell Kimball B. Fletcher in 1834 in Pittsburg, using in the greater part his own language.—EDITOR.]

"I then lived at Fletcher's Mills; a Canadian sheriff with five or six men had arrested Luther Parker, and were taking him to Hereford for examination. As they passed my house, he requested me to go to Clarksville and have Miles Hurlbert go to Colebrook and procure a lawyer for him. The night was very dark and somewhat rainy. I tried for an hour to find my horse but could not, so I must go on foot two miles and a half, through heavy woods most of the way. I took my tin lantern, put about seven inches of candle in it, and lighted it. As it was so damp I thought it of no use to take my flint-lock gun. The first two miles of my way was a muddy track cut through solid woods, and hardly to be called a road. After going about half a mile (it was as dark as a negro's pocket) I heard it thunder, as I supposed. I walked on one or two rods further and heard the noise again. This time I knew it was not thunder, so I stopped to see what caused it. I could see nothing, but all the time heard a low whining and growling. I knew then that there was business close by, and opened the lantern door a little, and turned the lantern around until the light fell on the object I was looking for, and there, not twenty-five feet from me, and right in my path, sitting up as straight as a man could stand, was a very large bear weighing at least 300 pounds. She was as tall as I was, and she had two cubs of about fifty pounds each. Now what could I do? She was making up all kinds of faces at me, and showing her teeth to the best advantage. I had killed several bears, but had never met one in a dark night with young ones at her side. I could see, however, that she was not of an amiable disposition. I wished for the old gun; with that I could have settled matters quickly. But I must go on. I did not feel in the least afraid, and opened the door, and let the light shine right on to the bear, took out my jack-knife, opened it, and with it in my right hand and my lantern in my left, I walked toward the bear. When I was within a rod of her, she growled and grunted and bounded out off the road. There sat the cubs, however, and I could have kicked one in passing, but knew it would not do as the old one would be there in a instant. I travelled on, and soon heard something behind me. I kept on, looking back every now and then, but could only see two small balls of fire gleaming at me. I began to get nervous. I knew that any moment I might get a powerful blow from the bear that I knew was within four or five rods of me all the time. I felt queerly. I was only twenty-four years old, and weighed 180 pounds, but I felt as light as a feather. I was in the solid woods more than a mile from a human being; the night was as black as a stack of black cats; I was being followed by a huge bear in whose paws an unarmed man would be but a plaything. I have heard that when a person was scared their hair would stand up straight. Was that the case with me? I took off my hat, put up my hand, and my hair seemed as stiff as bristles. I crowded it down hard, but it rose right up again. All this time those eyes were watching me as closely as a cat would watch a mouse. You may think none but a great coward would feel like this, but if you had been in my boots at that time you would have seen the hand-writing on the wall as Nebuchadnezzar of old did. I stood there and reasoned in this way. 'Is not that bear as afraid of me as I am of her? I have driven her out of the road away from her cubs once, and she dares not come near enough to me to hurt me; she is only escorting me out of the woods away from her babies.' So, with my knife in one hand, determined to sell my life as dearly as possible, I travelled on. She followed me eighty or one hundred rods further, and I heard no more of her. On my return the next morning I saw her tracks along the road for a mile. Her feet were as long as mine, and fully six inches wide across the toes. I am in my seventy-fifth year, lived in the woods thirty-six years, have killed eighteen bears and one large wolf, but never had my nervous system so stirred up as on that night."

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

Action and Report of Legislative Committees in 1824 Concerning Titles under King Philip's Deed.

BUT little attention was paid by the state to this section prior to 1820, at which period information was filed with the attorney general against "certain settlers said to be encroaching upon the public domain," north of the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude, and suits were subsequently brought to eject them from their holdings under the proprietary titles. At the June session of the legislature of 1824 a committee of three members was appointed to visit the "Indian Stream Territory" (as this country was then generally designated) and report at the November session following.

This action on the part of the state was in answer to a petition from the proprietors, claiming under this Indian deed, and from the settlers, asking relief from certain suits which had been brought against them in the Supreme Court, to eject them from their holdings. The report of this committee was referred to a select committee of the House, at the November session of the same year, which submitted the following report:—

"The petitioners claim under a deed from one Philip, an Indian chieftain, and the depositions of Daniel Farrington, Ward Bailey, Andrew Gilman, Benjamin Willey, John Osgood, and John Evans (taken at the expense of the proprietors in 1804 in *perpetua re memoriam*), were laid before them by the petitioners, and that the grantor, King Philip, was the chief, or sachem of the Upper Coös tribe of Indians, that was regarded as such by the Indians inhabiting the Upper Coös, and by the white inhabitants of that country. The committee further find that King Philip, from and after the execution of the deed and until the time of his death in 1797, and Molly Mussell, wife or companion to said Philip, until her death, were supported at the expense of the original proprietors. The committee further find that the first meeting of persons claiming rights or shares of a certain tract of land conveyed to John Bradley, Esq., and others by Philip, an Indian chief, at the head of Connecticut, Androscoggin, and other rivers, was holden at Concord on the 17th of June, 1797. The committee further find, that at subsequent meetings, sixty-eight in number (and which have mostly been held at Concord during the session of the legislature), the proprietors have 'Voted (December 10, 1798,) to lay out a township six miles square within the grant, or such other tract as the committee hereafter named may think proper;—not to interfere with any grant heretofore made by the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or the Province of Lower Canada; to give one hundred acres for settling to every settler who may settle within the same, and another one hundred acres by draught within the same, and the settler paying the proprietors fifty dollars to be expended under the direction of the proprietors in making roads. At the same meeting a committee was appointed for the proprietary to settle or compromise with any other persons who may have trespassed on said Philip's Grant.' At the meeting held at Concord Jan. 7, 1800, it was voted 'to accept the survey of sixty-four thousand acres of said Philip's grant lying north of the parallel of forty-five degrees north latitude, being laid out into lots, thirty-two in number, and containing two thousand acres each'; and, at the same meeting, the proprietors drew lots for the lots. June 11, 1800, a committee was appointed to lay out land betwixt Hall and Indian streams, and authorized to agree with settlers. June 10, 1801, voted, 'Jeremiah Eames be, and he hereby is, authorized to put on settlers, and give quitclaim deeds, of conveyance of such number of acres as hath been heretofore voted.' June 14, 1804, voted that 'Captain John Eastman, Jeremiah Eames, Jr., and Samuel Bradley be a committee to lay out the whole of Philip's Grant, and lot the same in such a way and manner as they shall think most conducive to the interest of said proprietors.' August 10, 1819, voted 'to choose a committee to go around and survey the remaining part of the land in Philip's Grant, or such part thereof as their judgment may direct when on the

spot, and that they be authorized to make contracts with any persons who are now settlers or who may become settlers in the course of the present year on the lands in Philip's Grant, giving them not exceeding two hundred acres of land each as settlers, by their signing an instrument that they hold their lands by virtue of a title from the proprietors of Philip's Grant, and from no other quarter.' The committee attended to the duty assigned them, and made a report which, at a meeting of the proprietors, Dec. 27, 1819, was approved of as being 'very intelligent,' and from this report the committee ask leave of the House to submit for their consideration the following extracts: 'From Fletcher's Mills we took our departure in a northerly direction towards the lake Connecticut, distant six (eight?) miles, to the outlet of said lake; thence in a northerly direction, half a mile distant from the shore of said lake; from there we proceeded up the inlet in a canoe about two miles, and then proceeded several miles into the forest, and then returned to the canoe and came down about the middle of said lake from the inlet to the outlet which is about eight miles, which gave us a beautiful view of the land explored. We found the whole country as far as we explored an excellent deep soil, rising into large, gentle swells, admirably adapted to cultivation and covered with a fine growth of large timber remarkably tall and very little underwood. The timber is chiefly the sugar-maple, beech, and birch. We discovered very little of what is called beech land. The land is not broken into mountains, nor so stony as to injure the cultivation, as is the case in many of the towns in New Hampshire. We are induced to believe that three or four townships may be located within the boundaries of said tract, which for fertility of soil, and pleasantness of situation would not be exceeded by any town in New Hampshire.'

'The committee further find that the proprietors have received no consideration from the tenants for the lands allotted to them; that they have expended very considerable sums of money in making roads, erecting a bridge, and building grist-mills and saw-mills, and if the legislature should hereafter consider that the petitioners have no *legal claim*, the committee have no doubt that their important betterments will secure for them the equitable consideration of the legislature. And the committee further find, that an act entitled 'an act to prevent and make void clandestine and illegal purchases of lands from the Indians' passed the General Assembly of the province of New Hampshire in the year 1719, the first section of which enacted 'that all deeds of bargain, sale, lease, release, or quitclaim, titles or conveyances whatsoever of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, within this province, as well for a term of years as forever, had, made, gotten, procured or obtained from any Indian or Indians, by any person or persons whatsoever at any time or times since 1700, without the license or the approbation of the General Assembly of this province, and all deeds, &c., which shall hereafter be had, &c., shall be judged in law to be null, void, and of none effect, to all intents and purposes, as though they had never been made.' And the committee further find that in 1792 this act was repealed; and that the legislature of this state, in the year 1789, appointed a committee for the purpose, and caused the boundary lines between this state and that part of Massachusetts then called the district of Maine, and between this state and the Province of Canada to be ascertained and run, and monuments to be erected thereon; and that the lines there run include within this state, some portions at least, of the lands claimed by the petitioners. The committee further find that Nathan Hoit, one of the grantees named in the deed, was a member of the above committee. And the committee further find that no grants have been made by this state of any lands lying northerly of the tract of land granted to Dartmouth college. And the committee further find that the following resolution passed the legislature at the November session, 1820.

'*Resolved*, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby authorized and required to institute due proceedings in law against such of said persons (the settlers on the lands lying northerly of the tract of land granted to Dartmouth College) as he shall deem proper, in the name and behalf of the state, and the same to prosecute to final judgment, to the end that the said persons, in case it shall be found that they have unlawfully entered and infringed upon said lands, may be removed therefrom.'

'And the committee further find that the attorney-general, in compliance with the above resolution, did institute legal proceedings against certain of the settlers in the Supreme Court in and for the county of Coös. And the committee further find that a plea to the jurisdiction of the court was filed, and that the question of the jurisdiction of the state involved in the plea remains undecided. And the committee further find, that the true boundary line between the United States and the Province of Canada has not yet been ascertained and determined.

'The committee ask leave of the House to report that in their opinion no decisive measures can be recommended by them and adopted by the legislature as to the sale and conveyance of any portion of the lands lying north of the 45th degree, until the question of the extent of the jurisdiction of the state is settled, and that this must depend upon the determination of the boundary lines. If, on the final establishment of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Canada, any part of the land claimed by either the state or the petitioners, should be found to fall without the jurisdiction of the United States, the committee have no reason to doubt, that on proper representation being made by the senators and representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, the same would be by an act, annexed to this state to which it ought of right to belong. Believing as the committee do that the right of jurisdiction (or in other

words its right to legislate) to the full extent over the lands claimed by the petitioners is not at present a proper subject for judicial decision; and believing further that the tenants had reason to put great confidence in the representations of those who publicly claimed the right of soil and under whom they entered, the committee are of opinion that the tenants are entitled, if not to be fully quieted in their possessions of land, at least to exemption from prosecutions. They ask leave therefore to submit for the consideration of the House the accompanying resolution.

"(Signed)

William Smith,

"For the Committee."

"CHAPTER 83.—*Section 1.* Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That all the land north of the 45th degree of north latitude, which has been at any time supposed to be within the limits of this state, and which is not known and established to be within the state of Vermont or Maine, or within the province of Lower Canada, shall be taken and deemed to be within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of this state and shall constitute a part of the County of Coös.

"*Section 2.* And be it further enacted, That all the right and interest which the state of New Hampshire hath or may have to such parts of the tract or parcel of land situate in said state, north of the 45th degree of north latitude commonly called King 'Philip's Grant' which are now in the possession of any actual settler be, and the same are, hereby granted and released to such actual settler, his heirs and assigns forever. Provided however, that no such actual settler shall be quieted in his title under this resolution for more than two hundred acres, excepting Jeremiah Tabor, Esq., who is hereby quieted in his title as to any claim by this state to such of said lands, as are in his actual possession not exceeding five hundred acres; and Nathaniel Perkins Esq., who is hereby quieted in his title as to any claim by this state to such of said lands as are in his actual possession, not exceeding seven hundred acres.

"Provided however, that nothing hereby contained, shall effect any action or process now pending in the Supreme Court of Judicature in the name or behalf of the state against any such settler, but said court shall proceed in the same to final judgment; and in case such judgment shall be rendered against such settler, no writ of restitution, execution, or other process shall be issued on such judgment without the further order of the legislature.—Approved Dec. 22, 1824."—*Laws of New Hampshire, November Session, 1824.*

CHAPTER LXXIX.

Progress and Growth for the Next Decade—Independent Government—Blanchard's Arrest—Incorporation—Kimball B. Fletcher—Tornado.

NO further attention was bestowed on the territory by the authorities of the state for a period of ten years, during which the population slowly but steadily increased. Neither state or county taxes were levied, as is done in other unincorporated places. There was no law for the prevention or punishment of crime, the enforcement of civil contracts, or any of the multiform necessities of civilized communities, for which human governments are instituted. Private schools were supported by subscription. Roads were cut through the forests, and improved by voluntary contributions of labor; and school-houses were built in the same manner. There was but little crime. Every one found work enough to do in clearing up the forests, and providing for the wants of their families, in a newly settled country, remote from markets, where there was but little money and most of the necessities of life must be produced at home. Barter was an important factor in trade, but little credit was given. The payment of debts was a matter of honor, and the methods of modern commercial and financial transactions but little known.

A mild form of Lynch law, never proceeding to extreme measures, sufficed for the punishment of the more flagrant offences against the public peace, and for a while everything went well. But disorganizing and quarrelsome elements eventually sprang up, and the necessity for a compact or form of government for mutual protection was very generally recognized by nearly the entire community. Accordingly, on the 6th day of April, 1829, a public meeting of the citizens was held at the Center school-house, the "Independence Hall" of Pittsburg, at which they asserted their independence of both the governments of Great Britain and the United States; drew up a preamble and bill of rights, and adopted a constitution and form of government, very democratic in its provisions. It consisted of three distinct departments—representative, executive, and judicial. The representative branch was decidedly primitive in its organization, being composed of the entire voting population of the territory, each directly representing his own interests. The executive department consisted of five persons chosen annually, officially known as the "Supreme Council," and forming a semi-judicial tribunal or court of appeal from the lower courts. The judicial branch of the government was vested in justices of the peace elected by the people in their municipal capacity, and had provisions for trials by a jury of six persons, whenever demanded, with right of appeal to the Supreme Council.

At the meeting for the organization of the government a committee of three persons was chosen, consisting of Nathaniel Perkins, John Haines, and David Mitchell, to draft a code of laws for the government of the territory to be submitted to the people, when assembled in their legislative capacity, for approval. This "legislature" met in June following, and the code reported by the committee was substantially adopted. All the offices under this rather novel form of government were elective. A common school system was established. A military organization formed for protection against foreign invasion or domestic violence, consisting of one company of forty men, of which Hermon Batchelder was chosen captain. Taxes were levied for municipal purposes, the boundaries of school and highway districts defined, and schools established, to be supported by taxation. The collection of debts for the first time during the existence of the colony was enforced by legal process, and all the varied municipal functions of the government were soon placed in working order. Reuben Sawyer was elected sheriff; Nathaniel Perkins, John Haines, David Mitchell, Jeremiah Tabor, and Phineas Willard, councillors; John A. Mitchell, clerk and register of deeds; Richard I. Blanchard, Clark J. Haines, and Burleigh Blood, justices of the peace.

The first criminal brought to trial under the new judicial system was an old offender against domestic tranquility on a charge of felonious assault, who claimed a trial by jury, which was duly empanelled. After a rather

lengthy trial, involving a large amount of ludicrous and contradictory testimony, the complainant relenting somewhat (her evidence was not of a very damaging character), the case was given to the jury, which returned a verdict of "not guilty." The respondent was requested by the presiding justice to stand up and listen to the verdict. The court then addressed him: "Prisoner at the bar. It gives me pleasure to inform you that you have been honorably acquitted by a jury of your countrymen of the atrocious crime with which you were charged; but this court deems it its duty to admonish you, that, if you are ever caught in another nasty scrape of this kind, you will be punished severely."

Everything pertaining to this new government worked harmoniously for a period of four years, but it early became evident that it contained the germs of disintegration and decay. To be sure, slavery had no existence within its limits. There were no violent convulsions of nearly-balanced political parties fiercely contending for places at the public crib, or questions of protection as against free trade, civil service reform, bi-metallic currency; nor did an overflowing treasury threaten its perpetuity; but from its weakness it became inert, and soon lost all power to enforce the execution of its laws. Having no jail or secure place for the detention and punishment of criminals, it could only resort to fines (without imprisonment) in default of payment. Treason, against which there existed no statutory provisions, eventually crept in, and completed its destruction in 1835. Thus disappeared one of the smallest and most democratic of governments known to have existed, after a life of only five years.

Society was again chaotic. Many of the people invoked the protection of New Hampshire; some that of the Canadian government. Fierce and bitter quarrels sprang up between the parties seeking these diverse protections. New Hampshire had shown a disposition to extend a *quasi* jurisdiction over the territory in the early part of the year, by sending officers, on several occasions, here to serve processes issued by her courts. These met with some resistance from the Canadian party, and nothing further was done until August 6, 1835, when Col. John H. White, sheriff of Coös county, had an interview with many of the leading citizens, assuring those favorably disposed of the protection of New Hampshire, and warning others of the consequences of treasonable acts, and appointed Richard L. Blanchard (a resident citizen) deputy sheriff.

Very soon after this, Alexander Rae, a magistrate of the County of Compton, Lower Canada, also visited the place; and, calling a meeting of those in favor of Canadian jurisdiction, he addressed them at considerable length, and in quite inflammatory language, assuring them of the immediate protection of His Britannic Majesty's government and advising them to resist, by any and all means within their power, what he termed, "the encroachments of the authorities of the state of New Hampshire." Thus

assured, several of the Canadians openly defied the authorities of the state, fortified their houses, armed themselves and threatened vengeance on those loyal to the state. Many made threats against Deputy-Sheriff Blanchard in his attempts to discharge his official duties, and, on the morning of the 2d of October, he awoke to find his dwelling surrounded by a body of armed men from Canada, augmented by a small detachment from the immediate neighborhood, headed by a sheriff, who immediately arrested him on a Canadian warrant, and started with him on foot, *en route* for Canada. The news of his arrest soon spread over this and the border-towns in New Hampshire, and created an intense excitement. By noon of the same day a party of nearly 150 mounted men, armed with a great diversity of implements of warfare, were in close pursuit, paying very little attention to the boundary line. They came up with the party having Blanchard one mile from the boundary on the Canadian side, and, after a short skirmish, in which two of the Canadians were wounded, (Bernard Young, from a pistol shot in the groin, and Alexander Rae, by a sabre-cut across the head,) Blanchard was rescued and conducted to Canaan, Vt., where, after celebrating their victory on a foreign soil in their happy manner, these patriotic volunteers, so suddenly organized as an invading military force, as suddenly disbanded and quietly returned to their respective homes.

These counter invasions by armed men formed the subject of a long diplomatic correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and was finally amicably settled by the treaty of Washington in 1842. Public feeling was much excited along the frontier, on both sides, by these events; and considerable apprehension was felt by many of the citizens of this territory for their safety. The animosity existing between the parties was greatly intensified by these acts of violence. Most of the citizens armed themselves in self-defense, and a general condition of anarchy and confusion existed.

[See "Indian Stream War" in County History.]

The period succeeding the "war" for seven years was a season of comparatively quiet rural life, unmarked by any disturbing element, or prominent political or social action. The year 1836 brought a cold season, with frosts every month in the year. Crops failed to ripen, and the material prosperity of the settlement was very considerably retarded by the scarcity of provisions resulting from the unfavorable weather. There was a continuous succession of favorable seasons after this for a long period. Extensive clearings were made in the surrounding forests, the virgin soil yielded abundant returns for the labors of the husbandman, and a very marked degree of agricultural prosperity prevailed.

Pittsburg was incorporated at the November session of the legislature in 1849, and at that time contained about sixty ratable polls, fifty-four

voters, and a total valuation of about \$50,000, exclusive of the state lands, which were not considered subject to taxation for municipal purposes, although within the corporate limits of the town.

[Kimball B. Fletcher, son of Ebenezer, was appointed postmaster at Indian Stream, December 12, 1836. This office was kept at his residence near Fletcher's Mills, and discontinued after three years. This appointment was made when United States officials were held in little respect, except where their own prowess demanded it, and Mr. Fletcher slept at night with a heavy, loaded hunting-rifle hanging within reach over his head, a large smooth-bore, loaded with a ball and six buck shots, by the side of his bed, and a double-barrelled rifle-pistol with sixteen-inch barrels under his pillow. It is safe to say that if there had been any attempt to interfere with him, some one would have been hurt, and the Canadian sympathizers knew it, and he was not molested.

In early times "raisings" of barns and houses were matters of neighborhood jollity. People assembled from many miles around: the men to lift or "raise" the heavy timbers into position; the women to aid in the cooking required for so large a company. When the "raising" was completed, some bright man either gave a name to the building or a toast to the owners. The day's work was succeeded by a night of merriment and dancing. The subjoined toast was composed and delivered by Kimball B. Fletcher at the raising of Parker Tabor's house in Pittsburg in 1835.—EDITOR.]

"Here is a fine frame! It stands high on dry land.
The owner is rich, and a very fine man.
At home he is honored, and abroad it's the same;
May he still keep increasing in honor and fame.
This house it stands square, and in a fair view
Of a river, fine meadows and neighbors a few.
The timber is square, and is well put together;
May God bless the owner forever and ever!
This house shall be finished from bottom to top.
There's one thing I'll mention I like to've forgot;
He has a wife ready courted that is worthy of praise,
In this house both together fat babies they'll raise."

Tornado.—July 30, 1868, a fearful hurricane came from the northwest, cut through the dense forests a breadth of three-quarters of a mile, tearing rocks from their beds, and tossing them into the air. As it came through the Tabor Notch, it entirely destroyed the Tabor sugar-orchard of 300 trees; passing Indian Stream, it tore down 100 acres of massive maples and elms belonging to E. L. Farnham; continuing over the southwest side of Fletcher mountains, it turned its course northward, and nearly demolished the great sugar-orchard of E. C. Aldrich. Buildings were overthrown, the old Fletcher house rent into thousands of pieces, and the large Fletcher barn, made of immense timbers of hard wood built by Ebenezer Fletcher

very early, and considered the strongest structure in the county, after being moved some inches from its base, had its roof taken off, and many of its timbers carried eighty rods. Mr. Aldrich's family were all there at the time, but had fled to the shed for safety, and that, strange to say, escaped destruction. The tornado also did much damage to stock, buildings, and crops; but the only serious injury to man was the breaking of Mr. Chappell's leg by a flying timber.

CHAPTER LXXX.

Legislative Action Concerning Pittsburg, 1844-1867—Action of Town in the Rebellion—Civil List.

AT the June session of the legislature in 1844 an act was passed authorizing a "survey of the public lands in the town of Pittsburg," and Ephraim Cross, of Lancaster, was appointed agent. James W. Weeks, of Lancaster, assisted by William D. Weeks, was employed for the field work under the direction of the agent. Work was commenced on the ground in August following. The boundaries of the town were traced and plotted; and a section containing 20,000 acres, embracing a considerable part of the settled portion of the town within its limits, and including more than two-thirds of the lands granted to the original settlers by the act of 1824, and which had been surveyed and lotted, and the lines marked, nearly a quarter of a century before. Cross proceeded to reorganize the old boundaries of improved lands, cutting up and dividing farms regardless of the rights of owners, by arbitrary lines traced on the ground and monuments erected at the corners of the lots. This work is still known as "Cross's survey," and only recognized as determining the boundaries of lots not hitherto granted. A map of the work was prepared by J. W. Weeks, and placed on file at Concord. The north line of this survey, known as "Cross north line," forms the southern boundary of the "Colebrook Academy Grant," and the "Pittsburg School Grant." This survey was indefinitely suspended at the next session of the legislature.

In 1848 an act was passed "defining the boundaries of the town of Pittsburg," and adding to it the "township" of Carlisle, including an area of 60,000 acres, and which had not hitherto been considered within the corporate limits of the town. Also, in the same year, another act was passed, exempting the town from the provisions of the general law in regard to dividing towns into school districts, and authoriz-

ing the selectmen of the town to divide the settled portions thereof into districts in such manner as they might deem just and proper, (some act of this kind being deemed necessary from the fact that it was impossible to comply with the existing statute in relation thereto, requiring all the land in the several towns to be districted, while the public domain within the limits of this town was not subject to local taxation.) At the November session of the legislature in 1848, an act was passed directing a further survey of the "state lands in the town of Pittsburg," and David Blanchard, of Pittsburg, and John Flanders, of Stewartstown, were appointed agents by Governor Dinsmore to make the survey. Field work was commenced in March, 1849, by David Blanchard, James W. Weeks, and John H. Spaulding. The principal streams were surveyed and plotted; the boundaries between the public lands, and a considerable portion of those of the settlers, determined: about 30,000 acres of the state lands lotted in lots of 206 acres, each including six acres as allowance for highways; the boundaries of the "Colebrook Academy Grant" determined and marked; and a plan of the work filed in the office of the secretary of state in June, following. This was the last survey by the state of the public lands in town. At the June session of the legislature of 1850, an act was passed "granting to each actual settler on the public lands in Pittsburg, who had entered on the same since 1824, the lands in his possession not exceeding the amount of one hundred acres." Another supplementary act was passed July 4, 1860, as follows:—

"That the title of this state in and to all lots of land in the town of Pittsburg, upon which any settler, his heirs, or assigns have been in actual possession, *bona fide*, and making improvements for the period of six months last preceding the passage of this act, or upon which any settler, having heretofore entered and made improvements, or the assessors of said town have so far considered the same to be owned by any individual as to tax and cause the same to be sold for taxes, is hereby confirmed and released in each case in, and to, said settler, his heirs, or assigns and to the purchaser under said sales."

At the June session, 1858, an act was passed granting to the town a tract of 6,000 acres of land lying between Indian and Perry streams and north of Cross's north line, for the aid and benefit of common schools. This grant was sold the following year, and the proceeds invested at six per cent., the income from which is annually expended for educational purposes.

In 1865 the state granted to the town a tract of 5,000 acres to aid in the construction of a road from the outlet of Connecticut lake to the town of Aukland, Quebec, a distance of eleven miles. This road was subsequently located, the timber cut out, and the section between Perry and Indian streams, about three miles, made passable for carriages; but the work proving very difficult, and the prospective benefit to be derived from the road when completed not promising to be sufficient to warrant the expense of keeping it in repair if built, the enterprise was abandoned. The town,

soon after, conveyed its right to the land to Charles H. Weeks and Frank Aldrich for \$5,800, and applied the proceeds in part payment of the war debt of the town.

In June, 1867, an act was passed authorizing the sale of the public lands in Pittsburg, amounting in all to about 100,000 acres; reserving and excepting from such sale, however, the amount of 100 acres to each of two actual settlers thereon. These lands were accordingly sold, on the 17th of October, 1867, to William H. Smith, of Bangor, Me., for twenty cents per acre; and, thus passing into private hands, became subject to municipal taxation. The taxes assessed thereon materially lighten the burden of the residents in the matter of town expenditures.

Action of the Town During the Rebellion.—At a meeting holden June 18, 1864, it was voted "to raise \$300 to pay each man who was drafted May 18, 1864." Also, "voted to pay each inhabitant the sum of \$300 as a bounty, who may be drafted to serve in the army of the United States during the existing Rebellion from and after this date, or to the substitutes of such drafted men." At a meeting held July 5, 1864, it was voted "to pay to the men who have been, or shall hereafter be drafted from this town, or to the substitutes for such conscripts the sum of \$100." At a meeting held July 23, 1864, it was voted "to furnish a substitute for each man for the term of three years who will pay into the town treasury the sum of \$200." At a meeting held August 29, 1864, it was voted "to pay non-residents the sum of \$300 for three years men." Also voted to pay residents of the town \$300 for one year men; also voted "to pay residents of the town \$600 for three years men, who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States to fill the quota of this town under the present call for troops." Chose an agent to fill the quota under the present call for troops. At a meeting held February 11, 1865, it was voted "to pay the sum of \$500 to residents of this town who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one year to fill the quota of this town under the President's call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 volunteers." Also, voted "to pay the sum of \$300 to each non-resident who shall enlist, and be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years to fill the quota of the town under said call." At the annual meeting, held March 14, 1865, it was voted "to pay the sum of \$200 to each drafted man who may be accepted to serve in the army of the United States for one year."

Civil List and action of Town from March 9, 1841, to March, 1887, inclusive. First Annual Meeting.—

1841. Nathaniel Perkins, clerk; Nathaniel Perkins, Ross C. Haines, Abner Hyland, selectmen; Nathaniel Perkins, Samuel Mecham, Samuel Whitney, superintending school committee. Voted to raise \$100 for schooling the year ensuing. Voted to raise \$300 for the repair of highways and bridges. Voted "that the selectmen be a committee to district the town anew, both school and highway, and report at the next annual town meeting their doings thereon." The whole number of votes cast for governor was fifty-three, of which John Page, Democrat, received forty-five, and Enos Stevens, Free Soil, eight.

1842. Nathaniel Perkins, clerk; Burleigh Blood, Jeremiah Tabor, Samuel Huggins, selectmen; Nathaniel Perkins, Abner Hyland, Richard I. Blanchard, superintending school committee. Sixty-three votes were cast for governor, of which Henry Hubbard, Democrat, received fifty-one, and Enos Stevens, Free Soil, twelve.

1843. Nathaniel Perkins, clerk; Nathaniel Perkins, John Haines, Richard Quimby, selectmen; David Blanchard, Nathaniel Perkins, Jr., Ephraim C. Aldrich, Jr., superintending school committee. At the annual meeting, March, 1843, it was voted "that the cattle shall have the privilege of running at large this year as they did last." Pittsburg, Clarksville, Dixville, Millsfield, and Errol were classed for choice of representative.

1844. Samuel Mecham, clerk; John Haines, Parker Tabor, David Johnson, selectmen; Nathaniel Perkins, treasurer; Nathaniel Perkins, representative. John Haines was appointed collector of taxes, and his compensation fixed at 5 per cent. on the amount collected. Voted to put up Adeline Small, a town pauper, and dispose of her at the lowest bidder.

1845. Samuel Mecham, clerk; Simon Danforth, Ira C. Bowen, Ross C. Haines, selectmen; Richard I. Blanchard, treasurer; David Blanchard, Samuel Mecham, E. C. Aldrich, Jr., superintending school committee.

1846. Samuel Mecham, clerk; Abner Hyland, Samuel Mecham, Hiram Perkins, selectmen; David Blanchard, E. C. Aldrich, John T. Amy, superintending school committee.

1847. Amos F. Abbott, clerk; Richard I. Blanchard, Burleigh Blood, Richard Quimby, selectmen; Amos F. Abbott, David Blanchard, Moody B. Haynes, superintending school committee. Voted to divide the pro-

portion of the surplus revenue of the United States belonging to said town—one-half on the invoice of the town, and the other half *per capita*, and chose Richard I. Blanchard agent to distribute the same.

1848. Samuel Mecham, clerk; Richard I. Blanchard, Richard Quimby, Cyrus E. Farnham, selectmen; David Blanchard, Samuel Mecham, William C. Locke, superintending school committee; Richard I. Blanchard, representative. Number of votes cast for governor seventy-three. Voted that several barn-yards be constituted "pounds" the ensuing year. Voted that the barn-yards of William C. Locke, Clark J. Haines, and Israel W. Tyler be constituted "pounds." (At the June session of the legislature the state appropriated \$450 for repairs of highways in town, and Richard I. Blanchard was appointed agent to lay out the same.

1849. Samuel Mecham, clerk; Richard I. Blanchard, Cyrus E. Farnham, William C. Locke, selectmen; John T. Amy, Amos F. Abbott, Erasmus D. Hutchinson, superintending school committee. Chose Josiah A. Young, of Clarksville, to represent the district.

1850. Erasmus D. Hutchinson, clerk; Parker Tabor, Ross C. Haines, Burleigh Blood, selectmen; John T. Amy, Erasmus D. Hutchinson, and John C. Haynes, superintending school committee; Simon Danforth, treasurer. Benjamin Coon, a pauper, was bid off by the week; and it was voted that "the pay was to cease at his death."

1851. John T. Amy, clerk; Ross C. Haines, Ephraim C. Aldrich, Jr., Elias L. Farnham, selectmen; John T. Amy, Alonzo Lyndsey, Allen B. Young, superintending school committee; Parker Tabor, treasurer; John T. Amy, representative.

1852. Erasmus D. Hutchinson, clerk; Ross C. Haines, Amos F. Abbott, Samuel Dailey, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintending school committee; Ross C. Haines, treasurer; John T. Amy, representative. Whole number of votes cast eighty-four.

1853. E. D. Hutchinson, clerk; Samuel Dailey, John T. Amy, Jonathan Heath, selectmen; E. D. Hutchinson, superintending school committee; John T. Amy, treasurer; Amos F. Abbott, representative. Whole number of votes cast eighty-three.

1854. John C. Haines, clerk; Burleigh Blood, David Johnson, Jonathan Heath, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer; Ira Quimby, collector of taxes, with compensation fixed at \$1. Number of votes cast eighty.

1855. Moody B. Haines, clerk; John T. Amy, Samuel Dailey, Elijah C. Sawyer, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer; Samuel Comstock, of Clarksville, representative. Whole number of votes cast seventy-seven. (It was during this year that the extension of the river road was laid out, from the east line of the Aldrich farm to the Center school-house.)

1856. David Blanchard, clerk; Elijah C. Sawyer, David Blanchard, Ira Quimby, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer. Number of votes cast seventy-two.

1857. David Blanchard, clerk; Samuel Dailey, Thomas P. Judd, John C. Haines, selectmen; Walter W. Barnes, superintendent of schools; Ephraim C. Aldrich, Jr., treasurer; Moody B. Quimby, representative. Number of votes cast sixty-eight; whole number of names on check-list seventy-nine.

1858. Moody B. Haines, clerk; David Johnson, Samuel Dailey, Thomas P. Judd, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; David Johnson, treasurer; Moody B. Quimby, representative.

1859. Moody B. Haines, clerk; David Johnson, Samuel Dailey, Sydney P. Luther, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; David Johnson, treasurer; David Johnson, representative. Number of votes cast seventy-three.

1860. David Blanchard, clerk; John T. Amy, David Johnson, John C. Haines, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; David Johnson, treasurer. Whole number of votes cast eighty-five.

1861. David Blanchard, clerk; John T. Amy, Elias L. Farnham, John C. Haines, selectmen; Jeremiah W. Tabor, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer; George Washburne, representative.

1862. Moody B. Haines, clerk; Moody B. Haines, George Dennett, David Johnson, selectmen; Jeremiah W. Tabor, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer.

1863. David Blanchard, clerk; Ephraim C. Aldrich, David Blanchard, Roswell W. Danforth, selectmen; Jeremiah W. Tabor, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, treasurer. Number of votes cast ninety-nine.

1864. George Dennett, clerk; John T. Amy, Moody B. Haynes, Otis Parker, selectmen; Moody B. Haynes, superintendent of schools; George Washburne, representative; John C. Haines, treasurer.

1865. John C. Haynes, clerk; John C. Haynes, Cyrus E. Farnham, George Washburne, selectmen; Fernando C. Jacobs, representative; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; John C. Haines, treasurer.

1866. John C. Haines, clerk; John T. Amy, Elias L. Farnham, David Johnson, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; Fernando C. Jacobs, representative; John C. Haines, treasurer. Number of votes cast eighty-nine.

1867. John C. Haines, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, David Johnson, Elijah C. Sawyer, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; John C. Haynes, representative; John C. Haines, treasurer. Whole number of votes cast eighty-nine.

1868. George Dennett, clerk; Elias L. Farnham, David Johnson, Hiram B. Shuff, selectmen; Lorenzo Farnham, superintendent of schools; John C. Haines, representative. Number of votes cast 105.

1869. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Sydney P. Luther, James W. Baldwin, Calvin J. Danforth, selectmen; John T. Amy, superintendent of schools; Thomas C. Hart, representative; Albert Locke, treasurer.

1870. Moody B. Haines, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, Parker T. Danforth, Fernando C. Jacobs, selectmen. Thomas C. Hart, representative; Samuel Dailey, —— (?).

1871. Moody B. Haines, clerk; Sydney P. Luther, Richmond P. Tabor, Parker T. Danforth, selectmen; Justus W. Baldwin, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; Thomas F. Johnson, representative.

1872. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Sydney P. Luther, Calvin J. Danforth, James W. Baldwin, selectmen; Justus W. Baldwin, superintendent of schools; Samuel Dailey, representative; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer. Whole number of votes cast 162.

1873. Moody B. Haines, clerk; Sydney P. Luther, Richmond P. Tabor, Timothy Blanchard, selectmen; Moody B. Haines, superintendent of schools; Elias Farnham, treasurer.

1874. Moody B. Haines, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, Sydney P. Luther, Samuel Dailey, selectmen; Moody B. Haines, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; Samuel Dailey, representative.

1875. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, Elias L. Farnham, Amasa S. Huggins, selectmen; Moody B. Haines, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; Parker T. Danforth, representative. Voted not to appoint a liquor agent. For governor, Hiram R. Roberts, Democrat, had fifty-two votes; Person C. Cheney, Republican, fifty votes.

1876. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Sydney P. Luther, Hiram B. Shuff, George F. Farnham, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; John W. Straw, representative; David Blanchard, delegate to the constitutional convention to be held at Concord in December, 1876. The vote for presidential electors in November was, Democrat, fifty-one; Republican, fifty-nine.

1877. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, Hiram A. Shuff, Harvey S. Shoppe, selectmen; Justus W. Baldwin, treasurer; Moody B. Haines, superintendent of schools; John W. Straw, representative. Voted to raise the sum of \$2,500 for highways.

1878. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, Hiram A. Shuff, Charles S. Holmes, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Calvin J. Danforth, representative; Charles Judd, James H. Bacon, Hiram B. Shuff, supervisors.

1879. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Calvin J. Danforth, John H. Hawes, Harvey S. Shoppe, selectmen; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Calvin J. Danforth, representative.

1880. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Moody B. Haines, Charles S. Holmes, William H. Tebbetts, selectmen; Moody B. Haines, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; Moody B. Haines, representative. Voted to raise \$3,000 to apply on the town debts. (At the election, November 2, 1880, for the choice of presidential electors, James A. Garfield received seventy-eight votes, and Winfield S. Hancock sixty-five votes.) At the meeting held December 28, 1880, for the election of member of Congress, Jewett D. Hosley received nineteen votes and Ossian Ray fifty-three votes.

1881. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Moody B. Haines, Samuel Dailey, Ernest A. Lyford, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer. Voted to raise \$3,000 for building and repairing highways and bridges, "six thousand (6,000) to apply on town debts," \$700 for the support of schools, and \$100 for the support of the poor.

1882. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Dudley S. Keysar, George F. Farnham, Albion P. Watts, selectmen; Herbert M. Smith, representative; E. L. Farnham, treasurer; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools. Voted to raise \$1,150, including the amount required by law for the support of schools, \$150 to purchase a uniform system of text books for the public schools, \$1,000 to apply on town debts, \$150 for the support of the poor, \$300 for the current expenses of the town, and \$3,000 in money, and \$2,000 to be paid in labor, for building and repairing highways. At the November election 130 votes were cast—Democrat forty-six, Republican eighty-four. A census of the town taken by the selectmen in April of this year showed the population to be 618.

1883. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Albion P. Watts, George F. Farnham, William A. Abbott, selectmen; Elias L. Farnham, treasurer; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools. Voted the school money amounting to \$1,200 be divided equally among the several districts. Voted to raise \$500 in \$3,000 to be paid in labor to build and repair highways, also to build a town-house.

1884. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Albion P. Watts, John W. Straw, William A. Abbott, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; George F. Farnham, treasurer; James W. Baldwin, representative. At the meeting for the choice of presidential electors eighty-five votes were cast for Grover Cleveland, sixty-two for James G. Blaine and nine "scattering." Also voted that the use of the town hall be granted to G. A. R. Post, No. 65, for public purposes. Samuel E. Watts, James W. Baldwin, Ivan F. Dennett were chosen supervisors.

1885. George Demmett, clerk; John W. Straw, Jamon Perry, Horace Bigelow, selectmen; David Blanchard, superintendent of schools; Hiram B. Shuff, treasurer. Voted the free use of the town hall to the I. O. G. T.; Timothy Blanchard was chosen janitor of the hall; also voted the free use of the hall to the G. A. R.

1886. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; Ernest A. Lyford, George W. Baldwin, Jamon Perry, selectmen; Justus W. Baldwin, treasurer; chose Ernest A. Lyford, George Demmett, Sydney P. Luther, board of education under the recently-enacted law, known as the town system.

1887. Justus W. Baldwin, clerk; George W. Baldwin, Albion P. Watts, Dudley S. Keysar, selectmen; Justus W. Baldwin, treasurer. Town indebtedness as per treasurer's report, March, \$640. Voted to purchase a road-machine, and to raise \$250 to pay for it. Voted to raise \$1,750 for highways, \$300 for payment on town debt, \$200, in addition to the amount required by law, for the support of schools, \$50 for the support of the poor. Also voted the free use of the hall to the I. O. G. T. and the G. A. R.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

The First Church—Religious Societies—Schools—Agriculture—Connecticut River Lumber Co.—Business, Etc.—Upper Connecticut River and Lake Improvement Co.—Upper Coös Railroad—Advantages to Pittsburg.

THE first church organized in this territory was the Congregational, in 1822, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, assisted by Dr. Hale. "This church soon failed to keep up its organization, and was succeeded two years later by a Free Will Baptist church under Rev. Aaron Buzzel, from Strafford, N. H., an able but somewhat eccentric divine, who occasionally visited the place, and ably assisted this feeble church for many years thereafter." It existed, under various pastorates, for a period of twenty years.

A Methodist church was organized here about 1826, by Rev. Henry J. Woolley, who was succeeded in his missionary labors by Rev. Chester Levings, Joseph Baker, Charles Cowan, Harry Latham, George Putnam, Solomon Gleason, Edmund T. Manering, Holman Drew, James Dow, Lorenzo Dow, — Blodgett, Pickens Boynton and D. J. Smith. Samuel Danforth officiated as deacon of the church for a long period of years.

The first church edifice was built in 1875 by the M. E. church, near the center of the town; this was a neat and commodious structure. The first pastor installed was Rev. Mr. Presby; he was succeeded by E. C. Langford, John Wesley, Albert Brown, Albert Smith, and the present (1887) incumbent, Rev. W. Warren.

Rev. Samuel Drown, a Free Will Baptist minister, moved here in 1829, from Sheffield, Vt., and ministered to the spiritual wants of his parishioners for a period of ten years. He was an eloquent and able preacher. He practiced medicine to some extent, was a noted horse-tamer, and very popular with all classes. The church of the Second Advent has also many followers in this section, but does not maintain regular preaching.

The first school taught in the territory, of which there is any knowledge, was kept about 1821, in a log-house on Indian stream, by Betsey Rogers. The first school-house built was a log structure standing near the road on the brook between the Jonathan Hartwell place and Samuel Danforth's; Elisha Abbott was the first teacher. He is said to have combined with his profession as a teacher, considerable musical talent, and one of his rather novel methods of school discipline was the promise, as a reward for good behavior, to play the violin for his pupils to dance at the noon recess. At a little later period a frame school-house was built at Indian Stream, near what is known as "French brook." This part of the town is now known as school district No. 1.

In the year 1828 a substantial and convenient frame building was built for school purposes, (since known as the Center school-house, district No. 3,) by voluntary contribution; and for a long period served as school-house, town-hall, court-house and church. Private schools in this house were supported for a period of twelve years by the citizens of the town. The first school taught here was by Eunice Bunnel from Claremont, between forty and fifty pupils usually attending. She was succeeded by Alanson Cummings, John A. Mitchell, Mercy Danforth, Ahaz S. French and Samuel White. During the existence of the "Indian Stream Government," at this humble institution of learning, men, now holding prominent positions at the bar, in the pulpit, in the medical profession, and in mercantile life, received their early elementary education. This building has been kept in good repair; and, in 1886, was purchased by the town under the school law, known as the town system. This town has nine schools, about 130 pupils, and annually expends \$1,000 for educational purposes, usually having two terms of ten weeks in each district. A uniform system of text-books has been supplied by the town.

Polls, Valuation, and Agriculture.—The whole number of ratable polls in the town of Pittsburg, April 1, 1887, was 175. Its taxable valuation \$300,815.

Agriculture forms the most important industry of the town, and grazing, to which the soil is particularly well adapted, the principal branch thereof. Considerable attention is given to the introduction of improved breeds of domestic animals, and the herds of cattle of most of the leading farmers show many high-grade animals of Hereford, Durham, and Jersey blood. Shropshire, Southdown, and Leicester sheep are the principal breeds in favor with the farmers, and thrive remarkably well in the luxuriant pastures covering the hillsides. The raising of horses for the lower New England markets, from standard strains of blood, is becoming one of the leading branches of farming in this section. In natural adaptation to agricultural purposes Pittsburg has but few equals in the state, more particularly as a grazing country, producing, where cleared, excellent first

crops of the English grasses, and being abundantly well watered, seldom suffers from drought. With the advent of convenient railway facilities for transportation, which the Upper Coös railroad will furnish, few sections will be found affording better opportunities for extensive dairying operations. In reviewing the history of its agriculture, very manifest improvement is observed in this town. The stumps and surface-rocks have mostly been cleared from the upland farms during the last half century, and improved modern agricultural implements very generally introduced. Good substantial farm buildings are found on most of the farms; and many very fine residences have recently been built, which will compare favorably with country homes in the southern portion of the state. There are upwards of sixty miles of highway, on which a road-machine is used for the purpose of repairs; and, although somewhat hilly, the road-bed is generally well worked, and good carriage roads extend to every part of the town.

Lumbering forms another very important branch of domestic industry. Many of the farmers having teams working on their farms during the summer, find remunerative employment in the lumber swamps during the winter, either in cutting and hauling from their own lands, or in working for the larger companies.

The Connecticut River Lumber Company, chartered in 1879, under the laws of the state of Connecticut, owns upwards of 125,000 acres of timber lands in this town, besides a large amount elsewhere, and has one of its principal offices at Connecticut lake, at which point it has built and runs a hotel for public accommodation, and a small steamer, the "Hartford," in connection therewith on Connecticut lake. The company has also erected several commodious barns, a store, saw-mill and other buildings necessary for the successful operation of its business at this point. New York capitalists, together with George Van Dyke, of Lancaster, president, comprise the company, which has mills at Hartford, Conn., Holyoke and Northampton, Mass., Bellows Falls, McIndoes Falls and Guildhall, Vt., and on the Androscoggin river in Maine, and employ in the woods in the winter annually some 400 men and 200 horses, cutting and hauling annually about 40,000,000 feet of spruce logs, and driving them down the Connecticut in the spring to their various mills on the river. They employ generally from 700 to 800 men during the early period of this work. This business furnishes a good market for the surplus agricultural products and labor of the country at remunerative prices; and on its large invoice of taxable property pays a very important proportion of the local taxes, and annually distributes great sums of money; thus contributing largely to the material prosperity of the town.

Hon. Asa Smith, of Hartford, Conn., one of the pioneers in the lumbering business, was the first president, and business manager of the Connec-

ticut River Lumber Company during the first four years of its corporate existence. He is kindly remembered by the many friends who sustained business relations with him, and enjoyed his friendship during his administration. He was succeeded in office by George Van Dyke, a man possessing indomitable energy and perseverance.

This town has four saw-mills, two grist-mills, one machine shop, two hotels, two postoffices, a town hall, three stores, and three blacksmith shops. It has telephonic communication with North Stratford and intermediate points.

The Upper Coös River and Lake Improvement Company, chartered by New Hampshire, together with the Connecticut River Lumber Company, has expended large sums in the clearing of obstructions from the principal streams, and in building dams at the lakes to facilitate driving lumber.

The Hereford Branch Railroad, a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, connecting with the Upper Coös railroad at the boundary near the mouth of Hall's stream, is located near, and extends six miles along the westerly border of the town. These railroads have given a new impetus to business interests; already a manifest improvement is shown in the enhanced value of real estate; and, although the easterly portion of the town is at a considerable distance from the nearest railroad station, yet, with the certain prospect of an early construction of a branch road to Connecticut lake, Pittsburg, with its vast undeveloped resources of forests, minerals, abundant water-power, extensive areas of uncleared lands well adapted to agricultural purposes, and already opened to settlement, unrivalled attractions as a place of summer resort for tourists, its abundance of cool, refreshing, spring water, its altitude and healthful climate where hay-fever is an unknown disease, can hardly fail soon to become one of the most important towns of New Hampshire.

COLUMBIA.

BY WILLIAM E. CONE.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

Grant of Township—Signers to Petition—Wales's Location—Boundaries—Lime Pond—First Town Meeting—Resident Tax List—Polls and Ratable Estate in 1810—Valuation of Buildings in 1824—Schools—Town Officers' Fees—Politics—Cemeteries.

THIS township was granted December 1, 1770, to the same men to whom the grant of Colebrook was made, and called Cockburne Town, in honor of Sir James Cockburne, one of the grantees. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved December 16, 1797, and named Cockburne in response to a petition to the legislature signed by Abel Larned, Philip Jordan, Julius Terry, Nathaniel Wales, Ebenezer Larned, Jacob Terry, Jacob Terry, Jr., Abner Osgood, Abel Hobart, Ahaz French, William Wallace, Abijah Learnard. By an act approved November 30, 1804, Wales's Location was annexed to the town. This tract, said to contain 5,822 acres, was granted May 4, 1773, to Seth Wales and seventeen others. The name of the town was changed, by an act approved June 19, 1811, to Columbia. Population in 1775, 14; 1790, 26; 1800, 109; 1810, 142; 1820, 249.

Columbia is bounded on the north by Colebrook, east by Dixville and Millsfield, south by Stratford and Odell, and west by Vermont.

From the mountains descend a number of streams into the Connecticut river, affording many excellent water-privileges. There are several ponds; the most noted is Lime pond, the bottom of which is covered with white calcareous marl. This marl deposit has been used somewhat for the manufacture of quicklime, and is fully equal to the best imported variety. The pond is nearly a hundred rods long and fifty wide. Farming and lumbering are the principal avocations of the people, and there is some manufacturing done.

Abel Larnard was authorized to call the first "town meeting which was held at the house of Widow Anna Larnard on the first Tuesday of March, A. D., 1798." At this meeting the record shows the following list of officers chosen and business done:—

"Voted Mr. Jacob Terry, moderator; voted Mr. Abel Larnard, town clerk, sworn; voted Mr. Jacob Terry, Jr., selectman, sworn; voted Mr. Noah Buffington, 2d selectman, sworn; voted Mr. Abel Hobart to be a 3d selectman, sworn; voted Mr. Chauncey Curtis, constable, sworn; voted Mr. Chauncey Curtis, collector of taxes, sworn; voted Mr. Philip Jordan, highway surveyor, sworn; voted Mr. Cummins Buffington, highway surveyor, sworn; voted Mr. William Wallace be a fence viewer, sworn; voted Mr. Chauncey Curtis, hog reeve, sworn; voted Mr. Julius Terry, hog reeve, sworn; voted Mr. Abel Larnard, hog reeve, sworn; voted to Raise twelve Dollars to Defray the expenditures of the Town; voted that Mr. Philip Jordan's Barn yard be Considered a Pound for the purpose of Impounding Horses or Hogs taken Feasant the present year; voted Mr. Philip Jordan, Pound keeper, sworn."

Abel Larnard, town clerk, "after being duly cautioned," took the oath of office before Mills Deforrest, justice of the peace of Lemington, Vt., from which we infer that the town had no "Esquire." The new board of selectmen, careful alike of the *spiritual* and physical welfare of the citizens of the new-born town, transacted their first official business on March 15th, by promulgating the following:—

"We the Selectmen of the Township of Cockburn Conceive it for the benefit of the Public that a house of Entertainment should be kept in this Town, and we, Conceiving Chauncey Curtis of said Cockburn, a suitable Person to keep a house of Entertainment and to sell any kind of spiritous Liquors in his house at all seasonable times until the Next Annual Meeting in March, and we Do by these presents give him our Entire Approbation for that purpose.

"Abel Hobart
"Jacob Terry
"Noah Buffington } Selectmen"

The first tax list was made out May 28, 1798, and from it we learn who were tax payers of the town, as well as what it cost to be a citizen of the new town.

"Non-resident—Being for the whole Town excepting 1,300 acres Lying on Connecticut River 20,550 Acres. State Tax 9 dollars & 11 cts.; County Tax \$4.69; Residents State Tax \$4.89; Residents County Tax \$9.39."

No town tax appears to have been assessed on the "non-residents," but the "residents" paid \$13.43 in all. Of the twenty-eight "residents" Howard Blodgett got off the cheapest, being called on for only ten cents; while his neighbor, Noah Buffington, was called on for two dollars seventy cents and five mills. We copy the record of "resident tax payers," with the amount of each one's tax, town, county and state. Many of the descendants of these early tax payers may be inclined to envy them their small taxes, yet we doubt not these apparently insignificant sums were raised with as much difficulty and paid with as much reluctance as the larger taxes are met by the tax payer of to-day:—

Jacob Terry	\$2.038	Bradford Hammond.....	\$.311	William Wallace.....	\$2.143
Philip Jordan.....	2.125	Abner Curtis.....	.311	Jarvis Lounsbury.....	.98
Nath'l Wales.....	1.65	Victory Jennison.....	.311	Noah Buffington.....	2.705
Andrew G. Huntington...	.601	Howard Blodgett.....	.10	Rial Larnard.....	.34
Perly Wallace.....	.485	Julius Terry.....	2.581	Jabez Parsons.....	.136

Sylvanus Larnard.....	1.25	Abel Hobart.....	1.56	Orland Wales.....	.311
Ebenezer Brown.....	2.002	Abijer Larnard.....	.555	Cummins Buffington.....	.311
Chauncey Curtis.....	1.492	Danforth Wallace.....	.733	William Jordan.....	.311
Isaac Stephens.....	.311	Abel Larnard.....	1.238	H Ezekiah Parsons, Jr.....	.328
Linden Hibart.....	.38				

The 6th of June, 1798, at a "legal meeting," \$63.33 was voted for making and repairing highways; and, in September of the same year, the highway from Colebrook to Wales's Location, was surveyed by Christopher S. Bailey, who made the distance six miles, thirty-six chains, and thirty-six links. At a meeting held April 29, 1799, "voted to allow residents one dollar a day for work on the highway, finding his own tools and victuals"; and this, for many years, was the pay voted for work on the highway. Often the word "diet" was substituted for "victuals," but the price remained the same, and was undoubtedly considered very liberal pay. But we know that very many days' work were done without pay by these public-spirited settlers.

List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the Town of Cockburn for 1810.—Charles Thompson, poll, horse five years old, three cows, one neat stock two years old, one acre of mowing land, ninety-six acres of unimproved land, and a grist-mill, on which the tax was \$5. The whole amount of his tax was highway \$1.75, money \$16.01. James Lewis, poll, a five-year-old horse, two cows, one two-year-old neat stock, and \$2 on "Tan Works"; highway tax \$.94, money \$8.36. Austin Bissel, poll, and one acre of tillage land; highway tax \$.74, money \$6.88. James Dewey, for Bellows & Carlisle, stock in trade, \$1,500; highway tax \$1.58, money \$14.41. Jonathan Carr had only a poll tax; highway tax \$.27, money \$2.42. Samuel Bundy, poll, a three-year-old horse, two cows, two neat stock two years old, three acres of tillage, twelve acres of mowing, twelve acres of pasture, twenty acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$1.29, money \$11.90. William Wallace, Jr., paid two polls, two old horses, two four-year-old oxen, a couple of cows, a two-year-old and a three-year-old neat stock, four acres tillage, twenty acres mowing, twelve acres pasturing, seventy-four acres unimproved; highway tax \$2.63, money \$21.36. Sylvanus Larnard—the selectmen could only find one cow to add to his poll tax, and a highway tax of \$.32, and a money tax of \$2.89. Samuel Harvey, poll, one horse five years old, one horse three years old, two cows, one two-year-old and four three-year-olds neat stock, one acre of tillage land, nine acres of mowing land, five acres of pasture land, and the most unimproved land of any man in town, being taxed with 1.474 acres; but that class of land was cheap in those days, and his whole tax was, highway \$2.63, money \$24.20. We presume these unimproved "lands" pay more tax now than the tax of the whole town was in 1810. Philip Jordan, poll, two cows, three acres of tillage, fifteen acres of mowing, the same of pasturage, and fifty-seven acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$1.33, money \$12.19. Benajah Jordan, poll, two old horses, one yoke of oxen five years old, three cows, two three-year-olds neat stock, one two-year-old neat stock. How he kept so much stock is a little mysterious, as he does not appear to have been the owner of an acre of land. Highway tax \$.91, money \$7.35. Timothy Lockwood, poll, old horse, two cows, one three-year-old, two two-year-olds neat stock, and fifty acres of unimproved land. We supposed he "browsed" his cattle in the winter, and let them run in the "long pasture" summers. Highway tax \$.60, money \$5.43. Robert Parkinson, poll, his only earthly possessions being one old horse; highway tax \$.42, money \$3.84. Abel Hobart, poll, two old horses, two oxen five years old, six cows, one three-year-old, and three two-year-olds neat stock, three acres of tillage, fifteen acres of mowing, twenty acres of pasture, and 102 acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$2.11, money \$19.30. Jacob Terry, Jr., poll, one horse, three oxen five years old, five cows, one two-year-old, two acres of tillage, fifteen acres of mowing, twenty acres of pasturage, and 143 acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$1.90, money \$17.39. Levi Bailey, poll, two two-year-olds, one acre of tillage, one acre of pasturage, and forty-eight acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$.41, money \$3.57. Deacon Jonathan Bancroft, two polls, one horse, two oxen five years old, one cow, one three-year-old neat stock, one acre of tillage, six acres of mowing, six acres of pasturing, and eighty-seven acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$1.37, money \$13.13. Jared Cone, two polls, two horses, one two-year-old colt, two oxen five years old, two oxen four years old, five cows, two three-year-olds, one two-year-old neat stock, four acres of tillage, twenty acres of mowing, twenty-five acres of pasturage, and eighty-one acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$2.77, money \$25.24. Isaac Bundy, poll, one old horse, two oxen five years old, three cows, four two-year-olds, and two two-year-old neat stock, four

acres of tillage, twenty acres of mowing, fifteen acres of pasturage, and 115 acres of unimproved land; highway tax \$2.07, money \$18.85. Elisha Bennett, poll, one old horse, and two cows; highway tax \$.52, money \$4.62. Victory Jennison, poll, three old horses, two oxen, three cows, two three-year-olds, and two two-year-old neat stock, three acres of tillage, eighteen acres of mowing, and sixteen acres of pasturage; highway tax \$2.12, money 19.49. Samuel G. Bishop, one cow, one acre of tillage, one of mowing, and one of pasturage; highway tax \$.14, money \$1.25. Charles Redpath, poll, one five-year-old horse, one cow, three acres of mowing, and six acres of pasturage; highway tax \$.65, money \$5.94. Jesse Everet, poll, one horse five years old; highway tax \$.55, money \$5.64. Christopher Morey, poll, highway tax \$.27, money \$2.55.

Valuation of Buildings in 1824.—Thomas Atherton, \$100; Samuel G. Bishop, \$10; Ward Bailey, \$25; David Bundy, \$90; Amos Bancroft, \$40; Jonathan Bancroft, \$10; Marcena Blodgett, \$75; Abraham Boynton, \$100; Jared Cone, \$60; Sylvester Cone, \$100; Jared Cone, Jr., \$20; Caleb Cleaveland, \$10; John Cilly, \$10; James L. Chase, \$10; Asa Dustin, \$10; Joseph Eastman, \$12; Benjamin Frizzle, \$50; Samuel Harvey, \$250; Philip Hadley, \$12; William Holkins, \$25; Abel Hobart, \$275; Roswell Hobart, \$75; Asa Jordan, \$250; Charles Jordan, \$10; Lyman Jordan, \$10; Noah Lyman, \$20; James Lewis, \$50; Ephraim H. Mahurin, \$325; John Marshall, \$12; Joshua S. Mathers, \$10; Abner Norcott, \$100; Charles Sperry, \$10; Samuel Smith, \$50; Augustus Spencer, \$10; John Thomas, \$10; William Wallace, \$200; Calvin Willard, \$50; Noah Lyman, mills on Lyman brook, \$12; William Holkins, Charles Thompson mill, \$36.

Schools.—The early times were the days of many children, and their training and education were of the greatest moment to the intelligent pioneers of this town. At the annual meeting in 1801 it was "voted that the selectmen be a school committee." Probably their duties were to see what could be done about establishing schools, as no money appears to have been voted for this purpose until April, 1804, when the town voted \$200 for the use of schools. In 1805 the town was divided into three school districts, and \$100 voted for school purposes. In 1807, \$450 was voted with which to build school-houses, and \$80 for the use of schools. The school-house for district No. 1 was built about one-half mile south of the site of the present one, that of No. 2 not far from Samuel Harvey's residence, and the one in No. 3 on the hill-side nearly opposite Nathan Schoff's barn. These school buildings would compare favorably with those of the present day in farming towns. In March, 1809, a school committee was chosen, consisting of William Wallace, Jr., Timothy Lockwood and Sylvester Cone. For the next ten or fifteen years, about \$200 was raised each year for educational purposes. In 1830 the town was re-districted, and No. 4 created on the river, and as East Columbia then contained twenty-four families, it was made into No. 5, and a school-house erected by the direction of the selectmen on the site of the present one. In 1831 No. 5 was divided and two more districts established. There are now ten school districts, and about \$1,000 a year is expended for their use by the town.

Town Officers' Fees.—The financial affairs of Columbia have generally been conducted with prudence, and economy has been the rule; the tax payers scanning with the closest scrutiny the receipts and expenditures of its officials. No mention of pay or salaries is made by the records until 1807, when it was "voted to pay town clerks \$1.50 a year, and selectmen \$2 a year for services." From that time Columbia's town officers have been as poorly paid as the average Methodist minister. In 1814, "voted that town clerk have \$5 for his services." In 1818 the town charges were \$10.

Politics.—In March, 1808, "fourteen votes were cast for Governor, all for John Langdon, Esq." The 29th of August, of the same year, at a meeting to vote for five representatives for Congress, fifteen votes were cast for the Democratic ticket, and ten for the Whig. This marks the first party division of the voters of the town. But since that peaceful day, party strife has been active here, and the town is usually equally divided in political sentiment.

Cemeteries.—At a special meeting in April, 1799, the town "voted to raise \$10 of the inhabitants of Cockburn for the purpose of purchasing a burying yard, and the selectmen were directed to purchase and lay out a burying-yard as they may think proper." In accordance with this vote "one acre was purchased of Abel Larnard," and the "Columbia burying-ground" established. Since that time very many dear and precious ones have been laid beneath its sacred soil. Little has been done by man to beautify and adorn this last resting place of his; but it is beautifully located, and commands one of the most charming bits of scenery to be found in the valley of the Connecticut. Later in the history of the town a plot of land was secured in the east part of the town for the purpose of burial; but it was little used, a more desirable location having been selected by the people, while those in the south part of the town have still another burial place. While no massive monument nor costly memorial adorns our "homes of the dead," our little cemeteries are better cared for than the average "burying-place" of the rural districts.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

Pioneers. Abel Larnard—Abel Hobart—The Wallaces—Noah Buflington—Philip Jordan—Benjamin Jordan.

PIONEERS.—Abel Larnard was the first settler to make a home in the valley of the Connecticut above Lancaster. He came from Windham, Conn., where he had married Mary Ann Webb, a niece of Col. Webb, a Revolutionary soldier. He pushed his way far beyond all traces of civilization, and took up his squatter's claim, and built his log cabin on the hill about one-fourth of a mile below where is now the Columbia burying-ground. After clearing a small piece of land, he settled down to a pioneer's life. From the river near by he obtained an abundance of salmon and trout, from the surrounding forest, venison, fowl, and an occasional "bar steak," and from his small clearing a few vegetables

and a little corn. Two sons were born to him; but when the oldest was nine years of age the father died of fever, and his heart-broken widow, with her little boys, led a lonely life after this sad event. About the close of the Revolutionary war, as the boys were making sugar near the bank of the river, they were taken prisoners by the Indians and carried to Quebec. The anxious mother in some way sent word of her affliction to her uncle, Col. Webb, then on Gen. Washington's staff; he at once proceeded to Quebec, secured the release of the boys, and they were returned to their mother under an escort of soldiers. Some years after, one of a party of Indians passing through here told Mrs. Larnard that he was one of the band that stole her boys, and that the sugar kettle could be found at the mouth of Sims stream. It was thus found and kept in active use many years after. Many dangers and privations were endured by this courageous woman. The Indians passing up and down the river usually camped on the bank opposite her cabin. Often the "fire-water" was too plenty, when their orgies would be kept up far into the night. Mrs. Larnard was in constant fear of their savagery, yet she never was molested but once, when, grasping the fire-poker, she laid the miscreant out, and, dragging him to the door, pitched him into the snow; she then kept watch, expecting the whole pack down upon her; but, in the morning, as sheepish as an Indian can be, he came and said to her, "Me very bad Indian, you done just right." She never had any farther trouble from them. The wolves often prowled round her little cabin, and with fierce, vicious eyes glared through the little window. The pangs of hunger were felt many times in that far-away home. For nine years Mrs. Larnard lived here without seeing a white woman, when, hearing that a family from near her old home had moved to Northumberland, she told her boys that she "must see that woman or die." When winter came and the river was frozen, the boys took their bundle of furs and a bag of corn, and started for the mill at Haverhill, while their mother went to make her visit. The boys had their corn ground, exchanged their furs for powder, tea and other necessities, and were joined by their once more cheerful mother on their return. After Columbia became settled to some extent the family moved to Canada, where Mrs. Larnard died at an advanced age. The sons never married.

In the spring of 1786 Abel Hobart, then in his seventeenth year, left the home of his childhood in Holland, Mass., and, on foot, made his way to these wilds of Northern New Hampshire. "The clothes on his back, a sable skin and a tow shirt in his bundle, an axe on his shoulder, and two-and-sixpence in his pocket" constituted his available means. But he had in addition what is better than gold and silver (especially to a pioneer), strong hands, good judgment and faith in himself and his God. He found but two settlers in the town, Abel Larnard's widow, living just above

where Samuel M. Harvey now lives, who had been here some years, and Major Jennison, living just below where the "Columbia Hotel" now stands. Mrs. Larnard was the happy owner of one cow, while the Major "could his steed bestride" (from which fact we infer him to have been a major of cavalry). At any rate a horse and a cow constituted the live stock of the town. Several others had been here and made small clearings preparatory to bringing their families later. Among them were William Wallace, (whose clearing was where Anson Wallace, his grandson, resides,) and the Terrys, who established themselves where Asa Lang now lives. In Lemington, Vt., Colonel Bailey was clearing the big meadow; Luther was on the place now owned by Ed Capen in Canaan, Vt.; while at Colebrook, Jim Hugh had rolled up a log-house just back of where George Gleason's house is now located; and Luther Chandler had a home where is now Crawford's residence. Hobart selected as the site of his future home the place now owned by ex-Sheriff Samuel L. Bailey. He at once commenced a clearing, and, in a few years, large fields had taken the place of the dense forest, and a comfortable house had been built, to which, in the summer of 1794, he took his young wife, Betsey Wallace. For sixty-five years they walked the path of life together, ever contented with their lot and happy in each other's love. Honored and revered and full of years, they passed to the hereafter mourned by all who knew them, while "their children to the third and fourth generation rise up and call them blessed." "And they builded a city!" One of their sons, Horace, and three of their daughters with their husbands, were pioneers and prominent in founding the city of Beloit, Wis. Another son, Anson L., is a successful and highly esteemed physician in Worcester, Mass. Their other children were respected citizens of their native town; two of the sons, Roswell and Harvey, having received all the offices and honor their townsmen could confer. Abel Hobart and his wife were consistent Christians, members of the Congregational church, almost puritanical in strict observance of the Sabbath, church duties and family worship. Mr. Hobart was an excellent neighbor, hospitable and strictly temperate, with an endless fund of stories for the children, and one of the most companionable of men, in whose society all received pleasure and profit. Five sons and five daughters were reared in habits of temperance and industry, and bore evidence of the wisdom and excellence of their parental training.

The Wallaces moved here in the spring of 1787, William, then a small boy, having driven the first team that came up from Brunswick, Vt. He sat on the sled, and "tended" the oxen, while his brother Danforth went ahead and trimmed out the road which had only been travelled by people on foot and by pack-horses. Two years before three of the Wallace boys came here on horseback, made a clearing, raised some potatoes and other vegetables, and built a cabin. Soon after they had harvested their crop

their cabin was burned while they were chopping in the woods, and with it their saddles, clothing and provision. William, the youngest, went on horseback to Holland, Mass., where he procured supplies, while the other two boys remained to build another cabin, enlarge the clearing, and make ready for the next year's work. Disaster only added zest to their enterprise and spirit to their energy, and, though obliged to live on the roasted potatoes from the cabin cellar with no salt to give them flavor, they kept up their strength so that when William returned he found a new and better cabin all completed. The two older boys moved away, but William remained and became one of the largest farmers and most successful business men of the town. For many years he was the principal cattle-drover of this section. A man of integrity, respected by all who knew him, and lived to a good old age.

Noah Buffington was one of the early settlers of Columbia, coming here about 1797. With his brother, Cummins Buffington, he commenced a clearing on the farm now owned by Chauncey H. Fitts, and built the first frame-house in the town. His title to the land not proving good, he left in a few years. Noah Buffington was a Methodist minister, and undoubtedly the first one in this part of the county.

*Philip Jordan.**—Among the earliest settlers of Columbia was Philip Jordan. The Learneds were here before him. "Uncle Phil," as he was called to the day of his death, came about the same time the Wallaces and Hobarts made their advent.

Mr. Jordan was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1748, and went to Rhode Island, where he married Miss Martha Hill and for a time resided. In 1780 he and his brother Benjamin, leaving their families behind, came to Plainfield, N. H., and took up the lot of land now known as the "Old Town Farm." On this they pitched their tent, felled several acres of trees, burned and cleared them off, built a log house, planted a partial crop, and then went down and brought their families to their primitive home. The brothers lived together until 1790, when, their household fast increasing, Philip, who had been first married and having the largest family, "swarmed," as it is termed, and with his wife and children started for Columbia. In this town he located on the lot on the river now occupied by David Cook as his homestead. There was only a bridle-path from Guildhall Falls to his new home. Thither, by boat or by pack-horse, he had to carry his corn and grain for several years to be ground. His children were numerous and growing, and it was with no little difficulty that he could always find enough to fill their hungry mouths. One season the larder ran so low that he had to dig up the potato seed already planted to keep starvation from the door; soon berries came, and these, with the milk

*By Hon. C. B. Jordan.

from their cow, helped to keep the family alive. "Uncle Phil," however, denying himself so long for the sake of his children, had grown weak for want of food, and a good deal discouraged, and had taken his couch one day fully convinced that he would never again be able to rise from it. This feeling had not long possessed him before one of the children, who had been down on the meadow berrying, came dashing in with the news that a bear was also among them picking berries. The old gentleman at once arose, took his cane, and grasping his trusty rifle, hobbled along in the direction pointed out by the child until he caught sight of old bruin, and then, nerved and sustained by the desperation of hunger and prospective starvation, he drew a bead upon the animal and laid him low. The bear proved to be a monster; well fattened by his summer explorations and incursions, and made glad the household until the earlier crops came to their relief. Mr. Jordan was a great hunter and trapper, and spent most of his winters (until old age and decrepitude prevented), indulging his favorite pursuit. (Moose were plenty anywhere in his locality, and it is said that in one winter he killed seventeen within four miles of Columbia Valley. The best of the meat was kept and eaten fresh through the winter or dried for the summer. The skins were useful for chair-bottoms, snow-shoe "filling," floor mats, and, when tanned, served to cover the children in their beds, while the moose's "shanks" were worn in place of boots and shoes.)

Mr. Jordan was always calm and self-possessed, let what would happen, and it was related of him by the late James Cogswell, another old hunter, that while "Uncle Phil" was out hunting one winter, after he had become old, heavy and clumsy, with his pack upon his back (into which was strapped his axe) and snow shoes on his feet, he undertook to pass over what appeared to be a knoll, but which really was a spruce top covered with deep snow. As the old fellow got about midway of the mound his snow shoes canted to one side, and down he went into the snow and brush clear to his arms, and had not sounded bottom then. His situation was perilous as well as ludicrous. He could neither get down nor up. His arms were so bound by the limbs of the tree that he could not get at his axe, and he vainly struggled to extricate himself. Mr. Cogswell happened to come that way, and, hearing some one talking, he supposed he was near a party of hunters. Looking for them he discovered "Uncle Phil's" head bobbing up and down in the snow, while the old man (as was his habit) kept up an incessant conversation with himself. At last, despairing of relief, he ceased his efforts and settled down to his apparent fate, saying, "Well, I swear, I guess dog-days will fetch old Phil out of this." Mr. Cogswell then made known his presence and helped the old hunter out. This was "Uncle Phil's" last trip into the woods unattended.

He and his good wife reared a large family of large children, John,

Cynthia J., William, Benajah, Asa, Huldah, Nancy and Caleb. They were hardy and strong, and almost a race of giants. John early removed to Canada where he embarked in the business of buying and selling cattle and real estate, and rapidly grew rich. He died leaving a large family, and a competency for each. He was the ancestor of all the Jordans now in Eton, Cookshire, Coaticook, and the adjoining towns in Canada. Asa died in Jefferson; Caleb in Colebrook; Nancy married a Mr. Frizzell, of Colebrook, and there lived and died. He left a large family, the youngest of whom is Mrs. Joseph Robinson, to whom the writer is indebted for dates, etc., for this sketch. Philip Jordan's wife died April 18, 1827, and he died July 6, 1836. Both were sincerely mourned as pioneers of the town and section; as good people, kind parents and friends who had seen much of the history of their country, passing through the birth, the infancy and wonderful growth of the Republic. The Revolutionary war and that of 1812 were matters of their observation, and now, having seen their country established on an enduring basis, this old couple laid themselves down among their friends and quietly fell into the "sleep that knows no waking."

Benjamin Jordan was born in Rehoboth, Mass., and when only a strippling enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the forty capturing Gen. Prescott, commander of the British forces on Rhode Island. May 18, 1780, he married Mary Walker, who was born in Coventry, R. I., and five months later they came to Plainfield, N. H., where they cleared up the Old Town Farm. "Aunt Molly" made annual horseback pilgrimages to her Rhode Island home for wool and things to keep the children warm. In 1816 they came to Jordan hill, in Columbia, which received its name from him. They had fourteen children. Benjamin and Molly made them a good farm. The government he had so faithfully served remembered him with a pension, and together they lived for sixty six years, when the husband passed on to the final reward of all toilers, patriots and Christians. The good wife remained until she lacked but five months of 100 full years, when she lay down at night to take her usual rest, and fell into a sleep from which the morning sun failed to awake. It was pleasant to talk with the old lady of the stirring times of the Revolution, the men she knew who took part in that war, of the War of 1812, the Dark Day, the cold season, and the thousand things and events of our early history which she kept vividly in mind.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

Mills—Pearlashes and Potash—Tanning and Shoe-making—Cloth Dressing—Potatoes, Distilleries and Starch-Mills—Ferry and Toll Bridge—Merchants—Stores.

MILLS, *Etc.*—In 1801 Charles Thompson built a grist and saw-mill on Sims's stream at the Valley, on the site now owned by Hazen Bedel. This was the commencement of the boom in business at that place, which, at one time, bade fair to make this town the center of business for this section, and warranted the proposition to make Columbia the county seat when Coös county was formed. Previous to the completion of Thompson's mill, the settlers had to go to Lancaster for their milling, and we can well conceive that the completion of this mill, with its "two runs of stones and a bolt," was an event to stir the placid flow of affairs into unwonted activity. This grist mill retained a monopoly of business for some time. In 1819 Roswell Hobart, one of Columbia's favorite boys, built a small mill on Roaring brook, where the grist-mill of William W. Keach now stands. This mill was constructed to both grind grain and saw lumber, and was what would now be called "a cheap affair." The stones were quarried from a ledge in Brunswick, Vt. It was only a provender-mill, while the saw mill had an upright saw driven by a "flutter" wheel, with the carriage propelled by a "ray" wheel and carried back by a friction "gig" wheel. This style of mill was simple and unique, but, with all its complicated simplicity is rapidly becoming obsolete. These mills were common along all the small streams, and we stumble upon their remains on every considerable trout stream. There are the ruins of three mills built by the Osgoods for sawing lumber, further up Roaring brook; one on Cone brook back of John F. Locke's buildings, built by E. H. Mahurin about 1830, or even earlier, which both sawed lumber and made provender. A number of these mills on Sims's stream furnished lumber for the settlers of the east part of the town to build their large and convenient farm-buildings and their long lines of fences. One of these, built by Merrill at the outlet of Fish pond, is still in use in a small way, although remodelled and furnished with a board-machine. One on Sims's stream, owned and operated by William Cleaveland, is now furnished with a board-machine, clapboard-mill, shingle-mill and other machinery, and has a provender-mill attached. The ruins of the first saw-mill built in East Columbia still remain, and are further up the stream than the Cleaveland mill. This mill was built by George and Samuel Marshall, and was known as the "Marshall mill." At the present time Col. Hazen Bedel owns a large saw and grist-mill, doing a considerable business, on the site

of the old Thompson mill. Eaton & Sawyer have a large steam saw-mill on Roaring brook, capable of manufacturing over 30,000 feet of lumber a day. This mill was built by Edward H. Kingsley in 1868 as a water mill, but it was purchased in 1883 or '84 by its present owners, and steam power added.

In 1850 William Gilkey built a small, old-style saw-mill on Cone brook, which still does custom work for the neighborhood, although the old "up-and-down" saw has given place to a circular. The same year S. G. Bishop built a mill on Roaring brook, and put in a clapboard machine, one run of stones, and a bolt. This was the first clapboard machine in operation around here, and was quite an acquisition as well as a curiosity. The grist-mill, though a rude affair, was a great convenience to the community; but has since been supplanted by a more modern one, while the old one has fallen to decay. In 1851 Richard Hammond built a clapboard-mill in East Columbia, but it was abandoned long since.

Pearlashes and Potash.—Reference was made in a road-survey of 1802 to "Larnard's pearlash," which was situated on the little brook at the north line of S. M. Harvey's farm. One of these establishments was indispensable in those days to the prosperity of every neighborhood, and Columbia had several, the largest and most important one being in operation as late as 1854. This stood on the west side of the highway close to the little stream that runs down the steep hill just above the hotel, and was last operated by Jotham Sawyer, who brought ashes down from all the north country, where he paid from six to ten cents a bushel for them. Here they were put into great tubs, leached, and the lye placed in large potash kettles set in arches, and the water evaporated, which left in the bottom of the kettles a great cake of dirty-brown matter, called "potash." These lumps were broken up, re leached, evaporated, and dried in brick ovens, producing a whiter, purer grade of potash called "pearlash." In this concentrated form the great forests of these valleys were, with much labor, turned into money by the hardy settlers, who, in the winter, conveyed the pearlash to Portland in their long-runnerd, square, red boxed sleds, and came back laden with the necessities of life, "rum," and *some* money. Almost the only products having a cash value even as late as 1830 or 1840 were potash and grass-seed.

Tanning and Shoe-making.—The first tannery in northern Coös was built by James Lewis at the Valley sometime previous to 1810, as we then find him taxed "two dollars for tan works." This was a small affair of four vats, located on the north bank of Sims's stream just west of the highway. Here the farmers from far and near brought their "hides" and had them tanned "on shares." Those were slow-going times; and a whole year was considered none too long for the hides to lie in the vat. Then the farmer took his half to the local shoe-maker, and had it worked up into service-

able, if not ornamental, foot gear for himself and family; or, what was the earlier mode, waited until some itinerant shoe-maker made his annual round with bench and kit of tools, then put him at work in one corner of the big kitchen, where he "pegged away" until the whole family was shod. The local shoe-maker of Columbia for some years was this same James Lewis, who worked up in the winter his share of the leather he tanned in summer; while Sam Carr went from house to house to protect the "understandings" of the more prosperous and independent families.

Cloth-Dressing.—In 1810 came here one Marsena Blodgett, a cloth-dresser by trade. He bought the land where his grandson, Byron A. Lovering, now lives, and built a small cloth-dressing mill on the small brook, on the south side of his farm, called Beaver brook. He merely "dressed" the cloth woven in the families of the industrious settlers, and the business was abandoned when the "factory" was built at Colebrook.

Potatoes, Distilleries, and Starch-mills.—The potato has always been a favorite product of the Columbia farmer, and its manufacture into potato-whiskey and potato-starch has involved more capital and enterprise than anything else. One of the road-surveys of 1836 speaks of the "old distillery," which stood on the little brook above George L. Bailey's house. The first of these distilleries was erected at the Valley and operated by Hezekiah Parsons, Esq. Capt. Abel Hobart built one later on the little brook crossing the road just above the house of Samuel L. Bailey. Another that helped to supply the appetite of this people for spirit stood on the little brook that crosses the road near the north line of S. M. Harvey's farm. At these our convivial ancestors were supplied with a spirituous beverage of purity, if not great excellence. These distilleries were abandoned from 1820 to 1830; one at least because the owner, Capt. Hobart, came to think the business a wrong one; others because they "did not pay"; the rest, perhaps, because the revenue tax took all the profit. From this time until 1842 the potato appears to have led a pretty secure life. The writer has been told by his uncle that he secured his stock of potatoes that year by digging from a neighbor's field without charge, and, that, another year he left a large crop that he had harvested to rot in the holes where they were buried the fall before.

In 1842 Huse Lull built a small starch-mill on Sims's stream just above the pond of Bedel's mills, and made starch for two or three years, but high water carried away the dam; and, as it was not profitable, he abandoned the enterprise. Nothing more was done in starch-making until 1860, when Hazen Bedel built a mill at the Valley. In 1867 Alba Holmes moved his mill from the Nulhegan river, in Vermont, to Roaring brook. The large profits of the business at that time excited the entire community, and a company was formed in 1868, and a large mill built on Sims's stream in "No. 10." In 1869 Rogers, Libby & Co. erected a large one in "No. 6,"

and, in 1874, S. M. Harvey built near his residence one of the largest and best equipped factories in the county.

Ferry and Toll-Bridge.—The first settlers of Columbia and of Minehead (Bloomfield) and Lemington, Vt., were in close business and social relations, which necessitated frequent crossings of the Connecticut. This was easily done during the long months of winter upon the ice, but it was difficult and hazardous for the rest of the year. Foot-bridges were readily made by felling the large pine trees that lined the river's bank; but teams had to resort to the treacherous fords. Somewhere about 1820 a toll-bridge was constructed across the river on the farm now owned by W. E. Cone. This was the principal means of communication between the people on the opposite sides until 1840, when it was swept away by an ice-freshet, and they again resorted to the fords and "Uncle" Elihu DeForest's ferry; an old-established and venerable institution, which slowly and unhurriedly crossed the river just above the toll-bridge, and was the only ferry on the Connecticut for over forty miles. Christopher Bailey and Luther Hibbard tried to secure the charter, but the legislature deemed Esquire DeForest the more suitable person, and he was granted the privilege December 24, 1799. The toll-bridge was built in 1844 by the Columbia Union Toll-Bridge Company,—a stock company consisting of those to be benefitted and willing to pay \$15 a share.

Merchants.—July 20, 1807, the selectmen gave Bellows & Carlisle their "entire approbation to sell all kinds of spirituous liquors by small measure at all seasonable hours at their store." This was the first reference made by the records to stores or merchants, and probably marks the commencement of mercantile operations in Columbia, as the sale of "rum and molasses" would be the first thing provided for by a merchant in those days, before the "cause of temperance" had come to trouble men's consciences.

Bellows & Carlisle traded in the building now occupied by Albert P. Titus as a dwelling-house, and, for those days, carried a respectable stock of goods, being taxed in 1810 for "stock in trade" \$1,500. In 1813 James Dewey, who had for some time been clerk for Bellows & Carlisle, succeeded them in trade, and offered his customers a stock of \$750, while his competitor in trade, Sam Carr, divided the business with him on a stock of \$150. In 1816 William Cargill succeeded James Dewey, and traded at the old store. About 1830 or '31 Ephraim H. Mahurin built a store in the south part of the town, opposite his hotel, and commenced trade with a stock of goods valued at \$150. In 1832 his son John succeeded him, but died the same year, and Daniel B. Schoff took the store for the next year. The same year R. G. Atherton and Mr. Jay built and carried on the store opposite the present residence of Jonathan Lang. In 1835 Samuel G. Bishop and Dr. Lewis Snow commenced trade in the Mahurin store, and

carried on business in a small way for four or five years. The same year Huse Lull got off his peddler's cart, and commenced trade in the small store formerly occupied by Atherton & Jay. The next year he associated Rodolphus D. Atherton with him, and increased the stock of goods from \$75 to \$400. In 1839 Atherton withdrew from the firm, and Lull continued in trade for another year or two, when he returned to his cart, which he drove through this region for over forty years, and, for far and near, Huse Lull's peddler cart was one of the institutions of this section for two generations.

Trade never drifted readily to Columbia; and while those who engaged in merchandising here never made very heavy failures, neither did they secure great profits, and the abandonment of business by Lull may be said to be the end of merchandising in this town, though a number have traded in a small way for the accommodation of their neighborhoods. Among these we find Gould Messer, Harvey Hobart, Alonzo Eastman, Erastus Hutchinson, Lorrin Bundy, and Hiram Hammond at "The Valley"; Dr. Lewis Snow, Fred T. Stevens, and Joseph Barnett, in South Columbia; Orson Stevens and Jotham Sawyer, in the old Mahurin store; and Enoch R. Kelsea, who is now doing a small business for the convenience of the people of the east part of the town.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

Civil List: Representatives, Town Clerks and Selectmen--War of the Rebellion--Statistics of 1886.

LIST of representatives from the district consisting of Cockburn (1811 Columbia), Colebrook, Stewartstown, Wales's Location and Shelburn:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1799. Lieut. Abel Larnard, Cockburn. | 1813. Jeremiah Eames, Esq., Stewartstown. |
| 1800. Daniel Brainard, Stewartstown. | 1814. Edmund Keysar, Stewartstown. |
| 1801. Henry Sullingham, Stewartstown. | 1815. |
| 1802. | 1816. Maj. Jared Cone, Columbia. |
| 1803. Joseph Loomis, Esq., Colebrook. | 1817. Hezekiah Parsons, Columbia. |
| 1804. Joseph Loomis, Esq., Colebrook. | 1818. |
| 1805. | 1819. Samuel Pratt, Colebrook. |
| 1806. | 1820. Samuel Pratt, Colebrook. |
| 1807. Hezekiah Parsons, Cockburn. | 1821. |
| 1808. | 1822. Lewis Loomis. |
| 1809. | 1823. |
| 1810. Jeremiah Eames, Esq., Stewartstown. | 1824. |
| 1811. | 1825. Jeremiah Eames. |
| 1812. | 1826. Hezekiah Parsons, Columbia. |

1827. Hezekiah Parsons, Columbia.
 1828. Maj. Roswell Hobart, Columbia.
 1829.
 1830. William Holkins, Columbia.
 1831.
 1832. Abraham Boynton, Columbia, (Colebrook and Columbia.)
 1833.
 1834.
 1835.
 1836. Roswell Hobart, Columbia.
 1837. John P. Daniels, (Columbia sends its own representative.)
 1838.
 1839. Moody Dustin.
 1840. Moody Dustin.
 1841. Thomas J. Emerton.
 1842. Thomas J. Emerton.
 1843. Samuel G. Bishop.
 1844. Samuel G. Bishop.
 1845. Samuel Marshall.
 1846. Harvey Hobart.
 1847. Harvey Hobart.
 1848. Joshua S. Mathers.
 1849. Abner Norcott.
 1850. Abner Norcott.
 1851. Aaron C. Whipple.
 1852. Aaron C. Whipple.
 1853. James Lewis.
 1854. James Lewis.
 1855. Joseph W. Emerton.
 1856. John Marshall.
 1857. John Marshall.
 1858. Samuel I. Bailey.
 1859. Samuel M. Harvey.
 1860. Samuel M. Harvey.
 1861. John R. Annis.
 1862. John R. Annis.
 1863. Horatio N. Cone.
 1864. Horatio N. Cone.
 1865. Enoch George Rogers.
 1866. Enoch George Rogers.
 1867. Horace M. Hobart.
 1868. Horace M. Hobart.
 1869. Willard Spencer.
 1870. Rev. Moses C. Pattee, [afterwards declined to serve and town unrepresented.]
 1871. William B. Luey.
 1872. William B. Luey.
 1873. Moody Dustin.
 1874. Moody Dustin.
 1875. Albert P. Titus.
 1876. Albert P. Titus.
 1877. Almon M. Grout.
 1878. Almon M. Grout.
 1879. At November election, 1878, voted not to send representative.
 1880. David H. Cook.
 1881.
 1882. Eben E. Noyes.
 1883.
 1884. Samuel M. Harvey.
 1885.
 1886. Asa P. Lang.
 1887.

Town Clerks.—1798, Abel Larnard; 1799, Chauncey Curtis; 1800–06, Abel Larnard; 1807–12, Jared Cone. *Columbia.*—1813–14, James Dewey; 1815, Sylvester W. Cone; 1816–18, Jared Cone; 1819, Sylvester W. Cone; 1820–22, Jared Cone; 1823–25, William Holkins; 1826–36, Roswell Hobart; 1837–38, Pickens Boynton (resigned October, 1838); Roswell Hobart (appointed October, 1838, resigned November, 1843); Harvey Hobart (appointed November, 1843); 1844, to May, 1845, Charles Willard; from May, 1845, Samuel Harvey; 1846–48, Harvey Hobart; 1849–53, Alonzo Eastman; 1854, Harvey Hobart; 1855, Samuel M. Harvey; 1856–58, Samuel I. Bailey; 1859–61, Samuel M. Harvey; 1862–81, William C. Buffington; 1882–83, George C. Harvey; 1884, Hazen Bedel, Jr.; 1885, George C. Harvey; 1886–87, Hazen Bedel, Jr.

Selectmen.—1798, Jacob Terry, Noah Buffington, Abel Hobart; 1799, Lyndon Hibbard, Noah Buffington, Ebenezer Brown; 1800, Noah Buffington, Jacob Terry, Jr., Abel Larnard; 1801–02, Ebenezer Brown, Abel Larnard, Philip Jordan; 1803, Ebenezer Brown, Abel Larnard, Chauncey Curtis; 1804, Ebenezer Brown, Abel Larnard, Jacob Terry, Jr.; 1805, Abel Larnard, Jacob Terry, Jr., Chauncey Curtis; 1806, Abel Larnard, Jacob Terry, Jr., ——— Jenison; 1807, Jared Cone, Jacob Terry, Jr., Abel Larnard; 1808–11, Maj. Jared Cone, Capt. Abel Hobart, Samuel Harvey, Esq. *Columbia.*—1812, Jared Cone, Jacob Terry, Jr., Abel Hobart; 1813, Jared Cone, Abel Hobart, Marsena Blodgett; 1814–15, Jared Cone, Samuel Harvey, Abel Hobart; 1816, Marsena Blodgett, David Bundy, Simeon Alden; 1817, Samuel Harvey, Marsena Blodgett, Robert Parkinson; 1818, Marsena Blodgett, Abel Hobart, William Wallace; 1819, Sylvester W. Cone, Ebenezer Snow, James Lewis; 1820–22, Sylvester W. Cone, Joshua Mathers, Benjamin Frizzle; 1823, William Holkins, Abraham Boynton, John Annis; 1824, Abraham Boynton, Ephraim H. Mahurin, John Annis; 1825, Marsena Blodgett, Daniel Herrick, Benjamin Frizzle; 1826, Samuel Harvey, Daniel Herrick, William Wallace; 1827, Samuel Harvey, Daniel Rogers, William Wallace; 1828, Samuel Harvey, Samuel Marshall, Samuel Thomas; 1829–30, Sylvester W. Cone, Abel Hobart, Samuel Titus; 1831, Abraham Boynton, John P. Daniels, Roswell Hobart; 1832, Abraham Boynton, John P. Daniels, John Thomas; 1833–34, Samuel Harvey, John P. Daniels, John Thomas; 1835, John P. Daniels, Willard Spencer, John Marshall; 1836, John P. Daniels, Samuel G. Bishop, Samuel Harvey; 1837, Joshua S. Mathers, Abraham Boynton, Samuel Thomas; 1838, Joshua S. Mathers, John Bailey, Moody Dustin; 1839, Moody Dustin, Harvey Hobart, William Gilkey; 1840, Harvey Hobart, Samuel G.

Bishop, John Annis; 1841, Samuel Marshall, Samuel Harvey, Roswell Hobart; 1842, Samuel Marshall, John P. Daniels, Samuel Thomas; 1843, Samuel Thomas, Roswell Hobart, Abner Norcott; 1844, Moody Dustin, Thomas J. Emerton, James Lewis; 1845, John P. Daniels, James Lewis, Abner Norcott; 1846, John P. Daniels, Abner Norcott, William Gilkey; 1847, Roswell Hobart, Joseph W. Emerton, John S. Lyman; 1848, Samuel G. Marshall, John S. Lyman, George Parsons; 1849, John S. Lyman, Joseph W. Emerton, George Parsons; 1850, Enoch Rogers, Josiah Atherton, John Mathers; 1851, John S. Lyman, John Mathers, Willard Spencer; 1852, Daniel Rogers, Rodolphus D. Atherton, Edward Dimick; 1853, Harvey Hobart, John S. Lyman, Hezekiah Colby; 1854, Harvey Hobart, Willard Spencer, Aaron C. Whipple; 1855, Charles S. Osgood, John R. Annis, John S. Lyman; 1856, John Mathers, David Legroe, John Cilley; 1857, John Mathers, Samuel I. Bailey, Orson Stevens; 1858, John Mathers, Samuel Marshall, John Cilley; 1859, William Wallace, Hiram H. Kenny, Jonathan Gilman; 1860, Jonathan Gilman, William Wallace, Charles S. Osgood; 1861, Charles S. Osgood, Eben E. Noyes, Horatio N. Cone; 1862, John S. Lyman, Eben E. Noyes, Horace M. Hobart; 1863, Russell Darling, Albert P. Titus, Horace M. Hobart; 1864, Horace M. Hobart, Almon M. Grout, William G. Lyman; 1865, Horace M. Hobart, William G. Lyman, John R. Annis; 1866, John R. Annis, Willard H. Keach, Seth Eames; 1867, Seth Eames, Willard H. Keach, Willard Spencer; 1868, John S. Lyman, Willard Spencer, Alfred H. Bundy; 1869, Alfred H. Bundy, Stephen Richardson, William E. Cone; 1870, Samuel I. Bailey, John H. Libby, William E. Cone; 1871, Samuel I. Bailey, John H. Libby, Jonathan Gilman; 1872, Samuel I. Bailey, John H. Libbey, Jonathan Gilman; 1873, Samuel I. Bailey, Daniel Q. Cole, Albert H. Barnett; 1874, David H. Cook, Horatio N. Cone, Stephen Richardson; 1875, David H. Cook, Horatio N. Cone, Almon M. Grout; 1876, Samuel M. Harvey, Charles C. Titus, Almon M. Grout; 1877, Samuel M. Harvey, Charles C. Titus, John F. Locke; 1878, David H. Cook, Chauncey H. Fitts, Charles E. Howe; 1879, David H. Cook, George A. Currier, William C. Lyman; 1880, David H. Cook, Charles E. Howe, Freeman G. Marshall; 1881, David H. Cook, Frank P. Lang, Coleman P. Tibbetts; 1882, Frank P. Lang, Edwin J. Belville, John F. Locke; 1883, Edwin J. Belville, Ethan A. Titus, John Cook; 1884, John Cook, Chauncey H. Fitts, Freeman G. Marshall; 1885, David H. Cook, Frank P. Lang, Edwin J. Belville; 1886, Chauncey H. Fitts, John A. Bailey, James B. Colby; 1887, David H. Cook, Holman J. Tibbets, Fay Whipple.

War of the Rebellion.—Columbia promptly responded to all calls of the general government for soldiers throughout the war of the Rebellion, and, giving freely of both men and money, showed that the same patriotism and love of country that burned in the breasts of the ancestors of her children, needed but the breath of danger to their country to fan their slumbering embers to flames as bright, and deeds as brave as theirs. Men past the years of military service, boys, striplings in strength, and men in the flush of power, alike offered their services to guard the nation's life; while those who staid behind gave time and money to care for their families at home and the brave soldiers in the field. The women gathered in societies to prepare such articles as go to lessen the hardships of a soldier's life; and while, with brave hearts, they had parted with those who were dearer than life itself, they felt that no sacrifice was too great to make for their country, and no one can tell the sadness, the prayers and tears with which the bundles of bandages, the rolls of lint, and "the boxes," were prepared and sent to *their* "Boys in Blue."

The first action of the town was taken January 16, 1862, in voting to "raise \$100 to expend for the benefit of soldiers' families." August 18, 1862, it was voted to pay each man that volunteered for three years \$125.

Following this was the largest enlistment made at one time in the town, fifteen in number. [Their names will be found in the article by Col. H. O. Kent, "Coös in the Rebellion," in *County History*.—EDITOR.] October 4, 1862, it was voted to pay \$125 to men who enlisted for nine months. From this time until the first of 1864, few enlistments were made, but during

that year the number of enlistments were very large. The following votes were taken by the town September 1, 1864, and under them a large enlistment was made:—

“To pay to enrolled men who enlisted for one year to fill quota \$1,000; if drafted, \$200; if hiring a substitute \$100.” February 8, 1865, the town voted as follows: “To pay \$900 to each enrolled man who enlists for one year, and \$1,500 to each enrolled man who enlists for three years.”

Soldiers enlisted from Columbia not credited elsewhere: G. A. Bedel, Thomas Kinnery, Charles Rogers, Wesley Noyes, Aaron Simpson, Richard Dunn, Valentine McSherry, Enoch Whipple, Ruel D. Colby, David Coats, John S. Lyman, Bushrod Smith, Orrin Lombard, Wesley Chase, William Cooper, Scivillian M. Gilkey, Julius Mahurin, Charles Jordan. Of Columbia's boys in the army, a few were killed in battle; some died in hospitals; but a larger per cent. than the average returned at the end of their service in health; none, as we learn, in disgrace, but many with credit for great bravery.

Statistics of 1886.—There were 174 polls, 312 horses, 98 oxen, 528 cows, 395 neat stock, 948 sheep, 10 hogs, 11 carriages, 3 starch-mills, 3 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills. Land valuation \$187,440. Total valuation \$269,622. Total tax for the year \$4,526, 10. Population 752.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

Church History—Early Services—Columbia Church—Christian Church—Profession of Faith—Preachers—Church Edifice—Deacon John Annis.

THE settlers of Columbia were a moral, God-fearing people, accustomed to the observance of the Sabbath, and the enjoyment of religious worship. They sorely felt the want of the opportunities to which they had been used, and we find that at a special town meeting, held January 13, 1803, the following article was inserted in the warning: “To see if they will accept the request of their committee in order for to obtain preaching of the gospel,” and it was “voted to agree upon some measure for to obtain meeting.” But this agreement shared the fate of many other promises, and for many years the people had no regular religious services in town, but depended upon the irregular services of itinerants, upon “deacon's meetings,” and attendance at the churches of Colebrook and Stewartstown. It was a common thing in those days of strong men and hardy women for them to go some ten or fifteen miles to Stewartstown to attend meeting, often riding on horseback, the man

in the saddle and the woman on the pillion behind him, and so "riding double." The itinerants were more noted for strength of lungs and fervor of spirit than for depth of erudition or grace of diction; and many of their utterances as handed down by tradition, were decidedly unique. One preacher called on the Lord to "come down the bank, pass over the river, and up through the bushes, and bless brother Bishop"; evidently laboring under much the same error as to the residence of the Lord that the little girl did who wound up her evening prayer by bidding the Lord "good-bye, as she was going to New Jersey in the morning." We recall the appeal of another of these men, who asked the Lord to send a "ram shackling, devil-killing, hell-destroying, rim-racking time."

When other means of worship failed, what was known as "deacon's meetings" were held at some convenient school house. These, for many years, were conducted by Deacon Bancroft, who offered the usual prayer and reading from the Scriptures, and then read one of Baxter's stirring sermons, and "deaconed off" the hymn. Many efforts were made to build a church, but they could only agree to disagree, though they once got as far in the matter as to hew the timber for the frame; dissensions, however, arose as to the location of the house, resulting, finally, in the indefinite postponement of the enterprise, and the rotting of the timber on the ground where it was hewed. Finally, in 1850, the Methodist conference took the town in charge, and sent Mr. Watkins here as a minister. He was a stirring, not-easily-discouraged man; and, by the assistance of Pickens Boynton, a young preacher not yet connected with the conference, the people were stirred up, and taking the matter in hand, two meeting-houses were erected—one, in East Columbia, in 1850, and one on the river the following year. Until about 1870 the two churches supported only one minister, who occupied the pulpits of either church on alternate Sundays. Now both societies maintain a minister throughout the year.

Columbia Church.—In the years of the early settlement of Columbia there was no priest nor prophet in the town, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes. About the year 1820 a Congregationalist minister by the name of Rankin came and preached, and labored among the people for a time. The people were also spiritually instructed by Mr. Hale, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Holmes. The latter lived on the hill in the brick house now owned and occupied by Mr. George Hammond. Mr. Holmes divided his time and services between the people of Columbia and Colebrook. Mr. Samuel Holt labored here as a missionary. In process of time Mr. Bradford was settled over this people, and lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Charles Russ. There were no churches in those days, and religious services were held in dwelling-houses, school houses, and barns. On one occasion, when a service was being held in the barn of Major Cone, a certain man, whose hearing was defective, climbed up and sat on one of

the cross timbers of the barn close to the speaker. The day being warm and the sermon somewhat lengthy, Eutychus, Jr., sank into a deep sleep and fell from his high loft.

Sometime previous to 1835 the Methodist circuit riders made their appearance with their Bibles, tracts and saddle-bags. They were rough and ready, uncultured, unpolished and often unwelcomed, but their burning zeal, earnest piety and enthusiasm gave them a hearing, and, afterwards, followers. Among those circuit riders we have the names of Manning, Goddard, B. Fales, W. M. Mann, C. Olin, Woodard, Adams, Robertson, Beard, S. Wiggins, W. Johnson and E. Pettengill. They encountered a certain amount of opposition, but, in spite of all hindrances, they achieved a fair degree of success; and the cause of religion gradually increased in numbers and strength until 1850. Mr. Warner was minister in charge at that time, and the church was blessed with an extensive revival of religion. They now felt the need of a building in which to assemble to worship God, and Pickens Boynton secured subscriptions sufficient to warrant the success of the enterprise. Horatio N. Cone gave a lot of land for a building site, and the services of J. F. Luke were secured to erect the church, which was finished in 1851, and dedicated by Henry H. Hartwell, Pickens Boynton and Mr. Warner being in attendance. Regular services were now held. The following is a partial list of the ministers who were sent by the New Hampshire conference to serve the people: J. W. Spencer, — Watkins, D. W. Barber, — Tabor, — Bryant, — Barnes, N. Martin, D. J. Smith, — Kendall. After Mr. Kendall's term of service expired there was no regular preaching for some years. The pulpit was supplied a portion of the time by transient laborers, among them Mr. Evans, a theological student, Miss Fickett and Elder Pattee. In 1875 or '76 A. B. Russell became pastor in charge of the society and held this connection three years. He was followed by W. H. H. Collins, who remained one year, and was followed by J. T. Davis, who labored with the people two years, during which time a parsonage was built on a lot of land given by Mr. William E. Cone. Joseph Hayes followed Mr. Davis and remained three years. Mr. Hayes was succeeded by Mr. John Olin, who was here three years, closing his appointment in 1887.

Christian Church, East Columbia.—The Christian church was first organized December 3, 1831. Previous to this time, as there were here a few members of this church, they were occasionally visited and some meetings were held in the school-house by preachers from different parts of the state and Massachusetts; among whom Mark Fernald, Joseph Banfield, John T. G. Colby, O. P. Tuckerman, Simeon Sweatt, Daniel P. Pike and Elijah Shaw were grand representatives.

When on December 3, 1831, a church was formed by Elder John T. G. Colby, it was composed of the following named members: William Hol-

kins, Daniel Rogers, John Annis, Abel Marshall, Samuel Marshall, John P. Daniels, Stephen Smith, Augustus Spencer, Joshua S. Mathes, Elijah Mathes and Phebe Rogers, with this

Profession of Faith.—"We, whose names are herein recorded, agree to consider ourselves a church; to acknowledge Christ our Head, Master, Lord, and Lawgiver, to whom we are to hear in all things. The New Testament our *Rule* by which to walk, instruct and admonish each other, without the addition of any Discipline invented by men; and to be known by the name of *Christians* according to Acts XL, 26. We also agree to strive to love all Christians of any denomination, and to continue in the doctrine of Christ according to Hebrew VI., 12."

The church then chose Bro. Samuel Marshall, clerk; and agreed to hold a regular monthly conference every first Saturday in each month. There being no preacher of this faith in the then sparsely-settled town of Columbia, the pastorate was given to Elder Samuel Drown, a Free Will Baptist clergyman from Colebrook. The church struggled along, being occasionally visited by Elder Colby and others. Their meetings were held in school-houses and barns, where the whole country around would gather and exhibit such a spirit of living Christianity as would put to shame some of our more modern assemblages. In the fall of 1842 Elder Samuel Durgin, of Maine, came to Columbia, and commenced a series of meetings in school-houses and private dwellings. A large number of persons professed to be converted, were baptized, and joined the Christian church; of this number the majority were young people. There were now about thirty-five members. Agreeably to previous notice, the church met December 10, 1842, and voted to reorganize. Elder Samuel Durgin was chosen moderator to preside in said meeting. Samuel Marshall was chosen clerk, and Elder Samuel Durgin to take the pastoral charge of the church. Bro. John Annis and Bro. Asa Noyes were elected deacons. The church also voted "that the monthly conference be held on the Saturday before the third Sabbath in each month at Bro. Augustus Spencer's, and that the old members remain at present." Samuel Marshall, John Annis and Asa Noyes were chosen a committee to attend to the prudential affairs of the church.

During all this time everything had moved along harmoniously, but now discord and dissension had their sway for awhile; and, but for their strong faith and trust in God and his wisdom, these Christians would hardly have held their church together. A good number kept up their meetings, however, although after a year and a half they were virtually without a pastor. They continued in this way, with occasional and spasmodic efforts by visiting ministers, until about 1850, when Elder William S. Morrill came, and finally, settling in Stewartstown, took the pastoral charge of this church, preaching alternate Sabbaths. In the summer of 1850 a Union church edifice, with a seating capacity of 250, was erected at East Columbia, in connection with the Methodist church; each society to have its exclusive use alternate Sabbaths, and when not occupied by one society, the other could have the use of it for that Sabbath also. The

following named brethren were elected as trustees to take the deed of one-half of the church building and land on which it was located: John Annis, J. W. Emerton, John Marshall, William Pilbro, and Asa Noyes. It now seemed as if the church was well established, and everything moved along apparently prosperously. In the winter of 1854 and 1855, Elder W. H. Nason came here to assist Elder Morrill in a series of meetings which resulted in the greatest reformation that was ever known in all this part of the state, and a large accession was made to the church membership. The spring following, Elder Nason accepted a call to be the pastor, and in connection with that young Christian (Methodist) minister, D. J. Smith, the church experienced its brightest days. They were assisted by a most excellent choir, a most valuable auxiliary in church worship. At this time Rev. Joseph B. Hill, of Colebrook, said "East Columbia is the only green spot in Northern New Hampshire."

At the expiration of two years Elder Nason was succeeded by Elder Seth Ross from Franklin. Elder Ross was a good man, sound in the faith, scholarly, and quite logical in his preaching, but altogether different from Elder Nason. His style was not so well adapted to interest the class of minds belonging to his audience, consequently, what is termed "falling-away" ensued. In the fall of 1858 his wife died; and, as a result of this, he moved away the following spring. From this time until 1863 the pulpit was supplied by Willard McDaniels, William S. Morgan, and other visiting ministers. January, 1863, Calvin S. Shattuck came from Vermont to assist in union meetings, which resulted in such an awakening as was only second to that already described under the labors of Elder Nason. The cause of Christ continued to advance for a while, when a controversy arose between the ministers on the subject of baptism, annihilation, and other kindred topics, which led to a division between churches, and between brothers and sisters of the same society; some of the best members removed from the place, and after four years this religious body was virtually a nullity.

In August, 1865, Bro. Rufus F. Marshall was chosen deacon, and Bro. Warren R. Marshall clerk. In the summer of 1867 Elder Shattuck closed his labors with the Christian church, and Stephen Andrews, a young man from Massachusetts, preached a few months. He was succeeded by Elder R. B. Eldrich, an educated and experienced preacher, and a devoted Christian gentleman. He labored for two years; but with all of his eloquence and religious example there was but little accomplished in Zion's cause. The church remained without a pastor for a year after. Then W. S. Morrill, a former pastor, preached a part of two years; he was followed by A. H. Francis, who labored for a few months, and during this time the church edifice was repaired. In the winter of 1875 Elder W. H. Nason came back to his old society to find the members in a very unsettled and

unsatisfactory condition. He had faith in the revival of the religious spirit, and thought best to stay with the church. After a year and a half, on account of illness, he was unable to perform his ministerial labors, and returned to Springfield, where his earthly life was finished and he entered upon his inheritance in Heaven. He had served his Lord and Master long and zealously, aided by his good and faithful Christian wife. Although they were not successful in restoring the church to its former life, still they were worthy of the encomium "well done, good and faithful servants," and its accompanying reward. Elder Nason's successor was a young man, E. R. Amazeen, who preached three years. Since that time this society has been without a settled pastor, and the Methodists have held all the services until the present writing.

In this connection mention should be made of Dea. John Annis, who was born in Goffstown, N. H., October 11, 1797. He is, probably, now (March, 1887) the only living member of the original Christian church of East Columbia. His house was, and always has been, the home for all the visiting preachers, not only of his own denomination, but those of other sects have been made welcome to his generous hospitality. His barn was often used for holding religious meetings in earlier years. By his consistent Christianity, which controlled all his acts, he was universally known, and was esteemed by a large number of ministers and Christians. He is now nearly ninety years of age, and until three years ago, when he was enfeebled by a stroke of paralysis, his memory of the early history of religious societies was quite marked and vivid. By him and such as he, the church was sustained through all its vicissitudes; he was never faltering in his efforts to maintain the church service; and, even now, under the burden of his four-score years and ten, his love for the church and all good people seems stronger, if possible, than in the strength of his early manhood. Dea. Annis is now quite infirm; his hearing is imperfect, and his eyesight impaired so that he is unable to read. In the beautiful words of the hymn he is

"Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the light of earth has faded
From the heart once full of day;
Till the stars of Heaven are breaking
Thro' the twilight soft and gray."

STRATFORD.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

Introductory—Woodbury—Names of Grantees—Difficulty Concerning Boundaries—Transfers Prior to 1772—Proprietors' Action—Call for Meeting—Gov. Wentworth's Decision.

IN the extreme western part of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, at the foot of Saddle mountain, rises the Housatonic river. The Indian name, "Potatuck," signified "the river with many falls." This river runs nearly south to Dover and New Milford, Conn., then, turning sharply to the southeast, flows to the sound through Litchfield and Fairfield counties. In nearly the central part of Connecticut, measuring north and south, and about twenty miles east of the Housatonic, rises the Naugatuck, a smaller river, which makes its way to the sound in almost a southern course. Midway between these rivers, and about thirty miles from the sound, is situated the township of Woodbury, while on the shore of the sound, at the confluence of these streams, is the ancient territory called "Old Stratford." From these townships in the "land of steady habits" came the first inhabitants of what is now Stratford, N. H.

This town was first incorporated as Woodbury, and at least forty of the sixty-three proprietors were residents of Woodbury, Conn.; while, of the seventy-two proprietors of the later town of Stratford, thirty-two, at least, were residents of "Old Stratford." "Old Stratford" was settled in 1639 by a company formed by Rev. Adam Blakeman, at Wethersfield, and was the seventh plantation in the Connecticut colony within the limits of the present state. In a fence-list, published as early as 1651, the names of Wells, Judson, Curtis, and Beardsley appear; beyond question they were the progenitors of the settlers of those names in Stratford.

Woodbury was chartered June 30, 1762, by Gov. Benning Wentworth. It contained 23,040 acres, allowance of 1,040 acres being made for highways and unimprovable lands. It was bounded thus:—

[Much of the early history of Woodbury and Stratford has been furnished by Rev. L. W. Prescott.—ED.]

"Beginning at a Tree, marked, standing on the Easterly Side of Connecticut river at a place called the Upper Coös, and at the North-westerly corner Bound of Stonington, thence Running up North-easterly as the said river trends, till the contents of Six Miles upon a straight line be accomplished, thence carrying that breadth of six miles back south-easterly so far as that a Parallel line with the Straight Line aforesaid will make the contents of Six miles square."

Name of Grantees.—Those marked W are from Woodbury, Conn. John Prindle, Israel Beardsley, Matt Mallett, Joseph Trowbridge, w, Benjamin Bunnell, Sam Brownson, w, Ebenezer Strong, w, Ebenezer Doun, w, Ebenezer Hinman, w, William Rowland, w, Ebenezer Brownson, w, Sam Wheeler, Gideon Johnson, w, Isaac Stiles, Jr., w, Gideon Porter, w, Gideon Hinman, w, Abijah Tambling, w, Thaddeus Curtis, John Johnson, w, Justice Doyle, Elijah Hinman, w, Agur Tomlinson, Amos Hickok, w, Francis Hinman, w, Daniel Smith, w, Aaron Doun, w, Jacob Glaser, w, Gideon Tuttle, w, John Garritt, w, Ichabod Tuttle, w, David Johnson, w, Jacob Meek, w, Huthuit Tuttle, w, Gideon Bristol, w, Seth Curtis, Peter Nichols, Timothy Osborn, w, Moses Johnson, w, Hezekiah Porter, w, Eldad King, w, John Skeel, w, Bushnel Benedict, w, David Munn, w, Eleazer Knowles, w, Stephen Brownson, w, Abijah Hinman, w, Caleb Baldwin, Esq., Caleb Baldwin, 2d, Arthur Wooster, John Leavenworth, w, John Peck, Ant. Cole, w, Asa Johnson, w, Israel Curtis, w, Sam. Jenner, Jr., Justice Hickok, Eli Demming, Ezra Demming, Samuel Averill, Lt. Joseph Wright, Capt. Jonathan Carlton, Hon. Joseph Newmarch, James Newton, Esq., William Temple.

None of these became identified with the settlement of Stratford. The Elijah Hinman who came to Stratford was probably not the innkeeper at old Woodbury who was a grantee of the new town. We cannot determine whether Ebenezer Strong, the Johnsons, the Curtisses, the Baldwins, and Nicholises were related to those who became settlers here, but it is probable that they were.

The Woodbury charter was renewed; and, as early as 1772, settlements, or rather "pitches," had been established, and people had come here. We extract from the "Proprietors' Records" their action in reference to the difficulty concerning the boundaries, caused by the "shoving-up" of Lancaster (see History of Lancaster for full account and particulars), and also concerning the chartering of Stratford. The first meeting of the proprietors of Woodbury was called by Samuel Averill at the house of Elijah Hinman in Woodbury, Conn., August 11, 1762. At the second meeting "Gideon Tuttle, John Garrett, and Eleazer Knowles were chosen as a committee to view and survey the township of Woodbury lately granted in the Province of New Hampshire, and to lay out said town, if they shall think it best for the interest of the proprietors, and to bring back a true account of the soil and situation of the land, and deliver it to the proprietors' clerk by the first Monday of December next ensuing," and it was voted "that the said committee be paid by the proprietors, Thirteen shillings and six pence per day to each man while they are gone on said business, if performed." No record of their report, nor of any other meeting can be found until 1773. Nothing permanent towards settling the new town had been done. Visits of prospecting were made, some "pitches" established, and confusion had arisen about the south boundary: Northumberland, claiming over one mile of the present territory of Stratford, and up the river above the present homestead of Guy Burnside. These difficulties and contentions led to the re-chartering of the territory embracing Woodbury as Stratford. Forty-two or more transfers of land in the

new settlement are found in the records of the Connecticut Woodbury; so, much had been done in allotting, if no real improvement had been made. No less than twenty-three of these deeds are given by Samuel Averill, while quite a number of transfers to him are recorded. He operated largely in Woodbury lands as early as 1767, twenty deeds from him being dated in that year. One of these is to Gov. John Wentworth, another to John Wendell, Esq., of Portsmouth. Many were given to residents of Stratford, Conn., and this probably accounts for the change of the name to Stratford.

Recorded Transfers prior to 1772.—Beach Tomlinson, of Stratford, Conn., to Thomas Blodgett as a settler; Hezekiah Burritt of same place to Isaac Johnson as a settler; Agur Tomlinson of the same place to Archippus Blodgett as a settler; Joseph Moss to Joseph Barlow; Joshua Lamkin to Oliver Lamkin; Judson Burton to Timothy DeForest as a settler; Asa Johnson, of Woodbury, Conn., to Joseph Holbrook; Thomas Olcott to Stephen Curtis (father of James, Aaron, and William Curtis), all of Stratford; Ebenezer Doun, of Woodbury, Conn., to Elijah Hinman, consideration, two pounds; Samuel Wheeler to Elijah Hinman, consideration five pounds; Samuel Averill to Jabez Baldwin. Samuel Averill deeds to Isaiah Brown, father of James Brown, in 1767.

This establishes the fact that several had become settlers, in anticipation if not yet in reality, before the issuing of the charter of Stratford, and were residents here later. Timothy DeForest, who was conveyed a lot by Judson Burton "as a settler," abandoned the field, and did not perform the duty which was the consideration, and the sum of \$10 in lawful money was paid to Mr. Burton by the proprietors to make him whole. The earliest deed preserved is dated in 1763. It is from Hezekiah Porter to Samuel Averill, showing that the latter had commenced his purchases immediately after the obtaining of the charter.

1773. The next meeting of which we have record was held March 31, 1773, at Stratford, Conn.

The proprietors voted Agur Tomlinson, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Holbrook "a Committee, and fully Impowered to proceed forthwith to Portsmouth, and in connection with John Wendell to act in the settlement and compromise of all matters and things relating to a controversy subsisting between the proprietors of Woodbury and Northumberland, to be determined and decided by his Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire, and to surrender and give up the old charter of said Township, and the renewed charter of extension, if necessary; also, that a tax of forty shillings on each right be laid and immediately collected of the Proprietors that they may be enabled to pursue the settlement proposed to with the proprietors of Northumberland, and to survey the township. That when his Excellency, Gov. Wentworth shall have determined the controversy and fixed the bounds between the two townships of Woodbury and Northumberland, Messrs. Holbrook and Tomlinson, or either of them, are to proceed to survey said township of Woodbury, and, after that is done, and the first Division allotted, either shall return to Portsmouth for the new charter." It was also voted "that Lieut. Elijah Hinman be, and is appointed, a committee to proceed to said township and assist in allotting the *first* Division, and *second* Division if they think proper, and that the proprietors and settlers who first proceeded last year, and had their choice of pitch for allotment, do take their first choice this year, and the rest of the settlers who get their next by succession, have their next successive choice of settlement; also that the committee, Messrs. Holbrook, Tomlinson and Hinman, or either two of them, do lay out a Town Plot in said Township; and that the same be laid upon the hill, if they think proper, and the Place most convenient, and that they draw lots for each Proprietor's Right or situation, leaving first a Suitable quantity of Land in the most convenient Place for public use."

This was the last meeting of proprietors in Connecticut, the next being held at Portsmouth, and made legal by this request and warning, the request being dated at Woodbury, N. H.:—

"To the Worshipful Samuel Penhallow, Esq'r, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Rockingham, etc. We, the Subscribers, being owners of more than one-sixth Part of the Township of Woodbury, desire that you would call a meeting of the Proprietors of said Township at the House of Capt. Jacob Tilton, Innholder in Portsmouth on the Seventh Day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M., then and there to act upon the following matters and things:

"1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting.

"2. To choose a Proprietors' Clerk, *pro tempore*.

"3. To choose a Proprietors' Treasurer, or any Collector or Collectors that may be found necessary.

"4. To agree upon some method to call all future meetings.

"5. To adopt, confirm, and establish all such votes and transactions at any former meetings held at Stratford, Conn., or elsewhere out of said Province of New Hampshire, agreeable to the Records of such meetings as they now stand Recorded in the Proprietors' Book.

"6. To choose a Committee of one or more Proprietors to defend any of the Proprietors, or others acting under them, in any suit or suits for supposed Trespasses committed in the Bounds of Woodbury brought by the Proprietors of Northumberland as supposed to have been done within the Bounds [of] Northumberland, and to empower the said Committee to com[promise] Disputes by a reference of the whole to one or [more persons] for the better ascertaining and establishing the true Limits and bounds of both Townships, and to empower said Committee to join in a mutual agreement of any Committee that may be appointed by the Proprietors of Northumberland to submit the settlement of the dividing Lines of both Townships to any such person or persons that may be mutually chosen as the Arbitrator of said Limits, and further, if need be to make a surrender of said Charter and its renewal for the better and more final adjustment of all controversies about said Limits or Boundaries.

"7. To determine at what place to hold Proprietors' meetings in future.

"William Samuel Johnson, Joseph Holbrook, Samuel Beers, Samuel Averill, William Thompson, Stephen Curtis, John Wendell, Agur Tomlinson, Isaiah Brown, Elijah Hinman, Daniel Judson, Joseph Tomlinson, Issekiah Wetmore."

Call for Meeting.—"In pursuance of above request I do hereby notify and warn a Meeting of said Proprietors of Woodbury, at the time and place above requested, then and there to act upon the several matters therein requested.

"Portsmouth, April 21, 1773.

Samuel Penhallow, J. P."

Notices of the meeting were published in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, and the proprietors met in due form. At this meeting "Agur Tomlinson, John Wendell, with Joseph Holbrook, or any two of them were appointed a committee to defend all suits brought for trespass on land claimed in Woodbury as belonging to Northumberland at the expense of the proprietors." They were also empowered to refer the whole matters at issue between the townships "to the judgment and wisdom of His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., (if he will be pleased to condescend to take so much trouble upon him) to decide and determine where the boundary line between the townships shall be," etc., etc. Legal proceedings had been commenced, for the joint committees of the towns, in their petition to the governor requesting his decision, deprecate the contest, and fear that the progress and settlement of both townships may be retarded, and offer to waive the appeal to law and to abide by his decision.

Gov. Wentworth's Decision.—"First, That all parties interested, do, from this day, obliterate all former transactions that have happened, and that they be and remain in perfect amity: rendering to each other all kind offices as fellow citizens embarked in one common cause of mutual benevolence and prosperity—Northumberland to quit-claim and release to Woodbury all the lands in their Township from the Elm Tree, being their Northerly corner on the River, down by the said river as it runs unto the Southerly line of Lot No. 15, and to extend from the end thereof in the same course as said line, until it meets the boundary line of Northumberland which runs from a certain Elm Tree on Connecticut River South, 55° East, four miles, two hundred seventy-five rods to a certain spruce tree marked 'S. S. D. C. 70,' all the lands within these described lines including Lot No. 15, as marked and delineated upon a plan returned by Edmond Morse, to be quit-claimed to Wood-

bury—That there be granted to Woodbury a certain gore of land lying and being between Northumberland and 'Whiting's Woodbury' (so called), surveyed by Edwards Bucknam, containing Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Fourteen and one Half acres, as by his plan returned appears—That a new Patent be granted to Woodbury to include Whiting's Woodbury, The Gore, and the Quit-claimed lands out of Northumberland, allowing five years to complete the settlement, and free from Governor's fees—That Woodbury shall quit-claim to Northumberland all claims or pretensions to every other part of that town—That Woodbury pay the cost of the survey of the Gore they obtain—That there be granted to Northumberland such a Tract of ungranted or vacant land adjoining to the south Seven degrees East, line of Northumberland as the Governor shall direct, free of his fees; Northumberland to pay the cost of survey—That each town shall pay their own cost incurred hitherto—That if any useful labor has been done on the land on either side, it shall be valued on oath by one man, chosen by each party, and a third by those two, which three, or any two of them, shall award how much shall be paid by the possessor for labor done on his land—That all parties forthwith carry this judgment into execution as far as in them lies."

Woodbury continued from June 30, 1762, until its charter was given up May 26, 1773. Few of the people of the county to day are aware of the existence of such a township.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

Stratford—Conditions of Charter—Grantees' Names, with Number of Lot—First Settlers—First Woman Settler—Contest of Skill—Brief Description of Settlers and their Families—Description and Topography of Town—The First Settlements—Pitches Allotted—Extracts from Proprietors' Records; Concerning Mills, Town Plot, Lots and Roads, Trouble about First Grist-Mill—First Settlers have First Pitches.

THE township of Stratford, containing seventy-one shares and 48,603 acres of land, more than double the size of Woodbury, was chartered May 26, 1773, by John Wentworth, with these boundaries:—

"Beginning at a Hemlock Tree standing on the bank of the Connecticut river which was marked B. W. by Benj. Whiting for the north-west corner of Woodbury, thence North, 88° east, Six Miles to a Fir tree marked by said Whiting for the North-east corner of Woodbury, thence on the same course One mile and a half, thence south, 2° east, Eleven Miles and Two Hundred and Twenty rods, thence North, 45° west, Four miles and Two Hundred and Thirty Eight rods to a Spruce tree at the North-east corner of Northumberland, thence Two Hundred and Eighty Eight rods on Northumberland line, thence West, Two Miles and One Hundred and Fifty two rods to Connecticut River, thence by said river as that trends to the Bound began at."

Conditions of Charter.—Among the conditions exacted of the grantees by the charter were these:—

"That the Grantees shall, at their cost, cut, clear, bridge, and make passable for Carriages of all kinds, a Road of four rods wide through the said Tract, to be completed in two years—That the Grantees shall settle or cause to be settled Twelve Families by the First of June 1774, who shall be actually cultivating some part of the land and resident thereon and to continue, etc.—Before any division of the Land be made a tract of land as near the center of said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted, of the contents of one acre, to each Grantee."

Grantees of Stratford with Number of Lot allotted by Survey of 1788.—Perry Averill, 58; Capt. Moses Averill, 63; Samuel Averill, 53; Samuel Averill, Jr., 59; Heth Baldwin, 47; Jabez Baldwin, 18; William Barker, 64; Joseph Barlow, 20; Joseph Bass, 16; Samuel Beard, 26; Capt. Isaiah Brown, 13; Samuel Beers, 7; Nathan

Booth, 27; George Boyd, Esq., 37; Nehemiah Curtis, 23; Samuel Curtis, 44; Stephen Curtis, 10; Stephen Curtis, Jr., 68; George Crague, 36; Daniel Fowle, Esq., 51; William Gardiner, —; Richard Hart, 52; Aaron Hinman, 15; Capt. Benjamin Hinman, 28; Elijah Hinman, 14; Freeman Hinman, 21; John Holbrook, Jr., 39; Joseph Holbrook, 17; Joseph Holbrook, Jr., 50; William Samuel Johnson, 43; Abner Judson, 8; Capt. Agur Judson, 5; Agur Judson, Jr., 6; Capt. Daniel Judson, 22; Daniel Judson, Jr., 9; David Judson, 42; Stiles Judson, 32; Judah Kellogg, 61; William King, 48; George Lewis, 54; Capt. Moses Little, 56; George Marshall, Jr., 66; Renold Marvin, Esq., 34; Elisha Mills, —; David Munn, 19; Morgan Noble, 2; Benj. Parker, 49; Joseph Seward, —; Jacob Sheafe, Jr., 12; Stephen Sherman, 45; Samuel Sherburn, 36; Agur Tomlinson, 4; Beach Tomlinson, 30; Hezekiah Tomlinson, 24; Capt. Joseph Tomlinson, 62; Stephen Tomlinson, 35; William Agur Tomlinson, 25; William Tomlinson, 9; Thomas Tousey, 55; Moses Welkston, 33; Joseph Wells, 31; Nathan Wells, 60; John Wendell, Esq., 67; Joshua Wentworth, —; Col. Josiah Willard, 11; Rev. Ezeriah Wetmore, 29; Arthur Wooster, 46; Ebenezer Wooster, 65; Joseph Wooster, 2d, 41; Thomas Wooster, Jr., 57; Thomas Wooster, 3d, 40.

Thirty of these were residents of "Old Stratford," and only five were grantees of Woodbury, viz.: Agur Tomlinson, Elijah Hinman, David Munn, Arthur Wooster, and Samuel Averill. The Baldwins were from Newtown; William Barker from Norwich; the Hinmans and Holbrooks from Southbury; David Munn from Woodbury; Morgan Noble from New Milford; Ebenezer and Thomas Wooster, Jr., from Derby. Jabez Baldwin, his son Heth, Joseph Barlow, Elijah Hinman, Joseph and John Holbrook, were the only grantees who became settlers of the new township. Capt. Isaiah Brown sent his son James, and Isaac Johnson was perhaps son of William S. Johnson. James, Aaron, and William Curtis were sons of Stephen Curtis, the grantee.

First Settlers.—At a proprietors' meeting held in December, 1772, it was voted:—

"To pay those persons that did ye last summer proceed to settle and improve, and shall for the future so continue their settlements and improvements, viz.: Joshua Lamkin, Archippus Blodgett, James Brown, James Curtis, Isaac Johnson, Timothy DeForest, Benajah Blackman, and John Smith, be paid, and do receive the sum of *Three Pounds* lawful money each, for some reward for their extraordinary trouble and expense in proceeding to settle and make improvements the said last summer."

First Woman Settler.—June 1, 1773, it was voted "that the sum of Ten Dollars be paid by the Proprietors to Mrs. Barlow, wife of Joseph Barlow, on account for the reason only that she hath proceeded with her husband and family of children to Coös, our Township of Stratford, and is the first woman that hath settled upon said Township."

Contest of Skill.—Tradition states that Isaac Johnson and Archippus Blodgett felled the first trees; each selecting a tree and trying to cut his tree down first. Mr. Johnson succeeded in getting his cut before Mr. Blodgett and thus won the victory. The grandson of this Isaac Johnson, also named Isaac, now living in town, says that his grandfather first "pitched" in Northumberland; so this contest may have occurred there.

June 21, 1773, the proprietors voted to add James Curtis to the committee for clearing the road.

Of these first settlers, all excepting two did good service in the development of the town, and have descendants, doing credit to their daring

ancestors, resident here to-day. Mr. DeForest is said in the records "to have deserted the cause," and Blackman is heard of no more. [Benajah Blackman was a soldier from Colebrook in Capt. Young's company in the Revolution.] Joseph Barlow had several children, Abner, Nathan, and Ephraim, and two daughters, one of whom, Sarah, married James Curtis, one of the first party of settlers; Eunice, another daughter, married Josiah Blodgett. Both have numerous descendants. Isaac Johnson came here several times, but did not bring his family to their new home until after the Revolution. Joshua Lamkin had four sons and four daughters, perhaps more. His daughter Hannah married James Brown; another, Tryphena, married Hezekiah Fuller; another, Polly, married Elijah Blodgett. Mr. Lamkin lived on the Guy Burnside place, and when his daughter Betsey died (the first death among the settlers) she was buried near her home on the same lot. Archippus Blodgett had a large family. And we might continue the list. Enough has been given, however, to show that civilized occupation of the new township was to be henceforth a permanent one, and prolific in strong sons and handsome daughters to perpetuate the traditions of the trials endured in transforming the forest wilderness into beautiful and productive fields, and to honor the memory of those who so grandly wrought this almost magical change. Joshua Lamkin lived to an old age. While at his son's residence in Brunswick, Vt., at the time of a freshet, he rose in the night, went out of the door, fell into the water and was drowned. Archippus Blodgett filled many important offices. James Curtis was much in public life, discharging all conferred trusts with conceded ability. James Brown was another strong man; appointed to call the first town meeting, a military officer, and commissary of the Stratford fort during the Revolution, he always was prominent in town. Isaac Johnson also was an useful and able citizen, and a leader in religious movements.

Stratford extends along the Connecticut river for a distance of ten miles. The interval varies from eighty rods to one mile in width; and is very fertile, producing fine crops of corn, oats, hay, etc. The soil on the uplands is rocky, and more suitable for pasturage than tillage. The valley of the Connecticut is narrower here than in most places, the hills crowding more closely to the stream, and consequently making the location one of strategic importance in the Indian warfare of the early days. It is quite picturesque in its scenery, and from the southeastern part of the town rise two peculiar mountains, conical in shape, which attract attention a long way off in coming from the south, being distinctly seen at Dalton, thirty miles away. They are called "Stratford or Percy peaks." The town is watered by the Connecticut river on its western boundary; Nash's stream, which, running through the southeastern part, empties into the Ammonoosuc; and Bog brook, a small tributary of the Connecticut, in the western

part. It is a pleasant town to day, with its productive valley farms and pleasant homes; its railroads, and its business interests conducted by enterprising and energetic men; but it was far different 115 years ago when the little band of pioneers came from their homes and all the comforts and luxuries of civilization to encounter hardships of which their descendants have but the faintest conception.

It must have been a strange contrast to the lovely scenery along the Sound and the highly-cultivated hillsides of Connecticut, where all was staid, and well provided with educational and religious advantages, where the spacious colonial houses with their broad rooms, often supplied with furniture and plate from "Merrie England," when they beheld the pathless forests, the wild streams unspanned by bridges, and the dark verdure of the fir-clad hills of the Upper Coös. "Trees might every where be seen breaking from their root in the marshy soil or threatening to fall with the first rude gust. Sombre forests shed a melancholy grandeur over the useless magnificence of Nature, and hid in their deep shade the rich soil which the sun had never warmed." The journey was long and tedious, requiring as much time as to cross the continent to-day. Many hardships await them; many obstacles are in their way; but the brave adventurers press on in obedience to the great law of the Anglo-Saxon race which forces them to carry civilization to barbarous regions and clear the way for a Christian occupation. The beautiful homes of the lower Connecticut have been left behind. As they come northward, gradually the cleared fields become fewer, the improvements less; while closer and closer comes the environing forests, until not even a bridle-path presents itself to their view, and all signs of civilization are gone, except the "spots" or "blazes" on the trees by which their course is guided; and these might have been made by the tomahawk of the Indian as well as by the axe of the pioneer. In Indian file they came along the solitary way with pack on back, axe in hand, and gun on shoulder.

The first settlements were made on the meadows. A few log houses, the perfection of simplicity, were soon constructed, and the nucleus for a town was established. For some reason the settlers afterward preferred the high lands along the river. Joshua Lamkin settled on Guy Burnside's meadow; next to him Archippus Blodgett; then James, Aaron and William Curtis, Capt. John Holbrook and James Brown. So the first permanent settlement in town was located on the ground from Guy Burnside's home to that of W. R. Brown. The first road was constructed along the meadow, but followed the settlement to the high land. One hundred and thirty miles from the seaboard, with only a few settlements scattered along the greater part of the way, their salt, their iron, and other necessary articles of merchandise must be brought upon the back of men and horses. For

quite a length of time the nearest grist-mill was at Haverhill, sixty-five miles off.

Pitches Allotted.—In December, 1773, the proprietors appointed three disinterested men as a committee to decide who, by doing their duty as settlers, were entitled to their pitches. They report the following as legally made:—

“Capt. Agur Judson, No. 5; William Thompson, No. 3; Capt. Samuel Beers, No. 1; Ezeriah Wetmore, No. 29; Capt. Agur Tomlinson, No. 4; David Judson, No. 7; Capt. Agur Judson, No. 8; Agur Judson, Jr., No. 42; Ebenezer Wooster, No. 17; James Curtis, No. 9; Stephen Curtis, No. 10; Joseph Welkston, No. 31; Arthur Wooster and Jabish Baldwin, Nos. 18–47–48–49; Thomas Wooster, No. 6; Thomas and Joseph Wooster, 2d, Nos. 40 and 41; Joseph Holbrook, No. 12; Isaiah Brown, No. 13; Samuel Curtis, No. 11; Samuel Munn, No. 19; Sam William Johnson, Esq., No. 43; Capt. Daniel Judson, Nos. 22–25; Judson Burton, No. 30; Elijah Hinman, Nos. 14–15; Hezekiah Tomlinson, No. 24; Stiles Judson, No. 24.

Extracts from Proprietors' Records.—To shed a few rays of light upon the progress of events in the little colony we have no better recourse than to give the action of the proprietors as from time to time we are enabled to glean them from the quite broken and imperfect documents. These we shall supplement by some petitions to the General Court, which, in quaint language, throw out a strong picture of the deprivations, struggles and hardihood of those brave men who builded wiser and better than it was given them to know.

Concerning Mills.—March 15, 1775, it was voted “that any proprietor or other person that will undertake to build a saw and grist-mill within two years from this time in this town shall have granted him and his heirs the stream or brook, called Bog Brook, three miles from Connecticut River in a straight line, together with One Hundred acres adjoining to said mill, to be in two fifty acre lots on each side of the brook in a square piece. Any person who will be secure to the clerk in the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, lawful money, for building the saw-mill shall be entitled to the privileges.”

May 5, 1776. Voted “whereas it has been found inconvenient to build a Grist and Saw Mill in the manner [proposed] it is now voted and agreed that the Proprietors will at their own expense erect a grist and saw mill in said town, and that one hundred acres be requested [as a site]; and John Holbrook, Moses Welkston, James Brown and James Curtis survey and lay out said one hundred acres, and to agree with some proper and able workman to erect and finish said mills with all possible despatch.” A tax of forty shillings on each right in the township is laid to defray expenses.

May 14, 1776. “Whereas the appointed [committee] have not taken any steps toward building the mills—and Mr. Ebenezer Perry of Derby now proposing to erect such mills at his own expense upon the terms of the Proprietors—voted that the said Perry have the said privilege if he will within eighteen months build a good Grist and Saw Mill, provided he commence within six months.”

Town Plot.—At the same meeting voted “that James Brown, James Curtis, John Holbrook, Joseph Barlow, Abel Hull, Josiah Walker, Archippus Blodgett, be a committee to survey and lay out a Town Plot upon the hill called ‘Meeting-House Hill’ in proper and convenient lots to each Proprietor, with necessary highways, reserving a convenient and spacious parade not less than six acres in extent.” This work was done and a report made, November 20, 1780, by Archippus Blodgett and James Curtis for the committee. The plan contained 184 acres, and was one mile in length. The end lines ran north, 67° west, and south, 67° east, 100 rods. Broad street ran through the middle, and was eight rods wide. The other streets were four rods in width. Each lot contained two acres and forty

rods. The parade was laid out on the hill back of the present residence of James Curtis, and was the site of the first meeting-house. The parade and streets occupied thirty-six acres. After such elaborate preparations, nothing was ever done to create or build a village.

Lots and Roads.—“November 11, 1783, James Curtis, Joshua Lamkin, John Holbrook, Archippus Blodgett, and Joseph Barlow were appointed a committee to lay out the Third Division of lots. Another committee, composed of Joshua Lamkin, Capt. Benoni Cutler, Lieut. John Holbrook, Capt. Benajah Strong, and James Brown, was chosen to lay out a road from the southerly to the north side of the town; also, to erect bounds for the town, and for the rear of the First or river Division; also, to lay out a Second Division to each Proprietor: Shares of Fifty acres of land.”

The road alluded to is doubtless the one made on the high banks of the river as it now runs, as the earlier road ran on the meadows.

The same committee were empowered “to lay out three lots of Three Hundred acres each, for public uses; one for the first settled minister of the Gospel in town, one for a Parsonage for the benefit of the Ministry, and one for the benefit of a school in the town, as near the Town Plot as the quality of the land will admit. September 29, 1784. “The Committee on Roads make oath before Jeremiah Eames, J. P., that they have faithfully performed their trust.”

A meeting of the proprietors, duly called, met at the house of James Brown, March 15, 1785. Among other action, it was voted that the tract of land known as the “Governor’s farm” be equal to two rights; that the treasurer pay out to those persons who have advanced money in defending this state in the late war, out of the first money that he receives of the collector, and to those next, who have any demands on said town for scouting, guarding and forting; that all “pitches” established in 1773 shall be recorded in proprietors book; that a certain tract of pine timber lying east of Jonathan pond, so-called, and south on Northumberland line, shall be reserved for the benefit of the proprietors, and that a committee lay it out, giving to each proprietor his equal share; that Elijah Hinman, Mr. Jabez Baldwin, Mr. Andrew Beers be a committee to see Mr. John Gamsby and talk with him respecting his mill, and also to view said mill and make report; that a tax of \$300 be laid upon each original right, toward defraying the expense of cleaning and bridging a road through the town; that Andrew Beers, Elijah Hinman, and Jabez Baldwin be assessors. Archippus Blodgett collector, and Elijah Hinman be surveyor of roads; that each man have four shillings and six pence per day, he providing for himself.

Trouble Concerning First Grist-Mill.—June 17, 1788, the proprietors vote “to defend James Brown, James Curtis, and their heirs, and the heirs of the late John Holbrook against any suit at law which may be commenced by John Gamsby for giving a certain Bond respecting a Grist-mill.” August 16, voted “that we will not accept of the grist-mill as built by John Gamsby, as he has not built the same on the land appropriated for that purpose, neither has he built the said mill sufficient to meet any of the inducements heretofore voted.”

First Settlers to Have First Pitches.—At the same meeting it was voted “that David Judson (by his settlers), Joshua Lamkin, Archippus Blodgett, John Smith, James Brown, and James Curtis, were the first, which, with their families, made settlement in this town and have continued, shall have the privilege of pitching the first five lots in the Second Division; and that Jabez Baldwin and Eunice Holbrook be permitted to make the two next pitches.”

November 19, 1792, it was voted to provide by tax for looking out, clearing, and bridging a road through Stratford from the main road to Percy. Joshua Lamkin, selectman, J. Brown, town clerk. In 1794, Benjamin Strong petitioned the General Court that Governor’s Island, so-called, “containing about forty acres, in the Connecticut river, and a little north of the Mineral Bow, may be annexed to Stratford, and granted to him and his heirs.”

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

The Revolution—Soldiers’ Claims and Orders—Condition of Matters, Taxes, Etc., in 1778—Petition for Abatement and Incorporation, 1778—First Settlers, Improvements and Stock, 1777—Petition for a Guard, 1780—Certificate, Burnside’s Ferry, 1786—Petition for a New County, 1791—Petition for Abatement of Taxes.

THE *Revolution.*—Only seven families remained here during the Revolutionary war. This settlement was the farthest outpost or “picket” of the country in the Connecticut valley. All families left the upper valley, leaving this frontier exposed to all the fierce attacks of the cruel, crafty Indians, whose chief trail to the lower settlements came down the Nulhegan river to Stratford, joining there the trail of the upper Connecticut, and passed down through the town before it deflected in different ways, up the Ammonoosuc, and down the Connecticut. And they did not escape. Six of the men were enlisted soldiers in the Revolution, viz.: Elijah Hinman, Josiah Blodgett, Thomas Blodgett, David and Richard Holbrook, and William Curtis. Elias and David Chamberlin, and David Rich, of Stratford, were also private soldiers in Capt. Ebenezer Green’s company of Col. Bedel’s regiment in 1776. Nathan Caswell, also of Stratford, was in Capt. Samuel Young’s company in the same regiment. James Lucas is credited to Stratford on the same roll. Isaac Stevens, of Stratford, has this history in the original muster roll of the same regiment, which we have had the privilege of examining through the courtesy of Col. Hazen Bedel:—

"1775. Served from June 23 to Dec. 31—6 mos. 9 days in Captain and Col. Bedel's Rangers—1775, Dec. 31 to last of May, 1776, 5 mos. in Capt. Charles Nelson's Co. in first place, and afterwards in Capt D. Wilkin's Company of Col. Bedel's Reg't. 1778, from Dec. 15, 1777, to last March, 1778—one month or more as Corporal in Capt. Sam'l Young's Co., Col. Bedel's Regiment."

Aside from these, who probably had not made any permanent establishment in the town, we know of no others. Every resident of the settlement was, however, in active service and constantly on duty. A fort was constructed, Capt. John Holbrook commanding the forces, and a system of signals arranged whereby the Guildhall and Northumberland settlers could be warned and called to assist in repelling attack, or in conducting the women and children to less exposed positions. James Brown was commissary for the troops, and it is told that one day when a detachment of soldiers came for food with empty haversacks, Mrs. Brown was puzzled what to give them. But her woman's wit was equal to the emergency. Swinging the four-pail kettle onto the crane she soon had an ample supply of "hasty pudding." This sufficed for supper, and the next morning, by daylight, Mr. Brown was collecting cattle for beef. His live stock was called upon, however, until it had disappeared; as one of his children expresses it, "at the close of the war my father did not have as much as a live hen."

Among the papers of Elisha Baldwin in possession of his daughter, Mrs. R. R. Thompson, are the following documents which we copy from the originals:—

"State of New Hampshire } An account of Joshua Lamkin Services don and Damage sustained by living
"Stratford, July 1775. } in Stratford frontteer Town through the whole of the Unhappy war with Great
Bredon

	£.	S.	D.
"To moving my famely by orders of Gen. Bailey with expense of moving my famely to Haverhill and supporting them	10	0	0
"To loss of time three months.....	6	0	0
"Damage that I suffered by moving	10	0	0
and expense moving back.....	6	0	0
	£38	0	0

"Archippus Bloggett }
"James Curtis } Selectmen "

"State New Hampshire } An account of services don and Damage sustained by Living in Stratford
Stratford } a frontteer town thro' the whole of the unhappy War
by
James Curtis

	£.	S.	D.
"To moving my family by order of Gen'l Bailey to Northumberland Expense moving &c.....	10	0	0
"To supporting my famely loss time, &c.....	12	0	0
"To damage sustained moving.....	16	0	0
"To 12 days scouting to Um a magog at 6s per d.....	3	12	0
"To Cash paid to Capt. Learned for going after powder Ball &c.....		6	0
"To pair snow shoes for to go to Canaday Scout		18	0
"To work done by Wm Curtis at North'd fort 10 days at 4s per Day	2	0	0
"Los of time Damage &c.....	3	0	0
	£47	16	0"

"Stratford State of New Hampshire }	An account of Damage and Loss that I Joseph Barlow hath sustained by living in the town of Stratford by the Enemy in living in the frontier Town through the whole warr			
"June 1776	To moving my family by order from Gen'l Bailey Expences in moving my family and supporting them loss crops &c.....	£.	S.	D.
		35	0	0
"June 1780	To moving my family to the fort Scouting Garding loss of time &c.....	10	0	0
	"James Curtis "Joshua Lamkin } Selectmen " "Archippus Blodgett }			
"Stratford State of New Hampshire }	An account of Damage & loss time I Nathan Barlow hath Sustained by living in the Town of Stratford by the Enemy in the frontier Town through the hull war			
"June 1776	To moving by orders from Gen'l Bailey Expense in moving loss of time and crops.....	£.		
		10	0	0
"June 1780	to moving into fort Scouting garding Loss of time & crops.....	5	0	0

Soldier's Order.—"To the Treasurer of the State of Newhampshire:

"Please to Pay the Whole of the wages Due to me as a Soldier in Major Benjamin Whitcomb Choir of Rangers with the Depreciation to Major Benjamin Whitcomb and his Receipt Shall be a full Discharge for the same.

"Stratford 9th Jan'r—.

per me Josiah Blodgett."

Relative to Two Redeemed Captives.—"July the 19th 1781 oure friend Indions brought in Prisoners of our men which Desarted from Canady which S'd Indians found in the woods and brought in which S'd Prisoners Promised to Pay S'd Indians 30 Dollors a Peece which Prisoners was not able to Pay and one Elijah Blodgett Paid the S'd Sum to S'd Indians for the Redemtion of Gilbert Borged & Josiah Blodgett which was 60 Dollors [Sixty dollars.]

"Stratford Jannary ye 17th 1785

"Partisienor Elijah Blodgett

"Joshua Lamkin } Selectmen."
"Archippus Blodgett }

Soldier's Order.—"To the Hon'ble Treasurer of the State of New-hampshire

"Please to Pay the whole wages and Depreciation Due to Thomas Blodget late a soldier in Major Benjamin Whitcomb's Choir of Rangers to the Said Whitcomb who is hereby authorized to give a full Discharge for the Same

"Josiah Blodget Levi Blodget
"Elijah Blodget Henry Blodget
"Mary Cole Nucomb Blodget
"Howard Blodget "

"Stratford 13 of July 1792

"This May Certify that the above named are all the hairs of the above named Thomas Blodget

Certified by us

"Isaac Johnson } Select.
"James Brown } men

Statement of the Condition of Matters, Taxes, Etc., Addressed to the General Court in 1778.—"The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Stratford humbly shews: That your petitioners, now and ever willing to do our just part toward the Common defence of our Country as far as we are able beg leave to show our inability to pay the State tax we are now called upon, for & pray that we may be heard and Considered under our present circumstances of distress & which we have laboured under ever Since we came into this wilderness--We began to Settle in the Year 1773 & there are now but Seven families in the town--We have lived destitute of any Assistance from the rest of the Propriety who were to make equal and immediate Settlement with us and to build Mills which they have Neglected to do--by which we have Suffered greatly--Our Grain has cost one half its value to get it ground into Meal ever Since we have been here--the Cost of getting Salt and other Necessaries owing to the distance and badness of the Roads have been equally distressing--our proprietary Meeting was Adjourned to Connecticut & held there So that we have not the priviledge of Acting as a propriety and we are not incorporated as other towns are--We are destitute of every priviledge--our money is spent, our Families are naked--provisions are very Scarce by reason of the Inhabitants moving off for fear of the Enemy leaving all our Crops & we were obliged to part with our Oxen & Cows to get back again--We are a frontier town--exposed to the enemy & without the Means of defence--We therefore pray that we may be considered in our Taxes & that we may be admitted to the prevelidges of Incorporation--And your petitioners will ever pray--&c.

"Archippus Blodget John Smith
"Joshua Lamkin Joseph Barlow
"James Curtis John Holbrook
"James Brown."

Petition for an Abatement and for Incorporation: Addressed to the General Court, 1778.—"We your humble proteicners do pleade for an abatement of taxes Praying that the Court would consider us under our present distressed Circumstances and wich we have laboured under Ever since we came into this howling wilderness we Shall now proceed to Show forth what we have Indured Ever Since we began to Settel this

town which in the yeare A D 1773 and now there is but Seven families in the town only and we have lived destitute of any assistance from the rest of the Propriety which were to make emediate Settlement and bould miles which is all neglected by which means we have Suffered very much on wheat has Cost us the one half of it get it ground ever Since we have lived heere our propriety meting was Adjurned to Connecticut and held there So that we have not had the privelige of acting as a propriety in the town When the town was last Chartered out the Publeet rites were taking away so that we live destitute of any privelige both Sivel or Sacred our money is Spent our famelys are naked and provision is very sears by reson of the pepol moving of for feire the Enemy We lost all our Crops and was Obliged to part with our oxan and cows to get bak agune and we are exposed to the Enemy with out any protection and are in a poore sitawation to defend our Selves we are the fruntee as the Popol is all with draw from above us we desire that the Court would incorporate us and give us Proper authority

"Stratford May ye 15 1778

"Archippus Blogget	John Smith
"Joshua Lamkin	Joseph Barlow
"James Curtiss	John Holbrooks
"James Brown."	

First Settlers, Improvements and Stock. From an inventory taken April 28, 1777, by Archippus Blodgett, James Brown and John Holbrook, we find that there were ten polls, three of them credited to Archippus Blodgett; he also had two oxen, three cows, one two-year-old, two yearlings, one horse, seven acres of tillage land and four acres of mowing; John Holbrook has one poll, one cow, one two-year-old, and two acres of tillage land; James Brown has one poll, two oxen, one horse, six acres tillage land, two acres mowing land; James Curtis, one poll, two oxen, one two-year-old, one horse, six acres tillage, and two acres of mowing land; John Smith, one poll, one cow, one horse, and eight acres of tillage land; Joshua Lamkin, one poll, four cows, one horse, five acres tillage, and five acres mowing land; Joseph Barlow has two polls, two oxen, two cows, three three-year-olds, one two-year old, two horses, eight acres tillage and two acres mowing land. There were eight oxen, eleven cows, nine young cattle and seven horses in all, with forty acres of tilling land and fifteen acres of mowing.

Petition for a Guard, 1780.—"The Pettition of us the Subscribers humbly Sheweth That our Exposed Situation to the Enemy in Canada and having the Last Summer Suffered from that Quarter by having our houses Plundered and Sum of our men Captivated by the Indians and hearing of their threatening to Come to this River this winter Give us apprehension of imedeate Danger therefore we Pray your Hon'rs to take our Case into your wise Consideration and Relieve our Present fears by Sending of us help Either by Sending a Draught of the militia or that your Hon's would wright to some General oficer for a Detachement of Continental Soldeirs we Suppose about 100 men might be a Suficent Number at Present and your Pettitioners Shall Ever Pray

"Stratford Jan'r 21st 1780

"James Brown	Joseph Barlow
"Archippus Blogget	John Ganshly
"John Smith	Nathan Barlow
"Joshua Lamkin	David Hix

"State Newhamp'r

"A True and Exact Number of Poles in Stratford twenty-one years and upward Paying a Pole Tax are thirteen taken this 2d Dec'r 1783

"Joshua Lamkin
"John Holbrook

"Sworn to before Jeremiah Eames justice of the peace."

Certificate Relative to Burnside's Ferry, 1786.—"We, Jeremiah Eames & Joseph Peverly Selectmen of Northumberland & Joshua Lamkin Selectman & James Brown Town Clerk of Stratford, Certify that we have been notified that a Petition was presented or about to be presented to the General Court for a Ferry to be

granted to Thomas Burnside to begin at the Ferry bounds of Edwards Bucknam One mile above the Great falls at Northumberland to extend Six Miles up from Said Bounds, on the River Connecticut taking in the Mouth of the Ammonoosook River & one Mile up the Same. And that We know the inhabitants of Said Towns & every one travelling that way will be greatly reliev'd by a ferry being kept there—And we further Certify that We are of Opinion No person in either of those Towns or in the State would Object thereto as no one would be injured thereby but every person in that quarter & all travellers there greatly benefited

“February 1786—

“Jo's Peverly

James Brown

“Jer'h Eames

Joshua Lamkin ”

Petition for a New County: Addressed to the General Court, 1791.—“The Petition of the Inhabitants of Stratford Humbly Sheweth—

“Thet your Petitioners Live at the Distance of Near Seventy Miles from the Nearest Shire Town in the County—

“That A very Considerable Part of the inhabitants of this Capital part of the County Live Above us and Are under Simmerler Circumstances with us That the Roads at Some Seasons of the year unpassable—Wherefore We your Petitioners Pray that we may be Set of from the County of Grafton and be made a New County by A Lyne Drawn from Connecticut River between the towns of Concord alias Gunthwait and Littleton and an Eastward taking in the towns of Conway Eaton &c to the Province Line So Called and Yours in Denty Bound will Ever Pray

“Stratford Nov'r 21st 1791

“John Gamsby

James Brown

George Gamsby

John Gamsby Ju'r

“Joseph Holbrook Jun'r

Elijah Hinman

Joseph Barlow

Aran Curtiss

“W'm Curtiss

James Curtiss

Henry Bloggett

Charles Strong

“Nathan Barlow

Howard Bloggett

Ben'ja Strong

Ephraim Barlow

“Elijah Blogget

Andrew Strong

Heth Baldwin

Josiah Blogget

“Jabez Baldwin

John Smith

Joshua Lamkin

Isaac Johnson

“David Holdbrook

Ezra Lamkin

Elisha Webster

Richard Holdbrook

“Thomas Lamkin

Hezekiah fuller

Stephen Curtis

Abnor Barlow ”

Petitions for an Abatement of Taxes, Etc.: Addressed to the General Court.—“Humbly Shews The Subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Stratford in the County of Grafton, that prior to the commencement of the Late war your Petitioners had began Settlements in Said town of Stratford—which ware then the frontier Settlement in this State and consequently in the time of the war was most exposed to the depredations and ravages of the Enemy, and that at the repeated solicitations of the Inhabitants and the Commanding officer further down Connecticut River they continued at their settlements though in continual jeopardy for several years and untill the Enemy came upon them, took some of the Inhabitants captive, & plundered others, which compelled your petitioners to remove to places where their families might not be exposed to continual danger—That your petitioners; though verry great sufferers during the continuance of the war have since the conclucion thereof exerted themselves (though in indigent circumstances) and have returned to their former Settlements, where they wish to continue and make such improvements as may be beneficial to themselves and the Public;—But find themselves under new embarrassments occasioned by their poverty and the distance they Live from Inhabitants of wealth and fortune, which, together with the expense they have necessarily ben obliged to be at in building Bridges and a Road through the town—Renders them quite unable to discharge the Taxes laid on them by Government though well disposed and desirous of doing what is in their power to the support thereof; your Petitioners are therefore reduced to the disagreeable necessity of Petitioning your Honours to take their unfortunate case under your wise consideration and abate so much of the taxes required of said Town as the present Inhabitants are by Law subjected to pay Or in any other way releave them as you in your Great Wisdom my see meet—as your petitioners in duty Bound Shall ever pray.

“W'm Gargill In behalf of the Petitioners.”

CHAPTER XC.

Development, Growth and Population—Early Officers—First Marriage—The Town of Stratford—Call for First Town Meeting, Etc.—Survey—Extract from Town Records—War of 1812—Great Civil War—Stratford Hollow; Business, Etc.—Methodist Church.

DEVELOPMENT, *Growth and Population.*—The long war ended, and the labors of peace resumed activity. Now came a period of development and growth. Up to this time there was no road to Haverhill as we call roads to-day. An eight foot road with "corduroy" or "causeys" (very much out of order) along the miry and swampy places, afforded an opportunity to carry grain to the mill from Dalton down (fifty miles it was then called), but the way above was even worse. A small stock of goods, with West India and New England rum, was on sale in Lancaster, and for years that was the nearest trading-point. The currency of the pioneer was the skins of the wild beasts he shot, the various kinds of peltry, or the "black salts" made from the ashes of the trees they felled. "Many a horse's back and sides have been made sore while conveying these 'salts' in bags across its back to market." The population numbered forty-one in September, 1775; in 1790, 146; in 1800, 281; in 1810, 339; in 1820, 335; in 1880, 1,016.

Early Officers.—There were selectmen, and other officers incident to a town, chosen long before the incorporation of the town. The records are scanty, and the names can be ascertained only from documents to which their names were officially attached. Archippus Blodgett and James Curtis were selectmen in 1775, Isaac Johnson and James Brown in 1774.

First Marriage.—The first marriage in town was that of James Brown and Hannah Lamkin, which was solemnized in 1775, by Seth Wales, justice of the peace. This worthy pair had nine children, whose births are duly recorded, their oldest child, Anne, being born March 17, 1776.

The Town of Stratford was incorporated November 16, 1779. By an act approved June 21, 1832, the territory embraced in ranges, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the southeast part of the town, was set off and annexed to Percy. The town is bounded north by Columbia, east by Odell, south by Stark and Northumberland, and west by Vermont. In 1823 there was one meeting-house, five school districts with five school-houses, and two taverns.

Call for First Town Meeting.—"State of New Hampshire. Whereas I the subscriber am authorized and Impowered By the General Court of this State as Expressd in the Incorporation of Stratford to notify an Town Meeting agreeable to said order I do hereby Notify all the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Town of Stratford to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. James Curtis on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of this Instant at one of the clock In the afternoon to act upon the following articles firstly to chuse an Moderator to govern said meeting 2d to chuse all Necessary Town officers.
"James Brown."

"Stratford April ye 5 day 1780.

Action of First Town Meeting.—"At an Legal Town Meeting held at the House of James Curtis on the 18th Day of April 1780 1st voted James Brown Moderator an 2d voted James Curtis Town Clerk 3d voted Archippus Blogget and John Holbrook & James Brown Selectmen for ye ensuing year 4th voted James Curtis to be Constable."

1781. Town meeting was held at the dwelling house of James Brown. Joseph Barlow was chosen moderator; James Brown, town clerk; Archippus Blogget, Joshua Lamkin, and Joseph Barlow, selectmen; John Holbrook, constable; John Smith and Archippus Blogget, surveyors of highways.

1782. Annual meeting held at James Curtis's. John Smith was chosen moderator; James Brown, town clerk; John Holbrook, Joseph Barlow, James Curtis, selectmen; Elijah Blogget, constable.

1783. Met at James Curtis's and elected Joseph Barlow, moderator; James Brown, town clerk; Joseph Barlow, Joshua Lamkin, and John Holbrook, selectmen; Gideon Smith, constable; Joshua Lamkin, grand juror; James Curtis surveyor of roads. Thirteen polls were returned this year.

1784. Met at James Curtis's. Elected Joshua Lamkin, moderator; James Brown, town clerk; Archippus Blogget, James Brown, and Joshua Lamkin, selectmen; James Brown, constable; James Curtis and Archippus Blogget, surveyors. It was also voted to raise four (4) pounds for a school for the present year.

1786. Isaac Johnson and James Brown selectmen.

A survey of the town was made in 1788 by E. W. Judd, whose journal is still in existence and from which we make extracts:—

"September 3, 1778, began to survey Stratford. Began at an Ash bush marked 'No. 5—1788.' Run north 75° east about a mile to Gamsby's mill pond, house, etc. Sept. 8, Trained our utensils for Minehead, set out for the same at Two o'clock P. M. Our company mess: Shadrich Osborn, Mr. Mitchell, Eben Strong, Jere Eames, Ben Strong, John Gamsby. Carried out of my own provisions 1lb chocolate, 4 lbs Sugar, 11 oz Tea. Camped at the mouth of Nulhegan river. Sept. 29, Rainy this morning, we run over Goback mountain. [One of the prominent mountains of the town, taking its name, it is said, from its great steepness on one side, where all climbers had to 'go back.'] Oct. 4, Came to Nash's stream. In camp. Rainy all the afternoon and night. Snow fell on the hills as to look white. Oct. 5, Eat dinner in an old dead swamp. Tone went home after gun and sugar. Oct 9, Run up part of the great Mountain. Climbed a tall tree and viewed the Land in Stratford, and judged that about one-fourth of the land of the town will admit of cultivation. Oct. 14, Breakfast at Wait's, one-half pint Rum drawn. Survey. Oct. 16 & 17 Survey. 18, Eat supper at Capt. Lamkins, Lodged at Curtis's."

Many of the localities of the town are mentioned by the same names they bear to-day. Mineral Bow, Bog brook, Great and Little Nash streams, Gamsby's mill-pond, Judson's mill, Jonathan pond, etc., etc. "Wait's" was frequently mentioned, and was headquarters, probably, for the surveying party. There is rarely a failure to mention the three daily meals, nor where they were taken. Rum is mentioned frequently, but in small quantities. All accounts are kept with scrupulous exactness. The journal also registers the weather. Snow storms began early in October; often disagreeably mixed with rain. Heavy winds were frequent. Trees were blown down, and thunder storms swept through the valley, and thundered on the hills. The journal gives but one entry of attending public worship on Sunday, and this was held in a barn at Col. Bailey's in Vermont. In the same connection we make this quotation. Does it refer to the celebrated Rev. George Whitefield, who visited America about this time, and of whom it is said that he could, at his pleasure, make a congregation laugh or weep by his varied pronunciations of the word "Mesopotamia"? "One Mr. Whitefield, a Priest, was very extraordinary for Thundering out with a loud voice so as to made those of a Week mind become a pray to his lamentations, etc., particularly one 'Pomp,' a Negro, who always used

to fall down." Warm and pleasant Indian-summer weather is mentioned in November. The record ends about November 4, when they camped all night on Goback mountain in a rain storm.

The town records from 1785 to 1800 are not preserved, but the selectmen of 1799 were Joseph Holbrook, William Johnson, and David Holbrook.

Extracts from Town Records.—At a special meeting held at the house of Henry Shoff, June 27, 1800, one article acted upon was "to see if they will vote to build a meeting house, and appoint a committee to pitch upon a spot to set it on." The vote on revision of State constitution stood, "Yeas 18, Nays 4." Amasiah Chase, Jabez Baldwin, and Nathan Barlow licensed as "taverners."

1801. "Voted to raise a tax of fifty dollars to be paid in labor on the highway at fifty cents per day. To raise eighteen dollars for town expenses and to build a pound. John T. Gilman had twenty eight votes for governor, and Timothy Walker, eight. Joseph and David M. Holbrook licensed taverners."

1803. An article in the warrant was "to see if the Town will pass a vote to build a pest-house, or see what measures shall be taken to prevent said disorder (small-pox) from spreading." Meeting was held at Isaac Johnson's.

1804. The annual meeting this year is called for the first time "to meet at the house of Isaac Stevens."

1805. A petition to Nathan Barlow, J. P., to call a town meeting is signed by quite a number of new settlers. The signers are Benjamin Strong, Agur Platt, Charles Strong, David M. Holbrook, Jonah Graves, Richard Holbrook, James Curtis, James Brown, Joseph Barlow, Abner Barlow, Ephraim Mahurin. Peletiah Nichols and Isaac Stevens, licensed as taverners. John Langdon receives thirty-five votes for governor to John T. Gilman eleven. Voted to raise \$100 to buy weights and measures, and to survey the outlines of the town agreeable to an act of the legislature.

1808. The first election for President recorded in town was called by "command" of Gov. Langdon. E. H. Mahurin was moderator, and the electoral ticket, headed by Jeremiah Smith, received seventeen votes; the one headed by John Langdon received fifteen.

1811. Value of non-resident land \$5,143.75. Ezra Barnes licensed as a taverner in 1811 and 1812.

1813. The district meeting was held here, and Jeremiah Eames elected moderator and Thomas Eames representative for the towns of Stratford, Northumberland and Percy. The tax list falls this year from sixty-two to fifty. James Brown, a most prominent citizen died. Agur Platt, town clerk for several years, moved to Indiana. Francis Wilson keeps a tavern in 1809, and the town meetings of 1819 and 1820 are called at "Wilson's tavern." In 1817 the town meeting met at Faulkner's tavern. With these three exceptions the meetings were held continuously at Isaac Stevens's tavern from 1804 to 1820.

War of 1812.—Stratford gave of her sons in this war as freely as in Revolutionary times. Among those going as soldiers were Luther Fuller; his sons Samuel and Calvin; Jerry, son of Hezekiah Fuller; William, son of Isaac Merriam; and Haines French and his three sons. Samuel Fuller died of measles; Calvin Fuller of "spotted fever;" Jerry Fuller had his head taken off by a cannon ball; William Merriam was killed at the battle of Chippewa; Haines French died at Plattsburg; and his son Homer was killed in battle. Probably no town in the state lost so large a percentage of the soldiers sent in this war as did Stratford.

Capt. James Powers went to the Mexican war from this town.

Great Civil War.—The selectmen report to the adjutant-general in 1866 seven installments of soldiers. 1st. Twenty-eight men, no bounty. 2d. Twenty-two men with \$100 each as bounty, \$2,200. 3d. Seven men with \$300 bounty to each, \$2,100. 4th. Twelve men with \$200 bounty, \$2,400. 5th. Seven men with \$300 bounty, \$2,100. 6th. Fourteen men and bounties of \$9,400. 7th. Eight men whose bounties were \$2,658.34. Total: Ninety-eight men, with bounties, etc., of \$20,858.34. The necessary

incidental expenses on the fourth call were \$73.85, of which Lucius Hartshorn contributed \$23.90. J. H. Danforth was agent on the fifth call. He went to Washington to fill quota; expenses, \$119.73. F. Fisk was agent on the sixth and seventh calls. Expenses on the sixth, \$314.52; on the seventh, \$254.85; total \$739.05. Andrew J. Ockington was a soldier of the Sixth Mass. Vols. which made the historic march through Baltimore in April, 1861. Harvey Merriam served six months in Forty-first Iowa Cavalry, then re-enlisted and was killed in the Red River (La.) campaign. Albert Curtis served in the U. S. navy.

Stratford Hollow.—In the early history of the town and until the railroad days this was the business center. The lumber-mills give some business to the railroad and some enterprises flourish in the little village. Fred N. Day is station agent and a stirring business man in various directions.

Fred L. Kenney has a bobbin-factory, a rotary saw-mill and a clap-board machine, employing eighteen men, with a capacity of 15,000 of lumber per day. These are run by steam and water-power.

L. B. Blodgett, the worthy postmaster of "Stratford Hollow" post-office, deals in dry-goods, groceries, etc., and belongs to one of the oldest families in town.

Noah Waters has been in trade for many years. He is also a general merchant, and of an old family.

Library Hall (two stories high, 65x36 feet,) was erected in 1885. It furnishes a well-appointed place for meetings, entertainments, and the like. A subscription library is connected; Helen M. French, librarian.

Brookside Cottage is a neat little country inn. Johnson & Merriam, proprietors. It has a grocery store connected with it.

Coös Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized October 20, 1882, with thirty-three members. It has now forty-four members.

Ecclesiastical.—In 1780 the village plat was under consideration, and was located on "Meeting-House Hill." In 1800, in a call for a special town meeting, one article was "to see if the town will vote to build a meeting-house, and appoint a committee for to pitch upon a spot." The early settlers have left no evidence of their religious preferences except in a few instances. James Brown was the son of a Congregational deacon, and brought religious books in his saddle-bags. His house became the home of the pioneer preachers, and the place where religious services were held. Jabez Baldwin and his family, according to tradition, had been reared in the Church of England. The wife of Isaac Johnson was Phœbe Grant, whose father was a Congregational clergyman. Record evidence concerning any religious organization cannot be obtained until at least fifty years of settlement had passed.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was the pioneer in religious move-

ments. James Brown, alluded to above, not only welcomed the itinerants, who travelled the rough ways on horseback, to the hospitality of his home, but became a member of this church, and a strong tower of the faith. The "quarterly meetings" brought the people sometimes thirty or forty miles, and were marked periods of social intercourse and religious manifestations. The strong sermons of the often unlettered preachers were full of practical admonitions, warnings, and good advice; and the doctrines of "glad tidings" which they brought were received by eager listeners and brought forth good fruit. Sometimes the preacher was of more than ordinary power. Jason Lee, Lorenzo Dow, and other kindred souls, brought their eloquence and gifts to the service of God in the wilderness, and Methodism became a living force in the community.

A Methodist society was formed in the first of this century. The first church was erected about 1808 on "Meeting-House Hill," on the road that led from Bog brook mills to Stratford Hollow. It was never finished; the seats were formed by placing sections of logs on the floor and laying rough boards across them. It was raised quite a distance from the ground, and furnished a refuge from the heat of the sun for the sheep which ranged at will through the unfenced wilds. Their noise often interfered with the services, and Elder Marshall once called to them in the middle of his sermon, "Bleat away, we can make as much noise as you." The house was evidently not well taken care of; the door was left open, and the sheep found entrance, causing such disorder that Elder Lord vehemently declaimed against making or allowing the house of God to be made a "sheep-pen." The location was not a central one, and Elder Lord labored earnestly to have the house taken down and rebuilt in a better location. Much opposition was shown to this movement, but he carried his point, and the material was used in the construction of the church now used as a town-house, which is thirty-six feet square, and was erected about 1820 on the river road, about midway between North Stratford and Stratford Hollow. The trustees in 1829 were Antipas Marshall, Benjamin Brown, Elisha Johnson, Joshua Marshall, Rufus Lamkin. Rev. Antipas Marshall was the first preacher of whom we learn anything. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., about 1754, and came to Northumberland as a settler in 1796. He was a local preacher, deacon, and elder; preached for many years, and attended many funerals. He was one of the old-fashioned preachers, proclaiming the Law as well as the Gospel. He lived to be eighty-four, and was active to the last. Being invited to ride to church the Sabbath before his death, he declined, saying, "Let old folks ride, and young ones go on foot."

Rev. Benjamin Brown, a travelling Methodist preacher, a native of Wellfleet, Mass., who in early life had been a sailor, and had risen to the command of a merchantman trading in foreign countries, settled in Bruns-

wick, Vt., where he purchased the Cargill farm and mills. Here he lived until 1854, preaching very frequently in the neighboring towns. Elders Branch, Sabin, Plumley, Alden, Latham, Putnam, and Cowing were also here. Elder Plumley's services were blessed with a great revival; the converts were baptized by Elder McGregor, who came from Northumberland for this purpose. Isaac Brown, son of James, was the first one baptized.

List of Members in 1843.—Class No. 1. J. W. Johnson, leader; Mary Johnson, Elisha Johnson, Lydia Johnson, Marcus D. Johnson, Maria Johnson, Jonathan Rolfe, Lydia Rolfe, Victory Gamsby, Elmira Gamsby, Joshua Marshall, Betsey Marshall, George Kimball, Polly Kimball, Alfred Martin, Cynthia Martin, Sarah Stephens, Emeline Gamsby, Sarah J. Johnson, Polly Gamsby, Susanna Day, Lucinda Baldwin, Mary Gamsby, Priscilla Johnson, Mary A. Johnson, Emily J. Johnson, Albino Kimball, Susan Schoff, Mary Ross, Susan Gamsby, Nathaniel Baker, John McCollister, Edward V. Kimball, Bernice Kimball, Ann Curtis, Delpha A. Gamsby, Betsey A. Mahurin, Lucretia A. Johnson.

A second class of thirty-six members, comprising the Waters, Merriam, Byron, and Marshall families, included some residents of Northumberland.

There was quite a revival in 1853, and a new church was determined upon at the "Hollow." William McIntyre, Marcus D. Johnson, and Noah B. Waters were the building committee. Hon. N. D. Day was one of the active promoters of its erection. This church has a seating capacity of 200, and cost \$1,000. It was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1854, and in 1866 a bell costing about \$175 was purchased by subscription.

The early clergy had a hard life; meager salaries (often unpaid), large circuits, many sermons was the rule; and only those who looked above earthly rewards and emoluments were fitted to undergo the privations and hardships encountered. Sometimes the circuit reached from Northumberland to Pittsburg; again from Stratford to Milan; again a smaller field would be given—Stratford and Columbia, or Stratford and Northumberland—as civilization advanced and settlers multiplied. The saddle-bags and saddle-horse have gone. The "circuit-riders" have, in many cases, passed over the last river whose bridgeless stream they had to cross; and comfortable homes and fewer privations fall to the lot of their successors. For several years Northumberland has been united with Stratford, the pastor residing in the parsonage at Groveton, with afternoon and alternate Sunday evening services at Stratford. We cannot give a list of pastors. They remain but a short time, and are not permanently connected with the town. Rev. L. W. Prescott, a former pastor, is perhaps the most so of any on the long list. He is now preparing what is intended to be a full and comprehensive history of Stratford and its old families. Rev. Leslie R. Danforth closed a three-years' pastorate of great usefulness in 1887. The church record has borne about eighty-two names during the last thirty-five years.

CHAPTER XCI.

Civil List: Clerks, Selectmen, Treasurers, Representatives.

- C***VIL List.*—1800. Joseph Holbrook, clerk; Benjamin Strong, Richard Holbrook, Joseph Dyer (till June 27), William Johnson (from June 27), selectmen; Joseph Holbrook, treasurer.
1801. Joseph Holbrook, clerk; Isaac Johnson, Benjamin Strong, Richard Holbrook, selectmen; Joseph Holbrook, treasurer.
1802. Isaac Johnson, Benjamin Strong, Richard Holbrook, selectmen.
1803. E. H. Mahurin, Benjamin Strong, Nathan Baldwin, selectmen.
1804. Isaac Johnson, clerk; Benjamin Strong, E. H. Mahurin, Nathan Baldwin, selectmen.
1805. Nathan Barlow, clerk; Thomas G. French, James Brown, Agur Platt, selectmen; James Brown, treasurer.
1806. Nathan Baldwin, clerk; Nathan Carr, Thomas G. French, Agur Platt, selectmen.
1807. Benjamin Strong, clerk; Isaac Stevens, Thomas G. French, Asa Hall, selectmen; James Brown, treasurer.
1808. Benjamin Strong, clerk; Agur Platt, Joseph Daniels, Asa Hall, selectmen; James Brown, treasurer.
1809. Asa Hall, clerk; E. H. Mahurin, Peletiah Nichols, Isaac Johnson, Jr., selectmen; Nathan Baldwin, treasurer; James Lucas, representative.
1810. Asa Hall, clerk; E. H. Mahurin, Peletiah Nichols, Thomas G. French, selectmen; Joseph Daniels, treasurer.
1811. Agur Platt, clerk; E. H. Mahurin, Peletiah Nichols, Thomas G. French, selectmen.
1812. Agur Platt, clerk; E. H. Mahurin, Peletiah Nichols, Noah Hatch, selectmen.
1813. Agur Platt (until September 13), E. H. Mahurin (after September 13), clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Elisha Johnson, Aaron Curtis, selectmen.
1814. Joshua Marshall, clerk; David Platt, Nathan Baldwin, Noah Hatch, selectmen.
1815. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, David Platt, Noah Hatch, selectmen.
1816. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, E. H. Mahurin, Joseph Daniels, selectmen; Nathan Baldwin, representative.
1817. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Elisha Johnson, David Platt, selectmen.
1818. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, John French, Samuel F. Brown, selectmen.
1819. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, John French, Samuel F. Brown, selectmen; Nathan Baldwin, representative.
1820. Joshua Marshall, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Elisha A. Barlow, Abner Day, selectmen; Nathan Baldwin, treasurer.
- [We have been unable to procure the town officers from 1820 to 1835.]
1831. Joshua Marshall, representative.
1832. Nathan Baldwin.
1835. Roberson S. Marshall, clerk; Joshua Marshall, Samuel F. Brown, Robert Bond, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer; Samuel F. Brown, representative. The town classed with Northumberland.
1836. Leonard Hatch, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Marcus D. Johnson, Abijah S. French, selectmen; Asa B. Porter, treasurer.
1837. George F. Barlow, clerk; David Ross, Abijah S. French, Branch Brown, selectmen; David Ross, treasurer; Hiram Lucas, representative.
1838. George F. Barlow, clerk; Abijah S. French, Marcus D. Johnson, Branch Brown, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer.
1839. George F. Barlow, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, James B. Brown, Roberson S. Marshall, selectmen; Elisha Baldwin, treasurer; Abijah S. French, representative.
1840. George F. Barlow, clerk; James B. Brown, Marcus D. Johnson, Seneca A. Shoff, selectmen; David Ross, treasurer.
1841. Samuel W. Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Levi Colby, Roberson S. Marshall, selectmen; David Ross, treasurer; Nahum D. Day, representative.
1842. Samuel W. Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Jabez Baldwin, Elisha A. Barlow, selectmen; Elisha Baldwin, treasurer.

1843. Edward Sprague, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson; Joseph Johnson, George F. Barlow, selectmen; David Ross, representative.
1844. Edward Sprague, clerk; Abijah S. French, Joseph Johnson, Seneca A. Shoff, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer.
1845. Edward Sprague, clerk; Joseph Johnson, David Ross, Marcus D. Johnson, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer; James B. Brown, representative.
1846. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Branch Brown, Charles H. Lucas, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer.
1847. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Nathan Baldwin, Elisha Baldwin, Jr., John B. Crown, selectmen; Joshua Marshall, treasurer; Russell Gamsby, representative.
1848. Joseph Johnson, clerk; John B. Crown, Elisha Johnson, Jr., Elbridge G. Gaskill, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer.
1849. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Roberson S. Marshall, Branch Brown, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Charles Bellows, representative.
1850. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Roberson S. Marshall, Abijah S. French, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer.
1851. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Abijah S. French, Branch Brown, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Roberson S. Marshall, representative.
1852. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Hiram Lucas, Joshua Marshall, William G. Fuller, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer.
1853. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, John M. Lucas, Thomas Connary, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Branch Brown, representative.
1854. Joseph Johnson, clerk; Seneca A. Shoff, Abijah S. French, John M. Lucas, selectmen; Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Branch Brown, representative.
1855. William G. Fuller, clerk; Roberson S. Marshall, Samuel C. Brown, Charles Mahurin, selectmen; Roberson S. Marshall, treasurer; John B. Crown, representative.
1856. William G. Fuller, clerk; Abijah S. French, Henry Baldwin, Henry O. White, selectmen; John F. Lock, treasurer; John B. Crown, representative.
1857. William G. Fuller, clerk; Thomas Connary, William K. Richey, Darius W. Blodgett, selectmen; Thomas Connary, treasurer; Albe Holmes, representative.
1858. William G. Fuller, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Irenus K. Waters, Dennis R. McIntire, selectmen; Marcus D. Johnson, treasurer; Albe Holmes, representative.
1859. William G. Fuller, clerk; Thomas Connary, Samuel C. Brown, Nathan B. Shoff, selectmen; Thomas Connary, treasurer; Harvey Hinman, representative.
1860. William G. Fuller, clerk; Albe Holmes, Charles Mahurin, Darius W. Blodgett, selectmen; Albe Holmes, treasurer; Harvey Hinman, representative.
1861. William G. Fuller, clerk; Thomas Connary, Abner Norcott, Branch Brown, selectmen; Thomas Connary, treasurer; Ephraim M. Swett, representative.
1862. William G. Fuller, clerk; Albe Holmes, Melvin Marshall, Abner Norcott, selectmen; William G. Fuller, representative.
1863. William G. Fuller, clerk; Thomas Connary, Melvin Marshall, Richard S. Ockington, selectmen; Thomas Connary, treasurer; William G. Fuller, representative.
1864. William G. Fuller, clerk; Melvin Marshall, Charles H. Lucas, Moses B. Clough, selectmen; Melvin Marshall, treasurer; Melvin Marshall, representative.
1865. William G. Fuller, clerk; Thomas Connary, Joseph H. Danforth, Lowell Simonds, selectmen; Thomas Connary, treasurer; Melvin Marshall, representative.
1866. William G. Fuller, clerk; Charles Mahurin, Lowell Simonds, John I. Crown, selectmen; Lowell Simonds, treasurer; Jefferson V. Wright, representative.
1867. William G. Fuller, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Melvin Marshall, Samuel Brown, selectmen; Melvin Marshall, treasurer; Jefferson V. Wright, representative.
1868. William G. Fuller, clerk; Melvin Marshall, Lowell Simonds, George C. Kimball, selectmen; Melvin Marshall, treasurer; Samuel C. Brown, representative.
1869. William G. Fuller, clerk; Marcus D. Johnson, Charles P. Shoff, William C. Fisk, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; Samuel C. Brown, representative.
1870. William G. Fuller, clerk; Roberson S. Marshall, Frederick A. Blodgett, John C. Stone, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; Samuel Brown, representative.
1871. William G. Fuller, clerk; Lowell Simonds, Seth R. Chase, Arthur H. Carpenter, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; Samuel Brown, representative.
1872. William G. Fuller, clerk; Roberson S. Marshall, Brooks B. Ockington, Hiram H. Wright, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; Abner Norcott, representative.

1873. William G. Fuller, clerk; Melvin Marshall, William R. Brown, Samuel W. Johnson, selectmen; Abner Norcott, representative.
1874. William G. Fuller, clerk; Melvin Marshall, William R. Brown, Havilah B. Hinman, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; Fred N. Day, representative.
1875. William G. Fuller, clerk; William R. Brown, Havilah B. Hinman, Guy W. Johnson, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; George C. Kimball, representative.
1876. William G. Fuller, clerk; Havilah B. Hinman, Henry Saunders, William R. Danforth, selectmen; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; George C. Kimball, representative.
1877. William G. Fuller, clerk; George R. Eaton, Fred N. Day, William H. Kimball, selectmen; B. Brooks Ockington, treasurer; William R. Brown, representative.
1878. William G. Fuller, clerk; Fred N. Day, William H. Kimball, William R. Danforth, selectmen; B. Brooks Ockington, treasurer; William R. Brown, representative.
1879. William G. Fuller, clerk; William R. Danforth, Guy W. Johnson, William R. Brown, selectmen; B. Brooks Ockington, treasurer.
1880. William G. Fuller, clerk; William R. Brown, Guy W. Johnson, Havilah B. Hinman, selectmen; B. Brooks Ockington, treasurer; John C. Pattee, representative.
1881. William G. Fuller, clerk; William R. Brown, Guy W. Johnson, Havilah B. Hinman, selectmen; Benjamin B. Ockington, treasurer.
1882. William G. Fuller, clerk; William R. Brown, Clark Stevens, Joseph T. Connary, selectmen; Benjamin B. Ockington, treasurer; Hiram H. Wright, representative.
1883. William G. Fuller, clerk; Clark Stevens, Joseph T. Connary, Fred N. Day, selectmen; William R. Danforth, treasurer.
1884. William G. Fuller, clerk; Clark Stevens, Joseph T. Connary, William H. Kimball, selectmen; William R. Danforth, treasurer; Clark Stevens, representative.
1885. William G. Fuller, clerk; Joseph T. Connary, William H. Kimball, Charles E. Clark, selectmen; William R. Danforth, treasurer.
1886. William G. Fuller, clerk; William H. Kimball, William R. Brown, Guy W. Johnson, selectmen; William R. Danforth, treasurer; John I. Crown, representative.
1887. William G. Fuller, clerk; Charles E. Clark, W. R. Brown, Fred L. Kinney, selectmen; William R. Danforth, treasurer.

CHAPTER XCII.

North Stratford: Business Interests, Railroad, Postoffice—Hinman's Island—Baptist Church—Education—Hotels—Societies—Granite State Stock Farm—Mills—Physicians—Lawyers—Brief Personal Sketches.

NORTH *Stratford*.—Very little had been done in improvement or business in this now lively and important business center prior to the advent of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (now Grand Trunk) R. R., in 1852. The "Baldwin Brothers" had built mills in Bloomfield, Vt., on the Nulhegan river where now stand those of the "Nulhegan Lumber Co." These gave employment to numerous persons, and caused various business enterprises to be established. The "Baldwin Bridge Co." incorporated in July, 1850, composed of E. A., William L. and J. M. Baldwin, afforded means of ready communication between Vermont and New Hampshire, by constructing the bridge across the river which was opened for travel in

June, 1852. The railroad was the direct cause of the growth of the village. It was the nearest shipping-point of the upper Connecticut valley, and soon became a great center of trade. Hotel accommodations were demanded; livery teams were called for; freighting to the towns above assumed large proportions; starch came in great quantities from the numerous factories up north, and buildings were constructed with great rapidity to meet the demand.

Col. Hazen Bedel, of Colebrook, in company with Alba Holmes in 1852, put up the first store, known now as the Marshall building, and put in a stock of goods. This they conducted as "Bedel & Holmes," until 1862, when they relinquished trade. E. H. Folsom and Melvin Marshall formed a partnership as general merchants as "Folsom & Marshall" in 1864 and occupied this building. Two years later Mr. Folsom retired, and, after some time, Mr. Marshall admitted E. B. Merriam as a partner, the firm becoming Marshall & Merriam. This house was succeeded three years later by M. Marshall & Co., Mr. Merriam retiring. The new firm was in trade some years. In 1882 Carpenter Brothers, (who established the first drug and jewelry store at this point, in 1877, in the Barrett building south of the railroad,) removed to the Marshall store. They sold their goods to J. C. Hutchins in 1886. Mr. Hutchins added a furniture department, and is now in trade as a pharmacist, jeweler, and dealer in stationery, wall paper, and furniture. Clark P. True built the store now occupied by Danforth, Pattee & Clark in 1852, and in the fall of that year opened the first stock of goods for sale in the place. In 1853 William R. and Joseph H. Danforth became his partners under the name of True, Danforth & Co. Mr. True, in connection with A. C. Denison, of Norway, Me., the Danforths and the Gilkeys, was largely engaged in supplying contractors on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R., and, as the railroad was completed, established stores at South Paris and Bethel, Me., and Gorham, Northumberland Falls, and North Stratford, which was the last of the chain and closed Mr. True's merchandising here. In two years the firm became W. R. & F. A. Danforth, the latter selling in one year to J. H. Danforth. W. R. & J. H. Danforth did business until 1871, when J. H. Danforth became the owner, and conducted trade alone until 1881. He then formed the firm of Danforth & Pattee by taking J. C. Pattee as a partner. The same year W. R. Danforth took the place of his brother in the firm. In 1884 Danforth, Pattee & Clark succeeded to the business, Charles E. Clark receiving an interest. This house is the largest mercantile establishment of this section, and carries a diversified stock of merchandise and clothing, and does an annual business of \$40,000 or \$45,000. There was a small building put up early on the site of the store of E. B. Merriam & Co., and some small trading adventures were here conducted. It was burned about 1863. E. H. Folsom put up the present building shortly

after, and used it as a wholesale flour and feed store for some years. It was then purchased by J. H. Danforth, who leased it to William L. Baldwin and Carlton Fuller. They, as Baldwin & Fuller, carried on merchandising for some years. Mr. Danforth then sold the store to the Holyoke Lumber Co., which traded there for one year, when, in 1872, George R. Eaton bought their stock. He, after ten years of successful trade, admitted E. B. Merriam as partner in 1882, the firm title becoming E. B. Merriam & Co. This house is now in trade, doing an annual business of from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

James Ogle came here in 1868 as a blacksmith, and located near the bridge on the south side of the railroad. In 1884, forming a partnership with C. W. Clough, they built a large two-story building on the same site, which they fitted up with a steam-engine and the necessary machinery for a well-equipped wagon, carriage, and blacksmith shop. This furnishes employment to from four to six men.

James Twohey put up Twohey's building (30x60, three stories and a basement,) in 1884. The upper story is a hall for society meetings, the second is a skating-rink, and the first was occupied as a clothing-store by Jacobs & Kugleman in 1885. Levi Jacobs is now the proprietor. Mr. Kugleman established another clothing store in 1887 near the bridge.

Clark Stevens and W. H. Lovejoy keep meat-markets; H. B. Hinman deals in groceries. There are also millinery stores, harness-shops, a bowling-alley, a billiard-saloon, and other minor establishments.

J. H. Danforth began the manufacture of last blocks shortly after the close of the great civil war. This has been carried on ever since, Danforth, Pattee & Clark making about 100,000 during the winter of 1886-87.

The Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. was, shortly after its arrival at North Stratford, leased to the Grand Trunk railway, which now conducts it. The business done at this station has increased rapidly. The first year there were 500 passengers purchasing tickets, and about \$9,000 of freights. In 1886 there were 8,721 passengers, the freight amounted to \$81,267.35, and the earnings of the road at this point \$9,460. The money handled at this station during the first year did not exceed \$4,000, while in 1886 it reached about \$70,000. James Twohey, the present courteous and efficient agent, has been stationed here since 1871. The first station agent was a quaint old sea-captain from Yarmouth, Me., Captain Porter. He remained but a few months. L. W. Alger succeeded him for three years. Since then have been here Charles D. Waterhouse, Thomas Waterhouse, Hiram Berry, Henry Adams, James Twohey.

"North Stratford" postoffice was established in 1850 with a tri-weekly mail; William L. Baldwin, postmaster. It was kept at the store of Mr. Baldwin on the Elisha Baldwin homestead. In 1853 Alba Holmes was made postmaster, and moved the office to the store of Bedel & Holmes. It

remained there until 1861, the name during this time being changed to "Coös." Joseph H. Danforth was appointed postmaster in July, 1861, and held the office for twenty-four years. He removed it to its present location, where it has since remained. John C. Pattee has been postmaster since 1885. The receipts of the office have increased commensurately with the advance of business. In 1861 the office paid about \$100; in 1886 about \$800.

Hinman's Island in the Connecticut was the first unsurveyed island in that stream, all below being surveyed. It was purchased by Harvey Hinman in April, 1854, of J. S. Lyman for \$30, and consisted of about six acres, covered with a fine growth of butternut trees. No natural growth of this wood was ever found above this island, most of such trees being from slips from this island. Only about three acres more remain.

Baptist Church.—The oldest Baptist church in America is in Providence, R. I., and was formed in 1639 by Roger Williams. The stern old Puritan, Rev. Cotton Mather, of the Massachusetts Colony, says "that many of the earliest European settlers of that colony were Baptists, and they were as holy, watchful, and fruitful, and heavenly people, as, perhaps, any in the whole world." The few earnest adherents of this faith in Stratford were mostly located in the north of the town, and were not of sufficient numbers to form a church until 1843, when they deemed the proper time for organization had come, and, June 27, 1843, a society was formed with thirteen members, viz.: Elisha Baldwin, Huldah Baldwin, E. A. Baldwin, Jedediah M. Baldwin, Ann Thomas, Lucretia Beach, Samuel Thomas, William L. Baldwin, Edmund Baldwin, Mary R. Blake, J. M. Forbes, Phoebe Forbes, Sarah Marshall. There is now a membership of thirty-three.

It was not until 1854 that any movement was made for a church edifice. This was done by the Baldwin Brothers, and a church was erected in 1855-56, they bearing the principal part of the expense. The building committee was E. A., William L., and Elisha Baldwin. This house cost \$3,500, and was a well-arranged and artistic structure, with a vestry and a kitchen in the basement. (The vestry was used as a school-room for some years.) In March, 1868, it was destroyed by fire. The present church was built in 1868 and 1869. The pastor, Rev. Abram Bedell, was untiring in his efforts to replace the burned church, and his labors were successful. The building committee was composed of three leading business men,—J. H. Danforth, E. A. Baldwin, and E. B. Merriam. Under their skillful management the church was completed at a cost of only \$3,000. It was dedicated in 1870. In 1872 it was furnished with a bell weighing 450 pounds. This became broken, and another was bought in 1875. A parsonage was built in 1882. The church seats 200, has a fine auditorium, and possesses excellent acoustic proportion.

Pastors.—In 1843 Rev. A. Bedell supplied the pulpit about six months. Rev. Daniel Rowley, the first settled minister, was here two years. Rev. George W. Butler was here from 1845 to 1851. He lived in the house at the mill, and preached in the town-house and Baldwin school-house. From his pastorate there were but occasional "supplies" until 1857. Since then have officiated C. W. Bailey, Amos Boardman, E. P. Borden, C. W. Walker, George A. Glines, S. D. Ashby, A. Bedell, J. L. Sanborn, S. A. Reed, William Beavins, William McGregor, L. A. Cornwall, C. H. Sisson. E. C. Goodwin came in December, 1886.

Deacons.—Samuel Thomas, J. W. Forbes, Elisha Baldwin, E. A. Baldwin.

Sunday-School.—An interesting Sunday-school of about eighty scholars is held in connection with the church. The superintendents from organization have been E. A. Baldwin, G. W. Butler, N. W. Alger, Silas W. Curtis, Rollin A. Baldwin. The superintendent in 1887 was Deacon E. A. Baldwin; the teachers Rev. E. C. Goodwin, Silas W. Curtis, N. W. Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, Edith Thompson.

In 1857 a Catholic church was erected. This is an ornament to the place.

Education.—Prior to 1884 only a common district school furnished instruction. The vestry of the church was used for some years as a school-room. In 1884 the beautiful two-story school-house now occupied was erected at a cost of \$3,000, two of the three rooms seated to accommodate 108 pupils, and the school properly graded and supplied with apparatus. The average attendance is eighty. Miss Mary A. Danforth is principal; Miss Mary A. Parker, assistant. The board of education is Guy W. Johnson, John C. Pattee, Charles D. Platt.

Hotels.—The first place opened for travellers was a shanty built about 1851, on land leased of William Fuller, by one Gaskell. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Hinman House. Gaskell with various partners conducted it some months, and was succeeded by W. H. Crawford and Harvey Hinman who purchased the property in September, 1853. The main building of the Hinman House was put up about the same time. Crawford would not sell to Mr. Hinman, and C. P. True purchased his interest, August 1, 1854, and deeded it to Mr. Hinman the same day. During the few weeks it was afterward occupied by Crawford, it is said he did considerable damage to the property. When Mr. Hinman took possession he repaired and refitted it, and opened it the same season as the Hinman House. From that time it has been kept as a hotel by Mr. Hinman and his son, H. B. Hinman who leased the property in 1869 and became its proprietor in 1874. For some years it was the chief hotel of the place; the small number of rooms, however, were not equal to the requirements of travel, and the Willard House took that place. No more enjoyable meal

can be obtained, however, than here, and the moderate charges cause much patronage.

In 1852 the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Elmina Gamsby was built by Clark P. True and opened as a tavern by Andrew Fitts. In a short time the place was purchased by Mrs. Gamsby, who kept travellers until other accommodations were provided.

The Willard House was opened by Jerry Willard in November, 1858. He kept it until the next May, when E. F. Bailey took it and conducted it for two years and a half. Mr. Willard then was its landlord until 1865, when he sold it to Jennison & Crane, who carried it on until 1868, when Mr. Willard again became proprietor for one year. He leased it then to Clark Trask for two years, and then again ran it for one year. He closed his connection with the house by selling it to C. S. Bailey and E. H. Folsom. Mr. Folsom soon bought out Mr. Bailey and remained seven years. He sold to Rowan & Gould. C. E. Moses purchased Rowan's interest February 18, 1879, and Gould's interest December 6, 1879, and ran it until November 19, 1883, when George Hilliard leased the hotel. Mr. Moses bought Mr. Hilliard's lease January 7, 1886, and closed and repaired the house, which he re-opened March 27, 1886, with J. W. Tibbetts as partner, to whom he leased one-half interest for three years. Mr. Tibbetts sold his lease to W. H. Bishop, December 22, 1886. This house has rooms for fifty guests, and has a large public hall connected. Under the management of Mr. Moses this hotel possesses attractions for the traveller and has a fine patronage. The table is one of the best in Northern New Hampshire; the rooms are kept scrupulously neat, and the whole service of the house is excellent.

The Percy House was built about 1869 by V. R. Davis, who carried it on for some years. Since he left it the house has been open part of the time, with various proprietors. Those who were the longest here were Mr. Smith from 1879 to 1882, and J. W. Tibbetts from 1883 to 1886.

H. B. Hinman began the livery business in 1869 with one horse. He purchased the livery attached to the Willard House in 1886, and employs from twenty to thirty horses.

Knights of Honor.—Coös Lodge, No. 2,533, was organized August 26, 1881, with twenty-two members, namely: H. B. Hinman, J. C. Pattee, E. B. Merriam, Clark Stevens, A. D. Norcott, C. E. Thompson, Ayers Trufant, George C. Kimball, G. J. Schoff, E. S. McCoy, H. S. Goodwin, W. C. Carpenter, R. A. Baldwin, H. A. Beecher, J. H. Danforth, Lewis Titus, E. L. Parlin, James Ogle, E. C. Tibbetts, G. W. Dalley, Burton Beecher, J. M. Baldwin. First officers: Dictator, H. B. Hinman; Reporter, W. C. Carpenter; Financial Reporter, E. B. Merriam; Treasurer, J. H. Danforth. The present membership is thirty-nine. The lodge owns a three-story building, thirty by sixty feet in size, which cost \$2,600.

The upper story contains a well-appointed hall for lodge meetings; the two lower ones are leased for business purposes. The officers for 1887 are: Dictator, W. R. Wilson; Reporter, C. W. Clough; Financial Reporter, C. E. Moses; Treasurer, H. A. Beecher; Trustees, Clark Stevens, A. D. Norcott, William H. Danforth.

Good Templars.—Victory Lodge, No. 70, was instituted February 15, 1883, with thirty-four members: E. A. Baldwin, Harvey Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Williams, F. A. Roby, Jennie Thompson, Ira Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alger, Mary Whitcomb, Charles Day, Charles Blodgett, Willis Alger, E. S. Greenleaf, Daniel Phillips, Burt Stevens, Lena Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Bowker, Fred A. Hinman, Milton Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Blodgett, Dr. Moses Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pattee, Allie Bundy, Leonard Titus, Willie Beecher, Alex. Ogle, Edith Wilson, Henry Burbank, Harry Bowker. First officers: Cyrus Blodgett, W. C. T.; Mrs. B. A. Bowker, W. V. T.; B. A. Bowker, Sect.; Milton Cook, Treas.; E. S. Greenleaf, Chaplain. This lodge has about fifty members now, and holds its meetings Tuesday evenings at Twohey's hall. The present officers (April, 1887,) are: James Twohey, Chief Templar; Allie Trufant, Vice Templar; Maud Amey, Sect.; Ola Thrasher, Treas.; E. A. Baldwin, Chaplain.

G. A. R.—R. R. Thompson Post, No. 77,* was formed April 16, 1884, under a charter granted April 6, 1884, C. P. Schoff, W. H. Lovejoy, and Clark Stevens being the chief promoters. The first officers were C. P. Schoff, Commander; W. H. Lovejoy, S. V. C.; H. B. Gilkey, J. V. C.; Clark Stevens, Q. M.; F. A. Roby, Adjutant. Charter members: Clark Stevens, C. P. Schoff, N. M. Johnson, Myron C. Fuller, Frank C. Roby, Fred A. Roby, Edwin Beach, Simon Grover, Erastus A. Atherton, Isaac M. Wood, George W. Rowell, Silas W. Curtis, H. B. Gilkey, Edwin Holbrook, Michael Lynch, W. F. Severy, William W. Russ, W. E. Crown. Present officers: W. H. Lovejoy, Commander; Edwin Holbrook, S. V. C.; Isaac N. Wood, J. V. C.; Clark Stevens, Q. M.; F. A. Roby, Adjutant. The post has a membership of thirty-five, and holds its meetings semi-monthly in Twohey's hall.

Knights of Labor.—T. V. Powderly Lodge, No. 8,161, was organized July 10, 1886, with fifty-seven members. The number is now about 350. Place of meeting, Twohey's hall.

*Robert Richardson Thompson, born in Rumford, Me., December 17, 1822, was a descendant of John Thompson, an early emigrant of the Plymouth Colony. Robert was a graduate of Bowdoin college, and a civil engineer of marked ability. He enlisted in the Thirteenth New Hampshire (Co. H), in August, 1862, as a private. He was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged until August, 1863, and received a second lieutenant's commission July, 1863. May 16, 1864, he was wounded at Fort Darling, and July 15 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. D, and was acting adjutant of the regiment. He was instantly killed at the battle of Chapin's Bluff, September 29, 1864, falling almost at the moment of victory, as he was about entering the fort with his company. He was a brave soldier, and a true man in every relation of life.

Granite State Stock-Farm.—In 1884 Dr. D. O. Rowell purchased the farm of 350 acres, known as the "Nathan Baldwin" farm, of which ninety-seven acres are rich interval land, and is developing a fine stock-farm. He makes a specialty of standard-bred horses and Jersey and Polled-Angus cattle, and now has thirty-one horses, and twenty-five thorough-bred cattle, about two-thirds of which are Jerseys. He is paying most attention to horses and has a fine stud; at the head is "Pilotone," No. 4,204, two years old. Another fine animal is "King Arthur," by "Constellation," half-brother of the noted "Glenharm," five years old, with a record of 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mills.—The Turner's Falls Lumber Company purchased, in 1887, the mill of Ezra F. Merrill, on Bog brook, in the east part of the town. This mill has been conducted by Mr. Merrill for forty years. It is now run by steam, and consists of a rotary saw-mill, shingle and clapboard machines, with a capacity of manufacturing 25,000 feet a day.

David Stone, on the same stream a short distance below, has a rotary saw and shingle, clapboard, and lath machines, run by water-power.

Frank N. Piper manufactures flour and meal.

Physicians.—Dr. Cyrus C. Carpenter, so well-known and esteemed for long years as the trusted family physician of a large circle, was son of Dr. Cyrus Carpenter, and born at Whiting, Vt., May 29, 1819. After his medical studies at Castleton and New York, he passed some years in the west, and was then in practice in Vermont until 1851, when he came to Stratford. From this time he was in active practice until his death, November 13, 1886.

Dr. Moses Whitcomb, homeopathist, located here in 1861, and is now in practice. C. E. Thompson, M. D., a graduate of Burlington, (Vt.), Medical college, came in 1880. He died in 1887. H. W. Blanchard, M. D., son of David Blanchard, of Pittsburg, a graduate of Burlington Medical college, began practice here in 1886. Of pleasing address, winning manners, high moral principles, and devoted to his profession, he gave promise of much usefulness, but died suddenly in December, 1887.

Lawyers.—Joseph W. Merriam, son of David and Joanna (Smith) Merriam, born in Stratford, June 14, 1828, studied law with Burns & Fletcher, and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1854. He was of literary tastes; became first assistant editor of the *Coös Democrat*, and afterwards was connected with, and did able work for, the *New Hampshire Patriot*, *Boston Post*, and *Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche*. The civil war drove him north, and after practicing law in Grinnell, Iowa, a short time, he established himself in Chicago, Ill., where he has built up a large and lucrative business.

Charles D. Johnson, son of Marcus D. and Maria (Marshall) Johnson, was born in Stratford, June 13, 1835. He studied law with Gov. Williams,

and was admitted to the bar in November, 1858. He at once commenced practice in North Stratford, but soon died. (See Press of Coös county in General History.)

Moses Holbrook, son of Oren Holbrook, born in Stratford, November 17, 1844, studied law with Hon. B. F. Whidden, and at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to practice in Massachusetts, and is now in practice in Boston.

Brief Personal Sketches.—Captain Ephraim Mahurin was born in Westmoreland, March 1, 1780. He married Rebecca Bundy, of Walpole, and came to Stratford in 1801. He was a man of much more than ordinary abilities, and superior in education to most of his associates, entering Middlebury college before he was seventeen. Of strong frame, tireless energy, and dauntless nature, he was peculiarly well adapted to make himself felt in the exigent circumstances of the times. He early taught school; he was U. S. customs officers on the frontier during the War of 1812, and fearlessly and faithfully performed the arduous duties contingent upon the position; he was captain of a company of regular soldiers enlisted from Grafton and Coös counties to serve on the border; he was sent repeatedly to the legislature, serving his last term in 1825; he was sheriff from 1825 to 1830, and deputy sheriff for twenty-five years; he did much in surveying, in which he was an acknowledged expert, and was employed in 1836 by the Boundary Commission to make explorations and surveys along the border in Indian Stream Territory; he was one of the party that rescued Blanchard from the "King's-men"; in company with Samuel White he was for a time in trade in Lancaster; educated as a lawyer, he did much legal business, and in his last years was noted for his skill in drafting documents, particularly conveyances; he was road commissioner in 1850-51; he was a member of the first Masonic lodge formed in Coös county. During a long, extremely active and useful life, honor and integrity marked all his actions. He died in Stratford, March 4, 1859, aged seventy-nine years and three days.

Joshua Marshall came with his father, Antipas, from Gloucester, Mass., in 1796, when sixteen. He married Betsey, daughter of Eliphalet and Tirzah (French) Day, and settled in Stratford. He was chosen town clerk in 1814, and for years thereafter was in public office; he represented this district numerous terms in the legislature; was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1833 to 1850; was for over half a century a consistent and prominent member of the Methodist church, holding the office of steward for twenty years. "Judge" Marshall, as he was universally called, died May 14, 1861.

Nahum Daniels Day was born in Northumberland February 24, 1807, and was early in life a teacher; afterwards he became a merchant at Stratford Hollow in company with Mark Webb; later still he was a farmer.

He was prominent and of value in public matters and office. He filled many town offices wisely; was a member of the legislature; succeeded Joshua Marshall in 1850 as justice of Court of Common Pleas, and held this position until 1855; from 1861 to 1863 he was county treasurer. A gentleman of strong convictions, urbane manners and wide-sweeping charity, he acquired a large circle of personal friends, which came from all shades of politics and religion. He was quite well educated, and was a close, reflective reader and a man of deep and logical reason. He died August 15, 1872.

Marcus D. Johnson, "the old surveyor," is a survival of the plain, unassuming, yet solid men of another generation. He has been for long years an active and useful citizen, and a worthy member of the Methodist church. He is an authority on lines and angles; can reproduce from memory a plot of nearly every lot in a wide radius, and is as vigorous as many men now in the prime of life; with an accurate memory, reaching through a long line of years, he is a treasure-house of information to the historian.

In a work of this character it is impossible to give extended sketches of many over whom our pen would gladly linger. The old families, nearly without exception, have descendants doing credit to their name in many fields of distinction and honor; the live men of to-day who are maintaining the standard of the town by their financial, business and official ability are worthy of more than a mere mention, and we could write much of the Danforths, the Hinmans, the Stevenses, and other enterprising and prominent men, but space forbids; and we leave a full account of all these to appear in the town history now in preparation by Rev. L. W. Prescott, as being more in accordance with such a work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE BALDWIN FAMILY.

The Baldwin family for nearly a century has been connected with the improvement and progress of Stratford in its civil, business and ecclesiastical interests, and deserves especial mention in its history. They were among the early settlers, people of education and culture, and of Episcopalian faith. Jabez Baldwin, born April 8, 1733, married Judith Brace in August, 1779; and March 13, 1788, they, with their children, Nathan, John, Lucinda, Lucia and Marcia, left their home in Newtown, Conn., and emigrated to the wilderness town of Stratford. Mr. Baldwin located, January, 1790, upon the place known as the Baldwin farm (still in the possession of his descendants), where he had erected a framed house with lumber

brought up the river from Guildhall, Vt. This was the first framed house in the section. Mr. Baldwin was one of the grantees of Stratford, and, before coming, selected from the plan of the town the lot now forming the interval of the Granite State Stock-Farm; but, on arriving here, his number called for the lot below, yet eventually this lot came into the possession of his children. He was a man of wealth in Connecticut, but the greater part of his property was lost during the Revolution. In the spirit of true manhood he left his old home to create a new one in the "woods," and his family bravely bore the deprivations and hardships of the life in the new settlement. September 19, 1788, Elisha was born, and Charlotte (Mrs. Enos Alger), October 8, 1792. Several years passed, and although they missed the luxuries of the old home, yet they were contented. In 1803 Mr. Baldwin went to Connecticut to attend to some unsettled business. During his absence his family was attacked by small-pox, and when he reached Lancaster he received a message from his wife to remain there, but he came home, took the disease, and died.

Upon his eldest son, Nathan, devolved the care of this large family. He possessed great intellectual ability, became prominent in town affairs, and was several times elected to the legislature. He was appointed judge of the Court of Sessions in 1821. He married, first, Kate Schoff; second, Susan Bundy. His last years were passed in Ohio, where he died in 1867.

Elisha Baldwin, born in Stratford, September 19, 1788, became a farmer on the old homestead; received his education at home under a private teacher, and at the schools of that early period; was a Federalist in politics, and filled the several duties to which he was called with fidelity, and was prominent in the organization of the Baptist church. He married Huldah, daughter of Edmund and Huldah (Lothrop) Alger, of West Bridgewater, Mass. [See biography of L. W. Alger, Stewartstown.] Their children were Elisha Alger, born December 30, 1818; *William Lothrop*; John Brace, born November 12, 1822; Edmund Willis, born March 24, 1825; Jedediah Miller, born March 9, 1827; Lucinda Annette (Mrs. Jabez B. Alger), born November 14, 1829; and Lucia Annette (Mrs. Robert R. Thompson), born February 27, 1833. Mrs. Huldah (Alger) Baldwin would have been a prominent woman in any place and at any time. Coming in early girlhood from Massachusetts, she took an active interest in education, the means of obtaining which were, alas! extremely slender in the forest wilderness where her lot was cast. Of great and courageous heart, indomitable energy and executive ability, she mastered more than the rudiments of a good English education, and her letters were models of penmanship and correct spelling. She had a wonderful skill in nursing; never forgot a "prescription" for any disease, and in mature life was the "beloved physician" of a wide extent of country. Her family was well brought up. She instilled her habits of neatness, force, and system

thoroughly into their natures, and did a noble woman's work nobly through a long course of years. Her charity was more than charity. She was the "Lady Bountiful" of the community, and her whole life was sustained by an unfaltering and reverent trust in God, her Heavenly Father.

William Lothrop Baldwin was born on the Baldwin homestead in Stratford, May 18, 1820. He obtained a good education at the local schools and Lancaster academy. While a youth he had quite a taste for agriculture, was active as a farmer, and developed great capacity as a judge of cattle; but his health was impaired by overwork before he was twenty-one, and he was forced to change his avocation. He followed teaching successfully for several years in this state, Rhode Island, and Quebec. He also taught vocal music. About 1848 he returned to Stratford, and, in connection with his brother, Elisha A. (a natural and trained mechanic), he engaged in building mills. This was a great undertaking, as it was previous to the advent of the railroad, and the machinery had to be hauled from Portland. They put up a small saw and grist-mill on Mill brook, added a turning lathe, shingle and clapboard machines, and manufactured machinery. This was the first mill of modern make in this section, and a great number of the mills erected for a long time in Upper Coös were built by E. A. Baldwin.

In 1849 the Baldwin Brothers erected a mill on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, at the mouth of the Nulhegan river. (This mill was burned February 20, 1885, and the site is now occupied by the immense mills of the Nulhegan Lumber Company.) William L. Baldwin changed his residence to Bloomfield, and made that town his home for fourteen years. The first lumber sawn was rafted in May, 1851, and was the first sent to Massachusetts through the canal at Fifteen-mile falls, and, also, the first lumber rafted for transportation down the Upper Connecticut. Employment was given to numerous people, and the flourishing village of North Stratford formed from an old blackberry jungle. Under a charter granted July, 1850, the Baldwin Bridge Company erected the toll-bridge across the Connecticut, which was opened for travel in June, 1852. Thus in many and highly important ways Mr. Baldwin was identified with the development and business interests of Stratford, and one of its most valued component parts. His business occupied him closely, yet he served as selectman and as justice in Bloomfield; and, always a strong Republican, was the first postmaster of "North Stratford" postoffice. From 1865 his business life was in Stratford, and comprised lumbering, merchandising, and farming, until his sudden death December 27, 1878.

Mr. Baldwin was five feet, eight inches in height; remarkably erect. His disposition was sanguine, and he was generous to a fault. During the hard times, when to run his mill was a loss, he carried it on for two years



W. L. Baldwin

in order to give his workmen employment, sacrificing his own interests to promote that of others. That he was sagacious and far-seeing was evinced by his large purchases of wild lands; the value of which was apparent to him before scarcely any had dreamed of it. As a religious man he was especially marked. He was one of the thirteen original members of the Baptist church in Stratford, and was a consistent, devoted Christian. His business affairs did not detain him from the church meetings. There his voice was raised in song and prayer, and his fervent spirit would often encourage the disheartened. He manifested his Christianity in his daily life, and in his home, where he was ever the kind husband and affectionate father, never speaking an angry word. Public-spirited, trusted by all, the world was the better for his having lived.

Mr. Baldwin married, February 8, 1850, Maria Jane, daughter of John and Sarah (Towne) Holmes, a native of Colebrook.* She was born December 17, 1822. She is a lady of strong individuality and great executive ability. Her energy and capability were powerful factors in the household, and to her husband she was an efficient helpmeet, a wise counsellor, and intelligent companion. Their children were Edmund William; John Holmes; Mary Annette; Mira Agnes (these daughters died in infancy, January, 1862, of diphtheria—John H. in September of the same year); Isabella Sarah, who early showed remarkable facility for any pursuit and had a wonderful memory. She spent only one year at the Ursuline academy in Quebec, and received first prizes with young lady graduates in English literature, poetry and composition; she could also speak French with ease. "Her personal appearance was beautiful, and in disposition she was angelic." She died July, 1881, aged fifteen; Janie Maria, the youngest, equally gifted intellectually, possessed a taste and eye for all that was beautiful. She died June, 1884, aged sixteen. Edmund William resides with his mother in Stratford. He married Flora Madison, and has two children.—Bertie Edith and Janie Holmes.

*The Holmes family were early settlers of Colebrook, coming from Hanover in 1815. John Holmes was a native of Woodstock, Conn.; his wife of Oxford, Mass. Their family of twelve children attained maturity; some of them were distinguished by the intellectual traits that have made the descendants of the name from Woodstock famous. The eldest son, Rev. John Holmes, Jr., studied at Dartmouth college and completed his studies at Montreal, Canada, where he was closely identified with educational matters. In 1836 he was commissioned by the Provincial government to inquire into the system of Normal schools in Europe, and returned in 1837 with professors, apparatus, etc., for the schools which were then opened in Montreal and other parts of Canada. He was renowned as a religious orator; was the author of several books, one of which, a manual of modern geography, has reached its sixth edition. Susan Towne Holmes, the seventh child, called in religion Mother St. Croix, has ranked high as a teacher, writer of histories and school-books. She is at present (1887), at the age of seventy, assistant superior of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec.

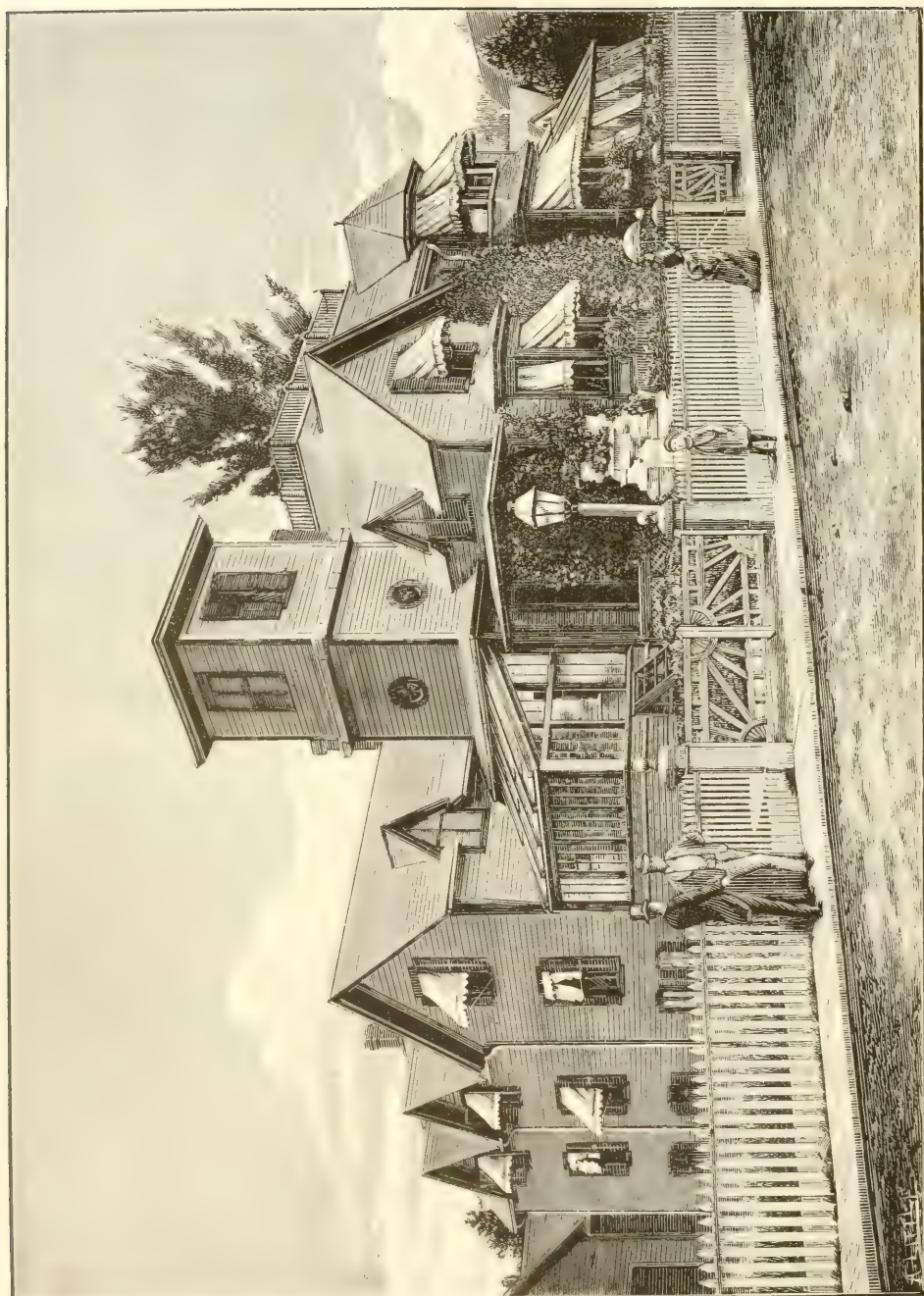
COÖS COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORY OF TOWNS.

ANDROSCOGGIN DIVISION.

BERLIN, MILAN, DUMMER,
SHELBURNE, GORHAM, RANDOLPH,
ERROL, SUCCESS, MILLSFIELD, ETC.



RESIDENCE OF H. H. FURBISH,

BERLIN FALLS, N. H.

BERLIN.

CHAPTER XCIII.

Introductory—Topography—Scenery—Mountains, Streams, Etc.—Tinker's Brook, Minerals, Etc.—Act of Incorporation—Call for First Town Meeting—Action of First Town Meeting—Residents' Names and Ages, 1829—Residents, Stock, and Improvements in 1830—Names of Voters by Decades.

NO town in Coös has shown such growth and prosperity during the last decade as the, to that time, comparatively obscure and unimportant town of Berlin. By its rapid development and increase in population and wealth it has astonished the slower towns, assumed an influence equal to any, and stands to-day the admiration and pride of the county. This has been accomplished by the development of a small portion of the magnificent water-power afforded by the Androscoggin river in its passage through the town. Ten years ago there was but one manufacturing establishment here which conducted a large business. This was the forerunner of the many gigantic enterprises which Nature has intended shall utilize the rushing waters and be established on the rocky banks of the Androscoggin.

The history of the town goes back to the years previous to the Revolution; but for a long time it was uninteresting and of little importance. Hunters and trappers camped here in pursuit of game and peltry; later, the magnificent growth of pine brought lumbermen from the lower country to cut the logs which they transported to the mills below; early settlers, on farms further down the valley, when in want of ready money to make payments on their land or needed supplies for their families, would make a temporary occupancy in a rude camp hastily constructed, and by hard labor would make "salts" from the ashes of the large elms along the valley; then, having accomplished the object of their visit, would return to their homes to tell of the rocky ledges, the beautiful cascades, and the wonderful growth of timber.

The surface of Berlin is broken and mountainous, with ledges of rock outcropping in many places, and, in others, with bowlders of varying sizes scattered over the ground. It is not an agricultural town, although there are some good farms in the eastern part.

The town was granted as Maynesborough, December 31, 1771, to Sir William Mayne, Bart., Robert, Thomas, and Edward Mayne, and others, of Barbadoes, and was incorporated as Berlin, July 1, 1829. Area 31,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Milan, east by Success, south by Gorham and Randolph, and west by Kilkenny. Many fine views of mountain, river and forest scenery are afforded from various points. The view from Cates hill (Berlin Heights) is especially fine. But the charm of all this section is the river scenery at Berlin Falls. For over a mile a succession of rapids and falls whirl along the rocky banks of the Androscoggin, which is the only outlet of the Umbagog chain of lakes. In its course above it receives the waters of the Magalloway, Diamond, and Clear rivers, and several minor streams; and, at this point, it is scarcely inferior in volume to the Connecticut at Northumberland. At the Glen Manufacturing Company's works this immense mass of waters is poured through a narrow chasm thirty-three feet in width, descending in the space of 100 yards nearly twice as many feet. At times of high water, notably the great flood of June, 1887, the view combines the terrible, majestic, grand and beautiful in a wierd and fascinating combination. Seething and plunging and whirling itself into masses of snowy foam, it rushes down the narrow passage.

"Rapid as the light
The flashing mass foams, shaking the abyss."

Rev. T. Starr King says that he does not think "in New England there is any passage of river passion that will compare with the Berlin Falls."

Black mountain, Mt. Forist, Cave mountain, Berlin Heights, a portion of the Pilot range, and Mt. Carbary are the principal elevations of the town. Berlin is watered by the Androscoggin, Upper Ammonoosuc, Plumpetoosuc or Dead rivers, Bean and Molloket brooks, and other small streams. Head pond, the source of the Ammonoosuc, contains about 100 acres, and is the only large pond in town.

Tinker Brook, Minerals Etc.—Tinker brook derives its name from Samuel B. Robbins, an eccentric character, who lived for many years where Dexter Blodgett now (1887) resides. He was a travelling tinker, going from house to house through the country with his kit, mending broken articles. He monopolized the fishing in this brook when at home, much to the disgust of the boys, whom he used to drive away, thus preventing their indulgence of their favorite sport. He discovered magnetic iron ore on his farm during the "forties," and spent much time in looking after more precious metals. S. D. Blodgett and Ira Mason bonded some of this

land, about 1876, and sunk quite a shaft, finding nothing, however, to reward their efforts.

In this connection we will mention that two Englishmen employed in building the railroad, became so interested in a piece of land on Tinker brook, about half a mile below the excavation made by Robbins, that they bonded it, returned to England for funds to purchase and make some kind of developments, and, it is understood, were lost on the return voyage. They made no confidants, but, as they had fine specimens of galena in their possession, it was conjectured that they had discovered this metal there. No attempt has been made to prove this conjecture true.

On a high bluff (Cave mountain) north of Dead river pond, there are several veins or beds of a compact feldspar (felsite), having the appearance of chalcedony and jasper. The beds vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and at one point there is a cave fourteen feet long, nine feet high, and six feet wide. Fragments of the felsite are scattered through the vegetable mould on the floor. The entrance appears to have been excavated by man, and, although the cave is doubtless a natural one, the Indians who resorted here to obtain the rock for arrow and spear heads, perhaps enlarged and changed its form. One or two places on the east side of the river above Berlin Mills were evidently the places where this rock was wrought into desired shapes, as the "chips" are thickly scattered in these localities. On Cates hill there is a combination of minerals rarely seen on the surface. It appears to be copper and tin, which are apparently disseminated through the rock. No concentration of either mineral in a vein has been found as yet.

Act of Incorporation.—An act to incorporate a town by the name of Berlin, passed July 1, 1829.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the tract of land now known and called by the name of Maynesborough, situate in the county of Coös, shall hereafter be known by the name of Berlin, and shall be a town by that name.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of said township be, and they hereby are made, a body politic and corporate, with all and the same rights, powers, privileges, immunities and liabilities of similar corporations in this State; and the said town of Berlin shall be classed for the purpose of electing a Representative, and shall be annexed to the same Councillor and Senatorial districts as the said Maynesborough was previous to the passage of this act.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of duly organizing said town a meeting of the inhabitants thereof legally qualified to vote in town affairs, shall be holden in said town on the first Tuesday of September next, at which meeting Selectmen and all other necessary officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen agreeably to the laws of this State; and that Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Ordway and Thomas Wheeler, Jr., or any two of them be authorized to call said meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual town meetings, and it shall be the duty of said Thompson, Ordway and Wheeler, or some one of them, to attend and open said meeting and preside therein until a moderator be chosen.

"Approved July 1, 1829."

Call for First Town Meeting.—"State of New Hampshire, ss. The inhabitants of the town of Berlin qualified by the Constitution and Laws of this State to vote in town affairs are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling house of Andrew Cates in said Berlin on Tuesday the first day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day for and to act on the following particulars, to wit: 1, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; 2, To choose a town clerk for said town. 3. To choose three suitable persons to serve as Selectmen and assessors for said town. 4, To choose a Treasurer for said town. 5,

To choose a Constable, Collector of Taxes, Highway Surveyor, Surveyors of Lumber, and all other necessary officers the law requires.

"Given under our hands and seal at Berlin this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine

"Thomas Ordway } Organizing Committee appointed
"Thomas Wheeler, Jr. } by the Legislature."

"State of New Hampshire, Coös, ss. We the subscribers hereby certify that the within warrant has been posted up in a public place in Berlin more than fifteen days prior to this day of meeting

Berlin September 1 1829

"Thomas Ordway } Organizing Committee &c
"Thomas Wheeler, Jr. }

Action of first Town Meeting.—"At a legal meeting pursuant to the foregoing warrant duly notified and holden at Berlin in the County of Coös on Tuesday the first day of September, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, the inhabitants of said town of Berlin having a right to vote in any matter that might come before the town, by a major vote and by ballot: 1, Chose Andrew Cates moderator to preside in said meeting; 2, Chose Thomas Ordway, Town Clerk; 3, Chose Amos Green, Thomas Ordway and Thomas Wheeler, Jr., Selectmen and Assessors; 4, Voted that the Selectmen act as town Treasurer; 5, Chose Peter Wheeler Constable; 6, Chose Thomas Green, Jr, Surveyor of Highways; 7, Chose Samuel S. Thompson Surveyor of Lumber; 8, Voted to dissolve the meeting."

Residents' Names and Ages, 1829.—The following are the names of all the persons resident in the town of Berlin at the time of its incorporation, and their ages:—

Thomas Green, Jr., born February 12, 1783; Lydia Fairbanks (Evans) Green, born February 3, 1785; Amos Green, born March 21, 1807; Daniel Green, born December 19, 1808; Edmund Green, born January 26, 1812; Aaron Green, January 4, 1814; Lydia Green, born August 17, 1817; Livonia Wallace (Wallis (?)) born March 29, 1811; Andrew Cates, born May 30, 1784; Betsey (Scribner) Cates, born July 14, 1785; Daniel Cates, born August 11, 1813; Lydia Cates, born October 11, 1816; Sinclair Cates, born March 19, 1820; Scribner Cates, born October 13, 1821; Hannah Cates, born January 10, 1826; Betsey Cates, born September 16, 1810; Andrew Cates, Jr., born April 2, 1808; Betsey (Griffin) Cates, born September 28, 1805; Nathaniel Cates, born May 15, 1829; Peter Wheeler, born December 18, 1790; Sally (Seavey) Wheeler, born February 23, 1800; Nathan Wheeler, born November 24, 1818; James Wheeler, born November 19, 1820; Albion Wheeler, born May 2, 1823; George Wheeler, born November 13, 1825; Lafayette Wheeler, born March 9, 1828; Thomas Wheeler, born December 29, 1783; Sally (Blodgett) Wheeler, born April 2, 1787; Thomas Wheeler, Jr., born June 18, 1806; Cyrus Wheeler, born July 5, 1810; Polly Wheeler, born April 1, 1812; Sally Wheeler, born May 18, 1814; Dexter Wheeler, born April 27, 1816; Reuben H. Wheeler, born April 20, 1819; Hiram Wheeler, April 8, 1822; Daniel J. Wheeler, born October 12, 1825; Jonathan W. Wheeler, born November 1, 1829; Samuel Blodget, born August 28, 1802; Rebecca (Bean) Blodget, born October 10, 1800; Samuel D. Blodget, born October 27, 1827; Zeruah Blodget, born January 23, 1828; Nathan Blodget, born August 30, 1829; Joseph Blodget, born December 6, 1804; Mary L. (Wright) Blodget, born April 12, 1809; Herman A. Blodget, born November 28, 1827; Ruby Blodget, born November 30, 1829; Abiathar Bean, born June 30, 1794; Mercy (—) Bean, born January 1, 1797; Eliza Jane Bean, born January 2, 1817; Lydia M. Bean, born June 10, 1821; Louisa Bean, born September 25, 1823; Thomas C. Bean, born October 27, 1826; Mary A. Bean, born August 13 1829; Samuel S. Thompson, born September 19, 1773; Catharine (—) Thompson, born November 15, 1772; Benjamin Thompson, born August 1, 1803; Eliza Thompson, born February 29, 1807; Sarah J. Thompson, born September 1, 1810; Amos Thompson, born July 19, 1818; Simon Evans, born September 13, 1780; Mehetable (Messer) Evans, born August 19, 1782; Caroline Evans, born March 28, 1799; Lydia Evans, born June 8, 1807; Lovina Evans, born August 7, 1808; Uriah Evans, born February 25, 1810; William Evans, born January 21, 1812; Polly Evans, born May 19, 1814; Abigail Evans, born April 15, 1816; Betsey Evans, born December 23, 1818; Esther A. R. Evans, September 3, 1823.

Residents, Stock and Improvements in 1830.—From the first inventory of the town taken in 1830, we give this list: Samuel Blodgett is taxed for one poll, one cow, two neat cattle, half-acre arable and 130 acres of unimproved land. Joseph Blodgett, one poll and one cow. Andrew Cates, one poll, two oxen, one cow, half-acre arable, 110 acres unimproved land. Andrew Cates, Jr., one poll. Simon Evans, three polls, one horse, four oxen,

one cow, two neat cattle, two acres arable, two and one-half acres mowing and 100 acres unimproved land, buildings twenty-six (?). Thomas Green, two polls, one horse, two oxen, one cow, half-acre arable, 270 acres unimproved land, mills three (?). Amos Green, one poll, 300 acres unimproved land, buildings thirty (?). Daniel Green, one poll, two oxen. Samuel Stowell, one poll. Samuel S. Thompson, one poll, one cow. Benjamin Thompson, one poll, four oxen, one cow, one acre arable, two acres mowing, eighty acres unimproved land, buildings twenty six (?). Thomas Wheeler, two polls, two oxen, two cows, one acre arable, one and one-half acres mowing, 250 acres unimproved land, buildings thirty (?). Thomas Wheeler, Jr., one poll, two oxen, three neat cattle, one acre arable, one acre mowing, 100 acres unimproved land, buildings twenty-six (?). Peter Wheeler, one poll, one cow. Joseph Wheeler, one poll, two oxen, half-acre arable, half acre mowing, seventy acres unimproved land, buildings twenty-six (?).

Names of Voters by Decades.—1837. Benjamin Bean, Lovel Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, Samuel Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Daniel Cates, Daniel Davis, Simon Evans, William Evans, Thomas Green, Amos Green, Daniel Green, Edmond Green, Aaron Green, Seth I. Kimball, John Littlefield, Enoch Peabody, William Sessions, Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler, Thomas Wight, Joshua Robbins. Value of real estate \$3,481.

1847. Samuel M. Andrews, Samuel Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Lovel Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, Rufus A. Cobb, Milton Chandler, Hazen Chandler, Andrew Cates, Daniel Cates, Greenlief Coffin, Sinclair Cates, Daniel Davis, Thomas Green, Daniel Green, Edmond Green, Charles Gates, John Grover, Jeremiah Harden, Stephen Ladd, Lorenzo Mason, Enoch Peabody, Allen H. Peabody, Paul Perkins, Richard Perkins, Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Reuben Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Daniel J. Wheeler, William W. Whitney, Oliver S. Wilkins.

1857. Stephen Abbott, Jonathan Andrews, Albert Buzzell, Stephen Bevely, Levi W. Blodgett, Benjamin Bean, Lovell Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, John E. Bean, Edwin S. Brown, Joseph Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Nathan Blodgett, Alton Blodgett, James L. Blake, Nathaniel Barker, Edward Babb, Albert Billings, Daniel Bradbury, Andrew Cates, Andrew Cates, Jr., Daniel Cates, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Greenlief Coffin, Gilman Connor, Moses T. Cross, Otis Carter, Abner Davis, Daniel Davis, Bailey K. Davis, Hollis Davis, John Y. Dustin, True P. Dustin, John L. Dustin, Moses Foster, Merrill C. Forist, Charles N. Buzzell, Elijah G. Griffin, Daniel Green, Edmond Green, Henry B. Goodwin, Samuel K. Hammond, John R. Horn, Austin W. Hobert, Alvin Hobert, David Holt, Jeremiah Harden, Joel H. Herward, Daniel Hobbs, Philemon Hibbard, Horace Haskell, Stephen Hanscom, William E. Jorden, Aaron A. Knight, Lorenzo Mason, Ira Mason, Hartwell V. Mason, Roscoe Mason, Oliver H. Mason, Richard Perkins, George W. Page, William D. Sanborn, Horace C. Sawyer, Charles Whiting, Nathaniel T. Wentworth, E. H. Whiting, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Charles M. Walker, William A. Wilson, Peter York, Daniel G. York, Jonathan W. Wheeler.

1867. Samuel M. Andrews, Benjamin Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Daniel C. Bean, Insley Bean, Chester L. Bean, Samuel L. Bean, Fortescue T. Bean, Charles H. Bennett, Joseph Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Andrew J. Burlingame, Charles N. Buzzell, Greenlief Coffin, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Bela L. Churchill, John Y. Dustin, Joseph H. Dustin, George A. Dustin, Hollis Davis, George R. Eaton, William H. Ellis, Merrill C. Forist, Edward E. Fernold, Thomas L. Forbush, Daniel Green, Albert H. Gerrish, Andrew J. Howard, Charles R. Howard, Jeremiah Hardin, William Horn, John R. Horn, Harry W. Jordon, Casper Jewett, Joseph J. Lapham, Lorenzo Mason, Hartwell V. Mason, Roscoe Mason, Morton Mason, Samuel Martin, Benjamin F. Mitchell, Charles C. Noyes, Horatio L. Noyes, Charles H. Noyes, Gardner C. Paine, William D. Sanborn, Daniel Spaulding, Jesse Tuttle, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Jonathan W. Wheeler, Franklin Wheeler, William A. Wilson, William M. Wilson, John Wilson, Thomas W. Willis.

1877. Jonathan Andrews, John C. Anderson, Robert Anderson, Albert K. Allen, John A. Avery, David W. Brown, Lovell Bean, Chester L. Bean, Sam'l L. Bean, Fortescue T. Bean, Sam'l Blodgett, Sam'l D. Blodgett, Jos. Blodgett, Herman A. Blodgett, Archibald Blodgett, Nathan Blodgett, Moses A. Blodgett, Freeland Blodgett,

Lawson C. Beattie, Daniel Cates, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Lewis N. Clark, Abner K. Cole, Geo. L. Cote, Orlando J. Condon, Benjamin S. Cates, Greenleaf Coffin, Frank M. Coffin, Frank A. Cobb, Edward Donaghue, Edward F. Donaghue, Hollis Davis, Edmond Decker, John T. Dustin, True P. Dustin, C. F. Dustin, James H. Dyer, William Ellis, William W. Ellis, Edward E. Fernald, Merrill C. Forist, Hiram W. Forist, Chas. H. Gilbert, Zimri E. Gilbert, Frank Gene, Daniel Green, John W. Green, Sullivan D. Green, Joseph G. Hicks, Albert N. Hobbs, John R. Horn, Albert Horn, Andrew J. Howard, Benjamin Hubbard, Peter Kelly, John M. Keene, William Jewell, William H. Jewell, Joseph J. Lapham, Samuel Lahay, James M. Lavin, John D. Lary, Andrew J. Magill, Henry F. Marston, Ira Mason, Hartwell Mason, Lorenzo Mason, Roscoe Mason, John McMann, James McMann, Raimond R. McCaslin, John McPherson, William Moffit, William W. Noyes, Charles C. Noyes, Charles H. Noyes, John B. Noyes, John L. Oswell, Gardner C. Paine, John M. Banerway, Samuel E. Paine, James W. Parker, Patrick Pendergast, Elliot Perkins, Frank W. Rowell, Daniel R. Spaulding, William D. Sanborn, Horace C. Sawyer, Edson B. Sawyer, Eugene W. Scribner, H. E. Smith, Erastus F. Thurlow, Will C. Turner, Jesse Tuttle, X. F. Wardwell, Frank Weld, Frank L. Wilson, George S. Wilson, William M. Wilson, John Wilson, Michael Wilson, Robert Wilson, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Franklin Wheeler, Ozman Wheeler, John B. Wheeler, William F. Young, David Walsh, George F. Sibley, Joseph Scribner, Henry Richards, Herman E. Oleson, Otto Oleson, Alexander Godette, Alvin Collins, Louis Careau, Charles Labrecke, Chris Barbue.

CHAPTER XCIV.

Early Settlers—First House (William Sessions)—Second House (The Lowes and Cates)—Simon Evans—Joseph Wheeler—The Thompsons—Samuel Blodgett—Thomas Wheeler—Daniel Davis—The Bean Family—Joseph Blodgett—Hazen and John Chandler—Merrill C. Forist—John Y. Dustin—Lorenzo Mason—Past and Present Business Interests—Thomas Green—J. D. Horner & Co.—Daniel Green—Ira and Oliver H. Mason and other Early Traders and Manufacturers—Railroad, Station Agents, Etc.

EARLY Settlers.—*First House.*—William Sessions of Gilead, Me., came to Maynesborough about 1821 or 1822, and commenced clearing what is now the Thompson farm. He occupied a camp which was located on the banks of the Androscoggin river, on the south side of Mollocket brook. This camp was built by parties who had come here some years previously to manufacture "salts" from the elm trees that abounded in that part of the valley. Mr. Sessions felled trees and continued clearing the land, and, with the assistance of Cyrus Wheeler, erected the first building that could be honored with the name of house about 1823 or 1824. March 27, this small number of inhabitants was increased by eighteen persons from Gilead, Me., who accompanied Mrs. Sessions and her three children into the wilderness to her new home and to make their homes in this and adjoining towns. One of the pleasantest features of pioneer life was the spirit of fraternity, sociability, and mutual helpfulness which pervaded every locality. Each felt an impulse to assist his neighbor whenever and wherever assistance was needed, realizing that he might any day become the grateful recipient of similar service.

Mr. Sessions's house was of logs, the floor being made of very large ones nicely split. It was situated just east of the present farm buildings on a little knoll. All signs of occupancy are nearly obliterated. There has never been a deed given of this land. After making his payment, Mr. Sessions walked to Boston to obtain one, but from some reason did not succeed. No claimant ever showed a conflicting title. He sold this property to Benjamin Thompson prior to the organization of Berlin, and it has been in the possession of the Thompson family ever since. This is the best farm in the town. Mr. Sessions was a noted prospector, settling and clearing thirteen farms. He had a peculiar faculty for selecting the best land and location. After selling out in Berlin he went to Dummer and settled on one of the first farms developed on the Andoscoggin, at a point several miles from any inhabitant. From Dummer he removed to Stark, where seven of his children died from the terrible throat distemper. This veteran pioneer died at Milton Plantations, Me., in August, 1885, aged over ninety years.

Second House.—Justus, Amos or Levi Lowe (some authorities say Clovis Lowe) built very early a "nice little camp" on lot 3, range 4, established a shoe shop, remained a year or so, then removed to Randolph. "Lascar" Jackson took possession of this camp and occupied it two years. Andrew Cates came three or four years later, and built a house against the end of the camp which was located on the upper end of the farm now owned by Harvey Smith. The first town meeting was held in this house.

Simon Evans came from Shelburne in 1825, and settled on the east side of the river on the next lot above Sessions. He developed a good farm which was afterwards owned by Thomas Wheeler, Jr. He had a large family, and there are many bearing the name.

Joseph Wheeler cleared the farm on the east side of the river just below that of Mr. Sessions, but sold and removed to Milan in a short time.

Samuel S. Thompson, an old Revolutionary soldier, and his son Benjamin came in 1827. He was a carpenter, and, according to Mr. Blodgett, he made and painted the ballot and jury boxes now in use in Berlin. He also built the first school-house; this was in the Wheeler district, No. 1. He has no descendants living here.

The first settler on the west side of the river was Samuel Blodgett, brother of Mrs. Sessions. He cleared what is now the Reuben Wheeler farm. He came soon after the arrival of Mrs. Sessions, and built a log house on the bank of the river, but did not remain there but a short time. Benjamin Bean came from Success, purchased Blodgett's interest, and the latter moved to the lot above, which subsequently became the Daniel Davis farm. After a short stay Mr. Blodgett returned to Gilead, Me., where he resided for a year or more, then removed to Berlin and settled

on Cates hill—Berlin Heights. He has numerous descendants in town, all reputable citizens.

Thomas Wheeler, son of Samuel Wheeler, (an old Revolutionary soldier and original settler of Gilead, Me., whither he removed from Temple, N. H., in 1799,) located on the farm now occupied by his son Cyrus. He came here from Shelburne, in 1826, with his wife and ten children, all natives of Gilead, Me., Thomas, Amos, (who, with a companion, Samuel Phipps, lost his life by the burning of a logging camp at Jericho in 1837,) Cyrus, Polly (Mrs. Daniel Green), Sarah (Mrs. Benjamin Thompson), now living in Stark at an advanced age, Dexter, Hiram, Reuben H., Daniel, and Jonathan. This honest pioneer has a large posterity in Berlin and vicinity, besides many in Pennsylvania and Arkansas. He was a good citizen, and brought his children up to work, and thus add to the weal of the town.

Daniel Davis came to Berlin when the town was yet in its infancy (December 31, 1831,) from Buxton, Me. He lived on lot 4, range 3, had a large family and held numerous town offices. Fletcher I. Bean, Job Insley Bean, Lovell Bean, and a family by the name of Coffin were early comers. Fletcher I. Bean was a prominent town officer. Greenlief Coffin is still a resident, and seventy years old.

Joseph Blodgett (son of Jonathan, a Revolutionary soldier,) came from Gilead, Me., January 1, 1823, to work for Mr. Sessions. He married Mary L., daughter of Nathaniel Wight, one of the first settlers on the river in Milan. He cleared and developed the farm now owned by William D. Sanborn. Here he lived for more than twenty years, then removed to Berlin Falls and followed the avocation of a carpenter, in which he excelled. It was said that he could cut down a large pine tree with the squarest, smoothest cut of any man in the section. He has but three children surviving of his family of ten or eleven. He has attained the age of ninety-two; his wife is seventy-eight. They are still residing in Berlin.

Hazen Chandler came quite early from the lower part of the state, and purchased the farm originally settled and partially cleared by Nathaniel Wight, and now known as the Dustin farm, the buildings of which are in Berlin, and the farm in Milan. He had a family of six or seven children. The oldest daughter, Daphne, married Reuben H. Wheeler. Mrs. Chandler is now living in town, aged ninety-one.

John Chandler, a brother of Hazen, was a blacksmith, and also landlord of the Berlin Falls House for some years. He came here from Shelburne and removed to Milan. His daughter, Elizabeth L., married Merrill C. Forist, who was a prominent man in Berlin for years. He was a school-teacher, superintendent of schools, representative, justice of the peace, and filled other offices. Mt. Forist bears his name. This was originally called "Plumer's Fort" in honor of Gov. William Plumer, who was a large land owner in the town. Mr. Forist built the Mt. Forist House as a hotel about

1866, and was its landlord until his death. Before building this house he had been proprietor of the Berlin Falls Hotel for many years, succeeding John Chandler. With Mr. Forist departed the glory of this old-time "hostelrie." He was a kind hearted man, and in that period of Berlin's growth did much to enhance its prosperity.

John Y. Dustin, of Gilead, Me., purchased the Chandler farm about 1850, and now resides there with his son True P. Mr. Dustin attained his eighty-ninth year, May, 1887.

Lorenzo Mason, also from Gilead, came here about 1850, and bought the farm cleared by Seth Kimball on the east side of the river opposite Pine Island. He lived here the remainder of his life, dying in 1884, aged eighty. He was an honest, industrious man, and left a numerous posterity.

Past and Present Business Interests.—The first trader, hardly to be called a merchant, was Thomas Green, who had a small store opposite his grist mill as early as 1835. He also built in connection with his grist-mill a "dry-house" for the purpose of hulling oats for making oatmeal. Afterwards, when "boughten" flour was to be had, this enterprise failed to be remunerative, and, taking up the perforated zinc floor of the dry-house, Mr. Green introduced wool-carding machinery, which was operated for half a dozen years or more.

The advent of the railroad and the development of the water-power gave a great impetus to the manufacturing interest and traffic, and caused several persons to embark in trade. In 1851 J. D. Horner & Co. built, and stocked with general merchandise, the building at Berlin Falls now occupied as a clothing store by A. W. Jones, in connection with the mill which they had erected on the site in the rear of the Clement block on what is known as the Horner and Hastings privilege. They failed after some years, and the store was vacant until Ira Mason, in 1868, put in a stock of goods, and conducted business until his death in 1883. John W. Green then sold dry-goods here for a few months. E. W. Scribner and H. H. Abbott, as "Scribner & Abbott," were the next firm engaged in merchandising here, commencing in 1884. Mr. Abbott soon gave place to John B. Noyes, who, in the summer of 1886, purchased Mr. Scribner's share of the business, and, in the autumn, removed to his present location.

Daniel Green opened a store about 1850 very near the site of the drug store of J. W. Green, and conducted it nearly two years, when he sold it with all his other business interests in town to Gower & Wilson. This store was made from the shop, where for some years Mr. Green had manufactured clapboard and shingle machines. Gower & Wilson conducted this store until their failure in 1859, when it again came into the possession of Daniel Green, who remodelled it, and it was occupied by various traders until it was opened as the first drug store in town by Henry Marble in

1883. George P. Emerton succeeded him; in a short time he sold to F. L. Wilson, who moved to his present location. It was then refitted by John W. Green, who put in a fresh stock of goods, and began trade in the summer of 1886.

Oliver H. Mason, some time after 1850, built the store where John B. Noyes now trades, and conducted merchandising until he sold to Moses T. Cross in 1860. Mr. Cross sold to J. W. Wheeler. Dexter Wheeler purchased his interest and admitted G. C. Paine as partner as "Wheeler & Paine." They afterwards moved into Eagle Hall, and were in business until the death of Mr. Wheeler in 1881. Wilson Brothers succeeded Wheeler & Paine in the occupancy of the O. H. Mason building, as general traders. After two years they failed; and, in 1868, C. C. Gerrish & Co. established themselves as merchants. In 1885 they moved into their new building where they are now located. After being entirely rebuilt and enlarged the store was occupied by Mr. Noyes.

G. C. Paine, after the death of Mr. Wheeler, continued business in the branch store which they had established near the railway station, and now conducts it in connection with his extensive trade in grain. (Mr. Paine died July 5, 1887.)

Eagle Hall building was built by the Reform Club in 1875, with contributions from the friends of this temperance movement. After about a year's occupancy by the club as a reading-room, lecture-room, etc., the upper story became and remains a public hall, and the ground floor was occupied by Wheeler & Paine. In 1881 Stahl Brothers opened a clothing house and grocery store here. They were in trade here some months after the opening of their large store in the Clement block in 1883. They were succeeded by F. C. Stevens with a stock of clothing, drugs and medicines. He now occupies it as a clothing and "notions" store. In 1886 Mr. Stevens erected the large building on Main street, which bears his name, and removed his drug business there, and sold it to F. W. Foster in December, 1886.

The building in which George L. Vincent has this year established a book and variety store was constructed in 1881, by L. J. Coté. Several people have dealt in fruit, oysters, etc., there previous to Mr. Vincent's occupancy.

In the spring of 1886 "Hodgdon & Crowell" opened their hardware store in the building put up on Depot street by L. N. Clark. They erected their present store the same year, removing their goods thither in the fall of 1886. They do a business of nearly \$40,000 per annum.

C. C. Gerrish & Co. built their "great store" in 1885, at an expense of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. It is the finest mercantile establishment in town, with annual sales of \$60,000; is heated by steam, and has machinery for

the manufacture of gas, by which it is lighted. The upper story is Pythian Hall.

The Clement block was erected in 1883, by F. L. Clement; in 1886 he added a photographic studio.

The Folsom block, put up in 1884, was occupied by Lambert Brothers & Co. as a grocery store until the completion of their new building in 1886. Then Olivier Lambert, who had occupied the Fernald block (built in 1882), removed to this building, where he is now doing business.

C. C. Leighton started a blacksmith shop in the old Gower & Wilson shop near Dead River bridge. This was burned in 1882. He then put up a building just south of the Clement block, and carried on blacksmithing and wagon-making for some time. Now, after various removals, he is located in the large three-story building which he erected in 1886, on the street south of Dead River pond. A twenty horse-power engine, blacksmith shop, band and bench saws, and planer occupy the first floor; a carpenter and wood-working shops, with machinery for the manufacture of moldings, the second; and his paint shop is in the upper story.

Daniel Green began the manufacture of mill machinery in a small way in 1843. The first side-clapboard machine built in town was made by him in that year, and used in the old Green mill until 1849, when Mr. Andrews bought it for his mill at "Jericho."

Thomas and Daniel Green used to haul their clapboards forty miles to Harrison, Me., from whence they were shipped by canal to Portland, Boston and Providence, where they were marketed once a year. They continued to do this until the railroad was built. In early days the long lumber was rafted down the Androscoggin to Bethel and Rumford from Cascade Falls. The last raft was run in 1851, by Daniel Green. Lumber was sold at Gilead and Bethel at \$4 or \$5 a thousand for good pine; extra quality was worth \$6.

Ira Mason, in 1856, built a shingle-mill on Bean brook, one quarter of a mile east of the Androscoggin, opposite Berlin bridge, which did a fine business for some years until destroyed by fire.

Samuel M. Andrews came from Effingham, Carroll county, in 1841, (after marrying the widow of Thomas Wheeler, Jr.) and carried on the Wheeler farm for several years. He then purchased timber land in "Jericho," and built two mills on Dead river in 1849, about half a mile above the steam mill now run by Ezra M. Cross. One of these took its power from an immense overshot wheel nearly thirty-five feet in diameter. This was destroyed by fire after several years of good work. The other one had a "tub" wheel, and was carried down stream by a fresnet in 1853 or 1854. (Two of Mr. Andrews's sons were soldiers in the Union army of the great civil war.

The steam-mill owned by E. M. Cross at "Jericho," succeeded one built

by R. H. & J. W. Wheeler about 1870, which stood on a steep bank some rods above the present mill. This was operated about two years, when it was burned, and the present one erected by J. W. Wheeler. Mr. Cross has been its owner since 1884. A large amount of lumber has been cut by these mills.

R. H. Wheeler built a small steam mill back of his residence, and cut the timber on about 200 acres. He then moved the engine down to the interval, and used it to run the starch mill which he built there.

Railroad, Station Agents, Etc.—The completion of the railroad to Berlin was the first step to the permanent prosperity of the town. The first station agent was Simon Cole, who was succeeded by Aaron Knight, who served six or seven years. Dexter Wheeler was appointed in 1860, and held this position until 1869. The present efficient agent, Abner K. Cole, began his long term of service February 15, 1870. At that time he did all the work of the station, sold tickets, sent messages, attended to baggage and freight, etc. The next year he had one assistant, and since 1885 the work has kept four men busily employed. The passenger traffic has increased fourfold since 1880, and the freight business in the same proportion. In 1870 the net earnings of the road at this station were \$40,000; in 1886 about \$110,000. June 22, 1872, the buildings connected with the depot were burned with loss of life. Others have since been erected, but the present structure is by no means adequate to the commercial needs of the town.

The height of land between the Androscoggin and Connecticut valleys is six miles west of Berlin Falls. Berlin Falls station is 1,011 feet above tide-water.

The Berlin Mills branch road was constructed and opened in 1854, by the Grand Trunk, under a guaranty that a definite amount of business specified was to be done annually.

We trace the record of early and other important settlers farther as they appear in describing the industries of the town. Those already named comprise most of the pioneers who came here when the country was an unbroken wilderness, and, amid untold hardships and arduous toils, laid the foundations of their future prosperous homes, and prepared the way for an intelligent community. As the settlements increased, roads were laid out, mills were built on the Androscoggin, schools were established, and societies organized. The lumber interest was of paramount importance. The heavy growth of pine furnished abundant occupation for men and mills. It was not until after the pine had been nearly exhausted that the value of spruce lumber was discovered. The apparently inexhaustible supply of this wood gave a new impetus to lumbering operations; larger mills were established, more men employed; a market was thus provided for the products of the farm; and the growth and development of Berlin

was assured; and with its rush of business, its rapid increase of population, fine public buildings, and electric lights, it is now almost a city.

In the sixty years of her existence Berlin has developed from an unbroken wilderness into a thriving and prosperous town. She has always been loyal to her state and the government to which she belongs. She has always been loyal to her convictions of right in all matters pertaining to education, religion, and politics; and where her heart has been, there her purse has been also. The foundations of her prosperity are struck as deep as the granite that underlies her, whilst the structure she has and is building, towers upward and upward, keeping pace with the hopes, aspirations, and enterprise of her citizens.

CHAPTER XCIV.

Civil List: Town Clerks, Selectmen, Treasurers, Representatives—Extracts from Town Records—Berlin in the Rebellion—Action of the Town.

C*VIL List*.—1830. Peter Wheeler, clerk; Amos Green, Thomas Wheeler, Jr., Samuel Blodget, selectmen. (No treasurer.) "Thomas Wheeler collector of taxes at one cent on the dollar."

1831. Peter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Joseph Wheeler, Peter Wheeler, selectmen; Peter Wheeler, treasurer; Barker Burbank, of Shelburne, representative from the classed towns of Berlin, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition, and Success. "Thomas Wheeler bid off the taxes at nothing per dollar."

1832. Peter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Joseph Wheeler, Peter Wheeler, selectmen.

1833. Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Uriah Evans, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer. "Seth Kimball agreed to collect the taxes, and to give five dollars for the privilege." Robert Ingalls, of Shelburne, representative.

1834. Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Fletcher I. Bean, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer.

1835. Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Davis, Uriah Evans, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer; Benjamin Thompson, representative, classed as above.

1836. Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Fletcher I. Bean, Uriah Evans, selectmen and assessors; Daniel Davis, treasurer. May 14. William Evans chosen selectman in the place of Uriah Evans, removed from town.

1837. Fletcher I. Bean, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen and assessors; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1838. F. I. Bean, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen and assessors; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1839. Benjamin Thompson, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Cyrus Wheeler, Edmond Green, selectmen; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1840. Daniel Green, clerk; Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Thomas Wheeler, selectmen; Thomas Green, treasurer.

1841. Daniel Green, clerk; Insley Bean, Benjamin Thompson, Edmond Green, selectmen; Insley Bean, treasurer.

1842. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Insley Bean, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer.

1843. F. I. Bean, clerk; F. I. Bean, Insley Bean, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Daniel Davis, treasurer.

1844. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Daniel Davis, Samuel Blodgett, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; John Morse, representative. Classed with Gorham and Shelburne.
1845. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Insley Bean, Dexter Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1846. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Dexter Wheeler, Insley Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1847. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Samuel M. Andrews, Benjamin Thompson, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Thomas J. Hubbard, representative. Classed with Gorham and Shelburne.
1848. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Insley Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1849. F. I. Bean, clerk; Daniel Davis, F. I. Bean, Paul Perkins, selectmen; no record of treasurer.
1850. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Reuben H. Wheeler, Daniel Green, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1851. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, R. H. Wheeler, selectmen; no record of treasurer; Hiram T. Ellingwood, representative. Classed with Milan.
1852. Charles Mason, clerk; Daniel Davis, Timothy H. Hutchinson, William Y. Merrill, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer. Bailey K. Davis appointed town clerk July 30, 1852, on removal of Mr. Mason from town.
1853. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Davis, James H. Hall, Daniel Cates, selectmen; B. K. Davis, treasurer; Reuben H. Wheeler, representative. Town classed with Milan.
1854. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Davis, Daniel Cates, Gilman Connor, selectmen; B. K. Davis, treasurer.
1855. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Reuben H. Wheeler, Ira Mason, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative. Town classed with Milan.
1856. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, F. I. Bean, Oliver H. Mason, selectmen; no record of treasurer; Merrill C. Forist, representative. Town classed with Randolph.
1857. Oliver H. Mason, clerk; Daniel Green, O. H. Mason, Insley Bean, selectmen; O. H. Mason, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative. Town classed with Randolph and Success.
1858. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, M. C. Forist, Insley Bean, selectmen. Voted not to choose town treasurer.
1859. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Insley Bean, George R. Eaton, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; George R. Hodgdon, representative. Town classed with Randolph and Success.
1860. Merrill C. Forist, clerk; F. I. Bean, George R. Eaton, Jesse Tuttle, selectmen; Aaron A. Knight, treasurer.
1861. M. C. Forest, clerk; F. I. Bean, Jesse Tuttle, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen; Aaron A. Knight, treasurer; Fletcher I. Bean, representative. Classed as above.
1862. M. C. Forist, clerk; F. I. Bean, Cyrus Fletcher, Horace C. Sawyer, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1863. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; George R. Eaton, Cyrus Wheeler, H. C. Sawyer, selectmen; George R. Eaton, treasurer; John C. Leighton, representative. Classed as above.
1864. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Insley Bean, Jesse Tuttle, Daniel C. Bean, selectmen; George R. Eaton, treasurer. F. I. Bean elected selectmen in August to succeed D. C. Bean, resigned.
1865. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Charles C. Noyes, J. W. Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; William A. Wilson, representative. Classed as above.
1866. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; William A. Wilson, Joseph H. Dustin, F. I. Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Robert I. Leighton, representative. Classed as above.
1867. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Charles C. Noyes, Greenleaf Coffin, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1868. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Edward E. Fernald, J. W. Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1869. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; J. W. Wheeler, E. E. Fernald, John R. Horn, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative. Classed as above.
1870. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; J. W. Wheeler, J. R. Horn, William M. Wilson, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1871. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Joel E. Leighton, representative. Classed as above.
1872. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn, Franklin Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.
1873. Dexter Wheeler, clerk; W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn; Thomas L. Forbush, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; George R. Eaton, representative. Classed as above.

1874. George S. Wilson, clerk; J. R. Horn, Samuel E. Paine, T. L. Forbush, selectmen; James W. Parker, treasurer.

1875. George S. Wilson, clerk; J. R. Horn, S. E. Paine, H. F. Marston, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; J. W. Wheeler, representative.

1876. George S. Wilson, clerk; Sullivan D. Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Xerxes F. Wardwell, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; J. R. Horn, representative.

1877. George S. Wilson, clerk; S. D. Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Lawson C. Beattie, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; Samuel E. Paine, representative.

1878. S. D. Green, clerk; S. D. Green, Franklin Wheeler, Eugene W. Scribner, selectmen. J. W. Parker, treasurer; John R. Horn, representative.

1879. S. D. Green, clerk; Franklin Wheeler, E. W. Scribner, Jacob Dresser, selectmen; J. W. Parker, treasurer; H. C. Sawyer, representative for Berlin and Randolph.

1880. S. D. Green, clerk; E. W. Scribner, J. Dresser, Jesse Tuttle, selectmen; J. W. Parker, treasurer.

1881. S. D. Green, clerk; Jacob Dresser, Jesse Tuttle, Lewis N. Clark, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1882. S. D. Green, clerk; H. F. Marston, L. N. Clark, X. F. Wardwell, selectmen. Mr. Wardwell declined to serve and S. D. Green was appointed. John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1883. S. D. Green, clerk; Jesse Tuttle, X. F. Wardwell, S. D. Green, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer; Franklin Wheeler, representative.

1884. S. D. Green, clerk; Jesse Tuttle, X. F. Wardwell, E. E. Fernald, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1885. William H. Gerrish, clerk, Clark H. Ladd, Jacob Dresser, John L. Oswell, selectmen; Herman E. Oleson, treasurer; S. E. Paine, representative.

1886. J. A. Hodgdon, clerk; S. D. Green, W. A. Pingree, Thomas W. Pickford, selectmen; E. B. Marston, treasurer (Daniel J. Daley appointed treasurer October 15, 1886.)

1887. George L. Vincent, clerk; Charles N. Hodgdon, Robert N. Chamberlin, Calixte Lambert, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer.

Extracts from Town Records.—1832. January 16. It is recorded that lot 19, range 6, is redeemed by the payment of \$1.70 "taxes and cost" by "Tarhole Garish," of Boscawen.

1833. The town meetings were held at private houses until 1833, when, April 15, a meeting was called to meet at "the school-house on Saturday the fourth day of May."

1837. Benjamin Thompson allowed \$7, F. I. Bean \$6.50, William Evans \$2.50 for services as selectmen in 1836.

1838. March 13. "Chose Edmund Green and Insley Bean *Odditers* for said town."

1839. March 12. "Samuel Blodget bid of Oliver L. Cromwell and his family towns poor at \$2.70 per week." It was voted "to allow F. I. Bean for paying the entry of the Dead River Road petition \$1.20; for getting signers to the petition one dollar.

1844. "Voted to consider Thomas Green's barn yard as the pound."

1853. This year marks the first political strife in the general elections of the town. One contrary fellow had steadily voted in opposition to all the rest; but now we find thirty-eight votes for Noah Martin, Democrat, for governor, and seven in opposition. From this time politics became a feature of the elections.

1853. It was "voted to allow Benj. Thompson as much for defending the bridge across the Androscoggin last fall as T. H. Hutchinson for trying to take it down."

Berlin in the Rebellion.—It is sufficient to say that the town was not backward in giving her sons to maintain the integrity of the Union, and more than one half of those who went as soldiers found graves on southern soil. Berlin is credited on state and United States muster-rolls with "nineteen three-years men, thirteen one-year men, three nine months men."

This extract from a letter sent to the adjutant-general of New Hampshire by the selectmen in 1886, will show why we cannot give such information as we would like:—

"Blanks were distributed, but only one has been returned to us, and this not fully filled out. There is but one man now living in Berlin who enlisted from the town, and of the 13 or 14 who belonged here and enlisted, only three are now living, two of them residing in another state. Berlin has no record of her

soldiers, papers and documents are lacking; soldiers, their relatives and friends are gone, hence the paucity of facts and material."

Three of Daniel Green's sons were in service; Sullivan D. in the 24th Michigan, Francis D. and Charles V. enlisted from Berlin. Charles died at New Orleans from disease contracted on the Red River campaign, and Francis was killed at Fredericksburgh, Va., December 13, 1862. Of the other Berlin boys of which we have information, Scribner Cates died at Ship Island; D. W. Blodgett, badly wounded in neck, was discharged, and came to a terrible end in July, 1872, by being burned to death in the depot which was destroyed on that date. S. A. Andrews was killed in a skirmish, Ethan A. Andrews died of disease. Nelson Green died at Ship Island, Charles S. Green and Albert Green are now living in Maine, and Jesse Tuttle in Berlin.

Action of Town in the Rebellion.—The second article in the warrant calling the town meeting of August 23, 1862, reads:—

"To see how much money the town will pay to each man who will enlist and be accepted by the Government to make up this town's quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers lately called for by the President. Also to see what action they will take in paying drafted men and supporting their families who may need assistance while gone to the war."

1863. A meeting of the voters was called to be held December 2d, "To see if said voters will authorize the selectmen to hire a sum of money for the purpose of filling the town's quota of three hundred thousand volunteers, called for by the President of the United States to be filled on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1864." At the meeting held at the appointed time and place (hall of H. Winslow & Co.), voted "to authorize the Selectmen to hire not exceeding five hundred dollars per man for the purpose of raising the town's quota of three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President of the United States, Dated October 17, 1863, in accordance with the laws of this State enacted July 9, 1862, Said town to have the benefit of the State and General Government Bounties."

1864. March 5, voted "to take up the notes given by the selectmen to hire money to fill the town's quota to H. Winslow." August 2, Warrant issued for a town meeting to be held August 18. "To see if said voters will authorize the selectmen to hire a sum of money for the purpose of filling the town's quota of three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President of the United States, to be filled on or before the fifth day of September, A. D. 1864."

1864. August 18, Voted "to authorize the selectmen to hire money on the best terms they can, for from one to five years, for the purpose of filling the town's quota of volunteers under the last call for troops, and pay such volunteers or substitutes, or pay any person that will pay and put in a substitute, the highest terms authorized by the Legislature of this state, to meet the present call for troops."

1865. January 11, Voted, "to authorize the selectmen to hire money at the lowest rates of interest it can be procured, for the purpose of filling the town's quota of soldiers under the last call by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers and pay volunteers or substitutes the highest sum authorized by the Legislature of this State, to meet the present call for troops."

Voted, "to have the selectmen execute the previous vote with promptness."

CHAPTER XCVI.

Ecclesiastical: Church of Christ—Formation—Original Members—Confession of Faith—Action of Church Meetings—Pastors—Progress of the Church—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor—The Sunday-School—Organization of Parish—Church Structure.—Origin, Etc., Universalist Church—Meetings—Articles of Faith—Parish Society—Organized—Church Building—Sabbath-School.—Catholic Church—Priests—Church—Parsonage.—St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church Parish—Members—Pastor.—Second Advent Meetings.

CHURCH of Christ.—In June, 1875, Rev. Arthur J. Benedict of Bethel Conn., a graduate from the theological seminary at Yale college, came to Berlin. Young, earnest and hopeful, highly educated and vigorous, he commenced laboring to build up a church and society in the town. He was ably seconded by the coöperation of the better class of the citizens, and as a result of their combined efforts, November 6, 1877, the following letter was addressed to the Congregational Church of Christ in Gorham, N. H.:—

"Dear Brethren: A number of believers on the Lord Jesus Christ in this place, feeling that we may best serve the Master by becoming associated as a Church of Christ in fellowship with the Congregational Order. We respectfully invite you, by your pastor and delegate to meet in Council at Berlin Mills Hall Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock to consider the expediency of the course pursued by us and advise us in reference thereto, and should the formation of such a Church be deemed expedient, to assist in the public service appropriate to its formation and recognition

"Cordially yours

"In the bonds of Christian Fellowship

"A. J. Benedict	} Com. of those proposing to become a Church."
"John Wilson	
"L. T. Parker	

The council called met on the day appointed. This was composed of pastors and delegates as follows: Rev. C. E. Harrington, Dea. W. P. Freeman, from Lancaster; Rev. A. J. Benedict, Bro. Orrin Tubbs, Gorham; Rev. C. L. Mills and Bro. David F. Brown, Rev. David Garland, Bro. A. W. Valentine of the first and second Congregational churches in Bethel, Me.; Rev. Henry Farrar of Gilead, Me., Rev. E. Y. Hincks and Bro. W. W. Brown, of Portland, Me. The afternoon was passed in reading and discussing the articles of faith and the covenant; examining letters, and persons desiring to form the church; listening to statements by Rev. A. J. Benedict relative to the organization and the religious character of those proposing to become members of the church. These statements being satisfactory, the council advised that a church should be formed upon the basis of the submitted articles of faith. The council then adjourned until evening.

The order of exercises for the evening was carried out according to assignment by the council, and the church was constituted with these mem-

bers: Arthur J. Benedict, John Wilson, Sarah M. Bean, Lizzie Parker, Ahmira Beattie, Lowella Coffin, Lettie A. Parker, Effie Smith, Hannah M. Oleson, Lucy S. Spaulding, Betsey A. Wheeler, Hannah M. Wilson, Eva Hobbs, Frank M. Coffin, and this

Confession of Faith.—"We confess our faith in God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, the only living and true God; in Jesus Christ, the incarnate Word, who is enabled to be our Redeemer and King; and in the Holy Comforter, who is present in the Church to regenerate and sanctify the soul.

"We confess the common sinfulness and ruin of our race, and acknowledge that it is only through the work accomplished by the life and expiatory death of Christ, that believers in him are justified before God, receive the remission of sins, and through the presence and grace of the Holy Comforter are delivered from the power of sin, and perfected in holiness.

"We believe also in the organized and visible Church, in the ministry of the Word, in the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, in the resurrection of the body, and in the final judgment, the issues of which are eternal life and everlasting punishment.

"We receive these truths on the testimony of God given through prophets and apostles, and in the life, the miracles, the death, the resurrection of His Son, our Divine Redeemer; a testimony preserved for the Church in the Scriptures of the old and New Testaments, which were composed by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

"Affirming our belief that those who thus hold 'one faith, one Lord, one baptism,' together constitute the one Catholic Church, the several households of which called by different names, are the one body of Christ, and that these members of his body are sacredly bound to keep 'the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace,' we declare that we will co-operate with all who hold these truths. May He to whom 'all power is given in heaven and earth' fulfil the promise which is all our hope: 'Lo, I am with you always even to the end of the world' Amen."

Rev. A. J. Benedict conducted the services of the newly-organized church in connection with the church at Gorham, of which he was pastor, the meetings being held in Berlin Mills hall. 1877, December 27. Rev. A. J. Benedict was chosen clerk of the church. Bros. Frank M. Coffin and John Wilson were elected deacons. Bro. Coffin was chosen treasurer. 1878, January 10. It was voted that the thanks of the church be tendered to Bro. W. W. Brown, of Portland, for his gift of a beautiful communion service. 1879, June 17 and 18. The session of the Oxford county conference was held with this church. During these two years additional members were admitted by profession and letter. There had been no settled pastor, Rev. A. J. Benedict having been the acting pastor from June 1, 1876. 1881, April 12. Meeting called to order by Deacon Duke; prayer by Deacon Wilson. A motion was made to support a pastor independent of the church at Gorham. Carried unanimously. Voted to raise \$700 for salary of pastor the ensuing year. April 19. Meeting called to order by Deacon Duke. Motion made by Deacon Wilson not to extend a call to Rev. A. J. Benedict to become their pastor. Not carried. In the interval from April to June, Rev. Mr. Benedict must have wished to resign his charge, as on the 10th of June a remonstrance meeting was held by church members and citizens to ask him to withdraw his resignation. Unanimous vote in favor of Rev. Mr. Benedict. 1882. Mr. Benedict continued to act as pastor until June, 1882. 1883, April 19. The church voted to give Rev. A. J. Benedict and Mrs. Ida R. Benedict a letter of dismissal from this church and a letter of recommendation to the church in Kensington, Conn.,

at their request. 1883, May 17. At a meeting held in the vestry, it was voted to nominate Albert Donnell as pastor of this church and to recommend to the parish society that a call from the church and parish be forwarded to him. This was carried unanimously, and in June the call was extended to and accepted by Albert Donnell, and June 27 the ordination and installation services took place. 1884, April 6. Gospel meetings were held by Brothers Allen Folger and C. L. Jackson, by invitation of the church in this place. Much interest was shown by the people, especially by the young boys of the Sabbath school, and the meetings were well attended. 1885, April 11. Rev. Albert Donnell tendered his resignation as pastor of this church and minister to this people. June 3. This resignation was accepted, and the council dissolved the pastoral relations existing between Rev. Albert Donnell and the Church of Christ and parish in Berlin. 1885, June 1. Rev. S. L. Bowler is acting pastor of this church. 1886, July 8. The subject of installing Rev. S. L. Bowler was discussed, and July 22 a unanimous vote was taken, that the Rev. S. L. Bowler be installed August 10th. The installation services were very edifying. Rev. G. F. Tewksbury, Prof. E. Y. Hincks, Rev. E. H. Greeley, Rev. George F. Wright, Rev. A. J. Benedict, and the pastor taking part. 1886, October 6. The annual meeting of the East Coös Bible Society was held in the church building. Many questions of vital importance were ably discussed by Rev. J. D. LeGro, Rev. S. L. Bowler, and others.

Rev. Stephen L. Bowler is a native of Palermo, Waldo county, Me., and a graduate of Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1847. He attended medical lectures at Castleton, Vt., and Harvard Medical school, and graduated at Bangor Theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Machias, Me., June 5, 1853, remained one year; was acting pastor at Orono, Me., eight years; he then entered the U. S. Christian Commission, and served as delegate and financial agent until September, 1863, when he was made superintendent of the Washington department of this organization, and was in this service until May 15, 1865; a portion of the time he was engaged in organizing the home work in Maine and New Hampshire. He was the pastor of the Congregational church in Hampden, Me., from September 3, 1865, till September 1, 1871; for three years in Saccarappa, Me.; then in Machias from November 28, 1874, until May, 1879; from that time his ministerial charge was in Bethel, Me., until June 1, 1885, when he came to Berlin, and is now actively engaged in preaching the Gospel, promoting the cause of public education and all social reforms. The pleasant parsonage which he occupies with his estimable wife, was completed in January, 1886, at a cost of \$2,000.

The church has slowly but steadily increased in numbers since its establishment a decade ago; the small band of fifteen members, in 1877, was

augmented to thirty in 1882, and at present, May, 1887, that number is more than doubled. Forty hopeful conversions have occurred during the last five months, of which sixteen have united with the church. During the past two years the pastor has baptized twenty children. This church is called in the Oxford conference to which it belongs the "banner church for infant baptism."

A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized May 29, 1877. Officers: Fred R. Oleson, president; Elmer Bean, vice-president; Miss Mary E. Wilson, secretary; Miss Gertrude L. Vincent, treasurer. This society is an organized effort to lead young people to Christ and into his church, to establish them firmly in the faith, and to set them at work in the Lord's vineyard. The main point upon which the constitution insists, is the weekly prayer meeting; which each active member pledges himself or herself to attend, unless necessarily detained, and to participate in, if only by the repetition of a verse of Scripture.

The Sunday-school, in 1882, numbered seventy-five members. It now has a membership of 150, having in the last five years doubled its members. Irving Stearns is superintendent.

Organization of Parish.—W. W. Brown and associates did, on the 27th day of June, 1881, by written articles signed by each member, form and organize themselves into a religious society in Berlin, Coös county, state of New Hampshire, by and under the name of "Parish of the Church of Christ," agreeably to the provision of Chapter 153 of the General Laws of this state. The society was organized by the choice of W. W. Brown, chairman; H. E. Oleson, clerk; James W. Parker, treasurer and collector; J. D. Duke, Franklin Wheeler and John Wilson, executive committee.

The beautiful Congregational church, which is such an ornament to the town, had its origin in the church association which owed its formation largely to Mrs. S. D. Green, who drew up and circulated this compact and obtained the signatures:—

"We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do agree to constitute ourselves an Association to be called the 'Church Association of Berlin.'

"Our object in becoming members of this Association shall be to promote church work in this place, and to use every honorable means in our power to have a church edifice built in Berlin:—one that will be pleasing to God and our fellowmen.

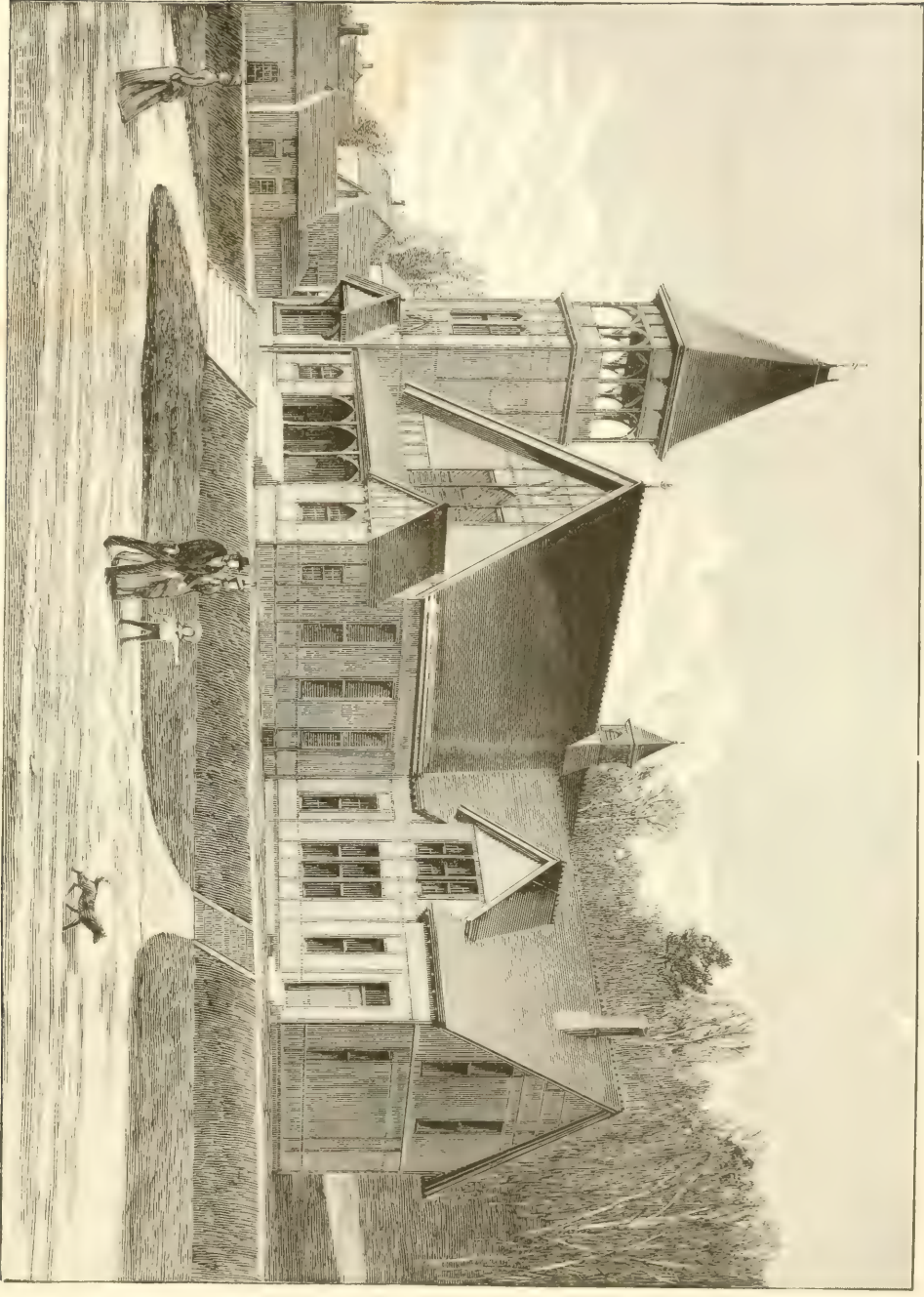
"We also pledge ourselves to cultivate an interest in each other, and to remember each other, and particularly our Association in our daily visits to the throne of Grace.

"To this end we agree to meet, unless providentially hindered, on the first Wednesday in each and every month; and to pay into the treasury—or in other words, lend to the Lord—what in our judgment we can best afford.

"Berlin, N. H., January, 1879.

"Mrs. S. D. Green, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Frank Wheeler, Mrs. S. A. Spaulding, James W. Parker, Miss Lettie Parker, John Wilson, Mrs. H. M. Andrews, S. D. Green, A. J. Benedict, Mrs. Ida R. Benedict, Mrs. C. C. Bridges, Mrs. J. D. Porter, Mrs. Hannah Oleson, Mrs. L. M. Farrington, Mrs. Fannie E. Duke, Mrs. S. M. Bean, Mrs. H. C. Sawyer, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Warren, Miss S. Wardwell."

Through the active efforts of the ladies a fund of \$200 was accumulated. Then a meeting of the society was called and it was resolved to build a



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BERLIN MASS. N. H.

church. The site was given by the Berlin Mills Company, and W. W. Brown has been a most generous contributor to the society and its buildings. The church was erected in 1882 and is an elegant structure. The value of the lot and building is estimated at \$10,000. It is modelled after the Williston church in Portland; is irregular in form, and measures 410 feet around it. The audience room is thirty-five feet in height; the vestry is adjoining it, with sliding doors, and the main room can accommodate from 800 to 1,000 persons. The organ and choir occupy a recess in the side of the church. The windows are of stained glass in different forms. Back of the pulpit is a beautiful memorial window, circular in form, of fine European work and most artistic design. This is to commemorate the memory of Mrs. Emily Hart Brown, a most zealous and generous friend of the society. This is by far the finest church edifice in the county. Our patrons are indebted to W. W. Brown for the engraving in this work.

The Universalist Church.—Previous to 1805 the laws of New Hampshire had not recognized Universalists as Christians or allowed them the privileges of other religious bodies. To be a Universalist in those days required not a little moral fortitude. Of course there were and are some in this communion, as well as in all others, who profess to believe the faith, but fail to live it; thereby proving that they are not its disciples, and should never be regarded as its representatives. There is no other Christian test than the one that the Master gave, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Among the early inhabitants of Berlin there were some who believed in the final restitution of all souls, but they were few in number, their means were small, and they were unable to build a house of worship or pay a settled pastor. Services, however, have been held for several years at Eagle Hall, and different clergymen engaged. The veteran minister, Father Thompson from Maine, Rev. A. Bosserman from Bethel, Me., Rev. B. K. Russ, of Somerville, Mass., and others have preached here of love to God and men. The Articles of Faith of the Universalists of this town are:—

"Article 1. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"Article 2. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"Article 3. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

About two years ago (1885) Mrs. G. C. Paine and other ladies, who were interested in having a church building, circulated a subscription paper, and, as a result, a parish society was organized in October, 1886, and a new church completed this year at an expense of nearly \$4,000. It has a finely sounding bell. This cost \$180. The building is thirty-eight feet by sixty feet. The land on which it is situated was donated by Daniel Green, November 16, 1886. The building association was formed November, 1886. A. H. Gerrish, E. W. Scribner and Xerxes F. Wardwell, executive com-

mittee; Moses Hodgdon, Samuel E. Paine and Wilson A. Pengree, building committee; Moses Hodgdon, contractor.

A Sabbath-school was organized April 10, 1887. Present membership, fifty scholars. L. B. Paine, superintendent; Annis Gerrish, secretary. It has a fine library of nearly 400 volumes, the gift of friends.

Catholic Church.—Among the people who settled in Berlin in 1850, were many of the Catholic faith, and, in 1860, there were about twenty-five families. Father Noiseux, a priest of Lancaster, used to come and visit them three or four times during the year. They held their services in a private house. Later on Berlin was attended from Gorham; first by Father Sullivan, afterwards by Fathers Charland, Gorman, and Walsh. Father Charland first agitated the question of building a church, and bought the land on which the church was erected in 1880 by Father Gorman. This edifice, by virtue of its handsome design and arrangement, does credit to the Catholic communicants in Berlin. The Catholic population increased so rapidly that in August, 1885, a resident pastor was deemed necessary, and Right Reverend D. M. Bradley sent Rev. N. Cournoyer to minister to them. The congregation of St. Ann's church now numbers about 1,500 souls, the greater portion being of the French nationality. Father Cournoyer erected a fine parsonage soon after his arrival.

St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church Parish (Scandinavian) was organized at Berlin Mills, May 16, 1887, with fifty-seven members, Nels Erickson, secretary; H. E. Oleson, treasurer; and an executive committee of six members. Services have for some time been held monthly, and a Sabbath-school has been conducted. Rev. George T. Rygh, acting pastor, comes from Portland to preach.

The Second Advents have held numerous meetings here. Rev. J. T. McLucas preaches at the present time, but there is no organized society.

CHAPTER XCVII.

Education—First School—First Teacher—School Districts—Amos Mann—Berlin High School.

THE history of education in this town is briefly told, for it is not much over a half century since the earliest settler planted his cabin here, and a much less period since the organization of the town and the establishment of schools. And yet it stands, perhaps, as a type of many, if not most, of the new and backwoods towns of the northern portion of the state. Lying amid the wild, Alpine scenery of the White Hills, hemmed

in with its narrow valleys by the stern and sterile mountain ranges which cover full three-fourths of its total area, its people have partaken largely of the natural characteristics of their surroundings; and yet, though obliged from the beginning to battle for the bread of their daily life with hardships unending, and against obstacles never yet quite surmounted, they never forgot, nor failed to foster from their scanty means, the cause of education for their children. The first settlers were men entirely without other resources than their hard hands and sinewy strength. They brought with them, one might almost say upon their backs, all their worldly possessions; their wives bearing their infants in their arms, while a train of from two to half a dozen sons and daughters made up the complement of each family. But they brought their Bible also, and the New Testament, the "National Reader," well-thumbed pages of "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," and an old edition of the "New England Primer"—said to have been the first school-book printed in America. Nor was there wanting an old copy of Lindley Murray.

In 1822 the first family settled in town; in 1826 came two or three settlers bringing large families of children, and the next year the first school was taught in the corner bed-room of Thomas Wheeler's house, and paid for by the voluntary contributions of parents whose children attended. This was a primitive educational institution, but it paved the way for the neat school-houses that now furnish most excellent privileges to the many young people of this town.

The first school teacher was Rhoda Rowell; all schools were taught in private houses until some time during the year 1831. In 1830 the town was divided into two districts for school purposes; the sum of \$40 being raised for the support of the schools for the year. In 1831 a school-house was erected in district No. 1, at a cost of about \$150. This stood on the west side of the river at the junction of the river road and the Cates Hill road, and was a well-constructed building, a credit alike to the people and the times. It was destroyed by fire three or four years afterwards. In this house, during the winter of 1831, Amos Mann, the first male teacher, taught the first public school, and was paid \$20 for the winter's school. The scholars numbered some forty boys and girls, the majority being from twelve to twenty years old. In the words of some of those pupils, now gray-haired citizens, "Amos Mann, the master that winter, kept the best school I ever attended." The school teachers' wages were very low; females only receiving from \$1 to \$2 per week with board. Mr. Mann at first indignantly spurned the offer of \$11 per month, but finally accepted it.

Another building soon replaced the one destroyed. In 1840 district No. 3 was formed, comprising the whole of the town east of the Androscoggin, and about the same time provided a small, unpretending, but conveniently-arranged building for its educational interests. In 1844 or 1845, a school-

house was built in No. 2. This was sold in 1884, and was converted into the stable now standing next to the book-store of George L. Vincent. The money raised in this district in 1831 and 1832 was \$18.10.

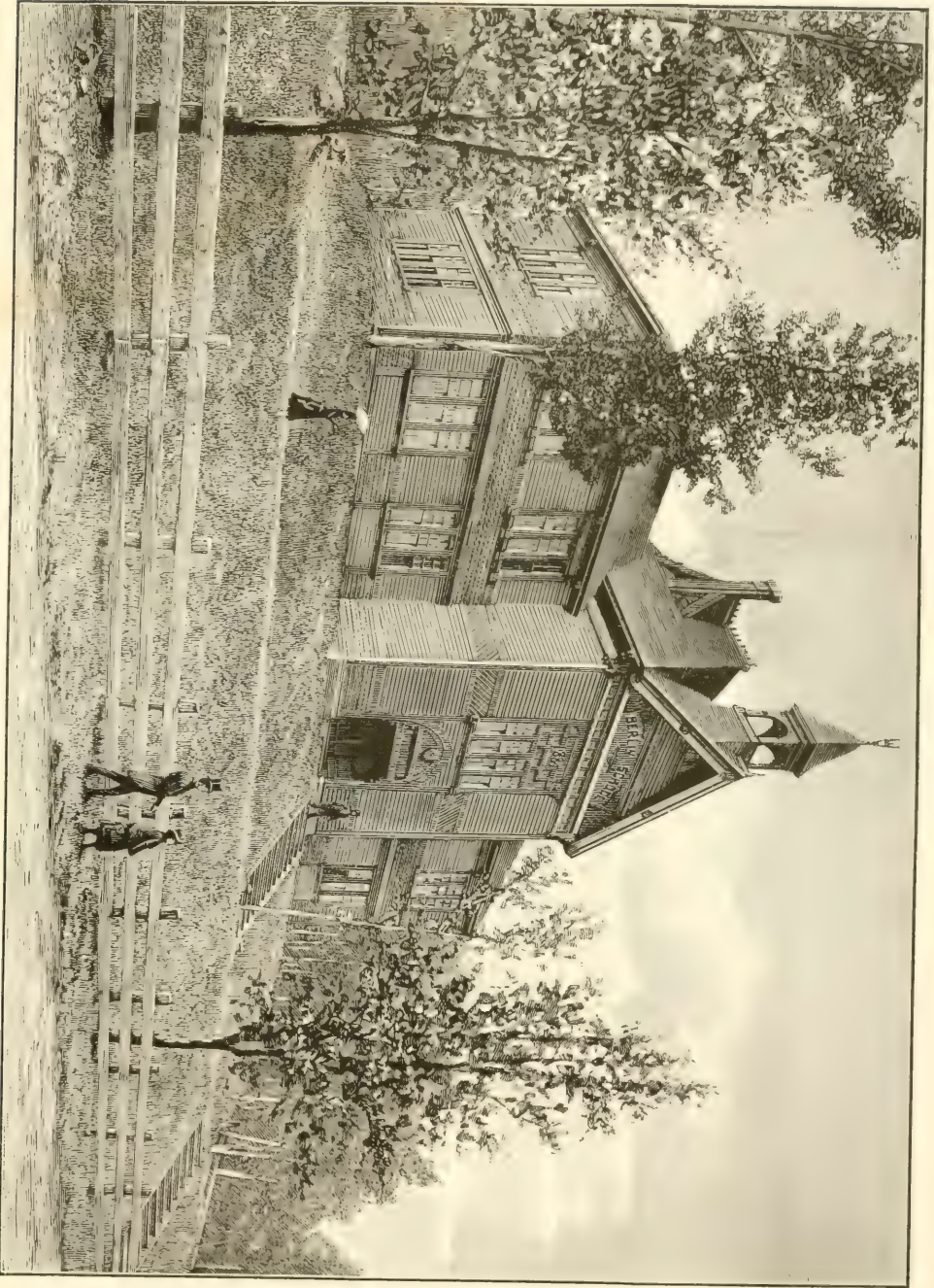
District No. 4 (Berlin Mills) was formed about 1853. This is almost exclusively within the limits and on the lands of the lumber corporation. For several years the schools occupied a large room adjacent to the Berlin Mills Co.'s store. A commodious school building was afterwards erected at a cost of \$1,000, and accommodated two teachers and two departments. No. 5, on Cates Hill, was located about the same time as No. 4. A few years later No. 6 (Jericho) was formed, but no school-house was ever built there. The number of scholars in the district for the year 1875-1876 was 173. District No. 1, twenty three; No. 2, forty-five; No. 3, sixteen; No. 4, seventy-two; No. 5, nine; No. 6, eight.

The Cole school-house in district No. 2 was built in 1879, at a cost of \$2,000, and opened with two teachers and two departments.

District No. 3 was abolished in 1885. The scholars of this district are conveyed to the High School building at the expense of the town.

*Berlin High School.*²—With the old district system and the school-houses of the last generation, the course of education in Berlin was nearly the same as in Northern New England generally. But the wonderful water power of the town began to be developed, the solid granite foundations, by degrees, came to be appreciated as the most reliable situations for dams and mill-sites, and the population began to increase. With brighter prospects for the future, the people awakened to the necessity for larger educational facilities. The little old, red school-house at the "Falls" was mentioned, derisively, as "the college," and was finally converted into a cow-stable. The community at the Mills was constituted a new district to be known as district No. 4. The Berlin Mills Co. for a long time furnished a room for the school, and finally built, in 1873, a very respectable school-house for the accommodation of this part of the town. H. Winslow and W. W. Brown were both liberal in their support of the schools.

A higher standard of scholarship began to be required in teachers. District No. 2 at the Falls, and No. 4 at the Mills, occasionally united for High School purposes, each reserving a part of their money for that object. Under this plan several pupils partially fitted for college. In 1881 the Falls district erected a new school-house, —a good one for the times, —selling the old one, it is said, for 85 for a stable. About this time the subject of a town High School began to agitate the public mind, and a meeting was called April 28, 1883, to consider the propriety of the undertaking. At this meeting it was voted to establish a town High School, and Jesse Tuttle, Henry F. Marston, E. E. Fernald, J. W. Parker, Andrew J. How-



BERLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

ard, and Jacob Dresser, were appointed a committee, —one being from each school district of said town,—to act in conjunction with the Superintending School Committee, to select a suitable site, ascertain the cost of it, also to consider the style and size of the building required, the probable cost, and any other matters that they might deem proper in the premises, and report at an adjourned session of this meeting. At the adjourned meeting May 12, 1883, R. N. Chamberlin, for the committee on site for a High School building, reported that they had been offered one and one-half acres of land on proposed new street from Fibreville to Berlin Mills village, one acre to be donated for that purpose by Sullivan D. Green and one-half acre by Berlin Mills Co. It was voted, unanimously, to accept the site offered, with thanks to the donors for their generous gift. On account of the difficulty of making appropriations at special meetings, the whole subject was deferred till the next annual meeting.

At the annual meeting, March 11, 1884, it was voted to appropriate \$7,000 for the purpose of building a town High School house; the whole plan, style, construction and arrangement of the same to be in the power and at the direction of a building committee to be appointed at this meeting, to superintend the construction. The following gentlemen were appointed committeemen: Franklin Wheeler, James W. Parker, Gardiner C. Paine. It was now reasonably sure that we should have a High School house before the expiration of another school year, and it was voted, on motion of Dr. H. F. Wardwell, that \$400 of the money appropriated for schools this year be reserved for a term of High School. Dr. H. F. Wardwell, Dr. F. A. Colby and R. N. Chamberlin, Esq., were elected a High School committee. Two rooms in the new school-house being completed in February, 1885, the High School was opened with Holman A. Drew, A. B., as principal, and Miss Adria W. Dresser as assistant. The school continued under the same management through the spring term of this year. At the annual meeting in 1885 it was voted to abolish the district system and adopt the town system; also voted on motion of S. E. Paine to appropriate \$4,000 more to complete the High School house. Mr. Drew having resigned his position as principal after the spring term of 1885, the fall term opened with Irving Stearns, A. M., principal, Adria W. Dresser, teacher of grammar school, Althea L. Sawyer, teacher of intermediate. The Board of Education elected for 1885 were as follows: A. K. Cole, H. F. Wardwell, M. D., F. D. Bartlett.

Our schools having now been fairly working for two years on a good systematized plan, all are doing much more and better work than could have been done by the old mixed system. Our course of study is extensive, and embraces two distinct schedules: an English course and a classical course. It is optional which course the pupil pursues. The English course is rich in language, mathematics and sciences, and will give any scholar

a good fitting for the active business enterprises of the day. The classical course includes Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, and will fit pupils for entrance to our best colleges without restrictions.

From these small beginnings we have much satisfaction in saying at the close of the spring term of 1887 our first class graduated. Though the class was small, consisting of only six, still they graduated with honor and credit to themselves and their friends. Three of them will enter college this year. With our beautiful school-house, an able corps of teachers, and a good system of education fairly inaugurated, we deem it safe to predict that the future history of Berlin schools will be one of brilliancy.

The thanks of the community are due to the friends of education generally for these favorable results, but, more especially to the building committee Franklin Wheeler, G. C. Paine, and J. W. Parker, also to Berlin Mills Co., A. K. Cole, R. N. Chamberlin, W. I. Davis, Dr. H. F. Wardwell, F. D. Bartlett, S. E. Paine, Sullivan D. Green, and many more who did equally well. May our future success be proof that our foundations are as firm as our everlasting hills.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

Early Roads and Bridges—First Church Organization—Unusual Phenomena—Hotels—Burial Places—Societies—Berlin Mills—Forest Fibre Company—Glen Manufacturing Company—White Mountain Pulp and Paper Company—Physicians—Lawyers—Mercantile and Business Houses, 1887—Report of Selectmen, 1887.

EARLY *Roads and Bridges.*—The first road was the old military road, made about 1812 "through the woods" by way of West Milan to the Connecticut. This is still a public thoroughfare. The first town highway was petitioned for in June, 1830, by Thomas Green and Thomas Wheeler. This was five miles and three-quarters long, and was laid June 30, on the west side of the river from the Milan line to the line of Shelburne Addition. The road is now the principal one of the town. Before this the travelled road passed from the junction of Glen Manufacturing Company's road back of E. W. Scribner's residence, crossed Dead river below Green's mill, passing on to the great island. It then crossed the canal to the main land back of Dr. Wardwell's house, on to the rear of the Catholic church, and over the hill to Berlin Mills nearly as high up as the road in front of the High School building.

The first bridge across the Androscoggin was built about 1854, on trestles, from the old Greenlief Coffin place to Benjamin Coffin's farm.

Opposition was made to this by H. Winslow & Co., as it obstructed the course of their logs down the river. They sent a party from the mill to tear it up by force, but were met by equally resolute men who prevented this act. The subject was then brought into town meeting, and after several years the bridge was taken down, and a new bridge built about one mile farther down the river, and a highway laid out to cross it April 6, 1858.

First Church Organization and "Parsonage."—According to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blodgett there was an early religious society in Berlin and Milan. Benjamin Bean was the active power of this. Rev. Abel Heath, one of the pioneer circuit-riders of the Methodist church, who visited the scattered settlements of the Androscoggin valley, located here about two years, living in a small frame parsonage of kitchen, bedroom, and "buttery" built for him near Daniel Davis's.

Unusual Phenomena.—Thomas J. Wheeler in looking over an old memorandum book found these records: "Red night, Jan. 24, 1837." "Big snow storm, 11 inches, June 11, 1842." The first phenomenon was of such a nature as to be long held by the memory of those who witnessed it. There appeared to be something in the air which caused the snow to assume a blood-red color for several hours during the first part of the night.

J. S. Lary says that he drove the first horse, up the river-road in 1819, that was ever driven in this part of the country.

The first house with ornamental outside work was the one now occupied by E. W. Scribner, which was built by Richard Wheeler, the frame being raised July 3, 1849.

A "Crooked" Mill.—About 1849 T. H. Hutchinson built a curious mill on the "rips" just below Berlin bridge. Every bend, brace, and other part of machinery or attachment that could be formed from a "natural crook" of timber was formed from one. Even in the boxing around the wheels, in the gates, etc., etc., the same queer whim prevailed, and during its construction the surrounding forests were diligently searched for this peculiar material. The power was produced by an under-shot water-wheel, with not over three or four feet of "head." It contained an "up-and-down" saw, which local tradition says "went up one day and down the next." The mill became a source of annoyance to the large mill below, and was purchased by its owners and torn down.

Wolves were plenty until about 1840, and bears are now numerous. S. D. Blodgett and Cyrus Wheeler killed ten bears in 1885, for which they received \$100 bounty. Two bears were killed in the town in 1886.

Hotels.—The first public house in town was the Berlin Falls House, built by Amos Green in 1831 as a private residence, and opened by James H. Hall as a hotel about 1850, when the railroad excitement and mill building called for accommodations for the numerous persons desiring entertain-

ment. He sold his interest to John Chandler after a brief residence. Mr. Chandler was here for some years; he was followed as landlord by Merrill C. Forist, who built the Mt. Forist House. Daniel Green then obtained the property by the foreclosure of a mortgage, and it has since been his home. The old "bar" has been converted into an alcove library, and nothing remains to indicate that it was ever an inn.

The Cascade House.—Henry F. Marston built a house in 1877, which he occupied for a year, then made an addition of several rooms, and opened it as the Whirling Eddy House, changing the name to Cascade House after a while. This he now conducts.

Mt. Forist House. —Merrill C. Forist purchased the premises of the present Wilson House in 1866, and moved into the small cottage which then stood there. He at once made large additions for hotel purposes, and opened the "Mt. Forist House," which he conducted until his death in 1879, to the satisfaction of the public. S. F. Leighton and H. F. Marston then successively conducted it for a short time, then Mrs. Forist took charge of it until February, 1885. In December, 1884, she sold the property to A. S. Jewett, of Shelburne, who, after a brief service as landlord, leased it to Joseph Chapman. He soon sold his lease to F. W. Foster, who much improved the house and changed the name to Wilson House. He in turn sold to Frank Tibbetts, the present landlord.

Burial Places—The first death was that of a child (name and age unknown) of "Laskey" Jackson which died January 4, 1826. The first burials were made on the lots of the settlers, and the first we have record of a public burial place is September 15, 1834, when "at a town meeting, the voters agreed to purchase a certain tract of land of Allen Peabody on the east side of the river for a perpetual burying-ground and have it fenced, and have said piece of ground contain forty-two square rods, that is to say, seven rods on the road and run six rods back from the road, and give said Peabody two dollars for said piece of land; and said voters agreed to give Fletcher I. Bean the sum of fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents to fence said piece of land with good cedar posts and merchantable boards, with a good gate well hung, all to be done in a workmanlike manner." This is now the "old burying-ground," and is opposite the R. H. Wheeler place.

The good health of the people did not demand rapid additions to this burial place; but in process of time a new cemetery was deemed necessary, and action was taken by the town about 1873 to provide one. A committee was chosen, of which M. C. Forist was chairman, to select a site and locate a proper cemetery. They chose a location on the east side of the Androscoggin about one-fourth of a mile south of the old grounds. This is a good selection, and by suitable adornments and labor can be made one of the most beautiful "cities of the dead" in the county.

The Catholic society purchased, in the spring of 1887, a lot above the Berlin bridge for a cemetery.

Societies.—*Knights of Pythias.*—Coös Lodge, No. 25, was organized March 11, 1885, with these charter members: F. D. Bartlett, W. A. Boothby, A. A. Bridges, F. A. Cobb, F. A. Colby, G. L. Coté, Abner K. Cole, C. C. Gerrish, W. H. Gerrish, James M. Lavin, Edward B. Marston, H. E. Oleson, G. E. Oswell, H. U. Oleson, L. B. Paine, Sam. E. Paine, J. W. Parker, H. C. Rowell, L. A. Rowell, F. W. Rowell, E. W. Scribner, F. L. Wilson. First officers: Chan. Com., W. H. Gerrish; Vice-Com., H. E. Oleson; Prelate, F. D. Bartlett; M. at A., F. A. Cobb; M. of Ex., W. A. Boothby; M. of F., L. B. Paine; K. of R. and S., J. M. Lavin; I. G., F. R. Oleson; O. G., George E. Oswell. Pythian Hall, where the regular meetings are held every Thursday evening, is in the upper story of the Gerrish store, Berlin Falls, and is a model one for beauty, arrangement, and convenience. Present membership about sixty. Present officers: Chan. Com., F. D. Bartlett; Vice-Com., Hiram Rowell; M. of F., Lorin A. Dresser; M. of Ex., Lowell Paine; K. of R. and S., E. M. Abbott; M. at A., George L. Vincent; Prelate, J. M. Lavin; I. G., George Rowell; O. G., I. G. Marshall; S. P. Chan., H. E. Oleson; D. D. G. C., H. E. Oleson. The Past Chancellors are William H. Gerrish and Charles C. Gerrish.

Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias. No. 805, was organized June 13, 1887, with thirteen members. F. A. Colby, Pres.; W. A. Boothby, V. P.; L. A. Dresser, Sect.; F. A. Colby, M. D., Ex-Surgeon.

Union Veterans' Union.—U. S. Grant Post, No. 1, was chartered September 14, 1886, with twenty-four charter members, among them Sullivan D. Green, H. F. Wardwell, Edward M. Abbott, George L. Vincent, C. W. Delliber. This organization includes only soldiers who actually did service for three months or more in the field. The officers are, Colonel, George L. Vincent; Lieut.-Col., E. M. Abbott; Major, — Burnett; Adjutant, Jesse Tuttle; Q. M. and Department Mustering Officer, C. W. Delliber; Chaplain, Almon Brown; Officer of the Guard, Joseph Pero; Sentinels, E. Thurlow, A. O. Harriman. Col. Vincent is Department Inspector. No meetings are now held, as promises made by the National Post have not been fulfilled. It is to be hoped that this organization will not be suffered to die, for any society having for its objects the perpetuation of the valor of the soldiers of the Union army, and the inculcation of patriotism deserves a long and prosperous existence.

Knights of Labor.—This body has a large membership, and holds its meetings in the Knights of Labor Hall, in the rear of Hodgdon & Crowell's hardware store in Berlin Falls.

Subordinate Association. No. 67.—Protective Mutual Relief Association was organized under a charter granted July 10, 1883. Charter members: F. A. Colby, M. D., A. K. Cole, N. J. Marshall, B. S. Morgan, G.

L. Côté, J. M. Lavin, J. W. Green, Ada H. Colby, W. H. Gerrish, Fannie C. E. Green, H. E. Oleson. Directors, A. K. Cole, J. M. Lavin, H. E. Oleson; F. A. Colby, M. D., Examining Surgeon. These have held office from organization. F. A. Colby was first clerk, and was succeeded by H. E. Oleson, the present incumbent. The association has meetings only when called by the directors.

Young Ladies' Circulating Library.—This was founded at Berlin Mills, January 15, 1879 with twenty-five volumes. It has now a handsome, well-selected stock of between 600 and 700. Mrs. H. E. Oleson, librarian. It is kept over Berlin Mills Company's offices.

A Scandinavian library and reading-room has been established this year over Berlin Mills Company's offices. This is designed to contain the works of the best Scandinavian authors, and the leading Scandinavian periodicals. H. E. Oleson is entitled to much of the credit of this enterprise.

Two French benevolent societies—"St. John the Baptiste," Oliver Lambert, president, and "St. Joseph Society," J. O. Poilbert, president—are in active operation with good memberships.

The Berlin Literary Club was organized in June, 1883. Its object is "for the general improvement of its members, either in literary, musical, or dramatic culture." Meetings are held weekly at the houses of members. Its officers are president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, prompter, and critic. Many of the leading people in town have been members of the club, which has done, and is doing, a good work in its special field.

Berlin Mills.—The opening of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. to Berlin threw the great advantages of the enormous water-power of the Androscoggin river into practical availability, and those wise financiers and far seeing business men to whom this railroad owed its existence at once took measures to utilize the falls in the manufacture of lumber. J. B. Brown, Josiah S. Little, Nathan Winslow and Hezekiah Winslow, all of Portland, under firm-name of H. Winslow & Co., erected a mill, in 1852, on the Thomas Green privilege at the head of the falls. This mill contained one gang and two single saws, with a capacity of production of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The river at this point has a fall of seventeen feet, with an estimated power of 20,000 horses, only a fraction of which has as yet been utilized. In 1855, another gang saw was added. The mill was in good operation and had established a demand for its lumber, when the disastrous and widely-sweeping panic of 1857 overwhelmed the business world and carried many large lumbering firms to destruction. Through skillful management and judicious care H. Winslow & Co. weathered the storm, although conducting business for some years at a loss of thousands of dollars. This was the critical period of the prosperity of the mills, and, once passed, nothing but success has

since attended its progress. In 1858 a single saw and a grist-mill were introduced, and, in 1860, the first rotary saw was placed in position. From that time to the present many changes have been made, numerous buildings erected, and machinery added, until the plant to-day is one of the largest in Northeastern New England. Its present production is 140,000 feet of long lumber per day, 30,000 shingles, 10,000 clapboards, 60,000 laths, 10,000 pickets, etc. There are four circular saws, a gang and a band saw, three shingle machines, two clapboard machines, lath and picket saws, etc., etc. To attend to the labor the services of from 350 to 375 men are required. The main building is 225 feet by 60 feet in size; but with the out-buildings, blacksmith and repair shops, offices, store, houses of operatives, etc., etc., a flourishing village has sprung up, with a beautiful church and parsonage. In the winter season from 300 to 400 men are employed in the logging operations in the woods on the upper river.

In 1866 the Berlin Mills Company was formed, the members of the company being J. B. Brown, Mrs. Little, and Messrs. Clemens, Brigham and Warren. In 1868 J. B. Brown sold his interest to William W. Brown, subsequently the interest of Clemens, Brigham and Warren was purchased by William W. Brown and Lewis T. Brown, and that of the Little heirs was transferred to A. I. C. Davis. William W. Brown has shown himself possessed of rare business powers, and stands prominently among the lumber manufacturers of the age. He has taken a fatherly interest in the progress of Berlin, and his financial assistance is always to be relied upon in furtherance of any movement to advance or improve the condition of its people. Lewis T. Brown was for many years the superintendent, and formed an extensive acquaintance in Coös county, and probably no one in this section ever stood higher in the esteem of the leading men. He died in 1886.

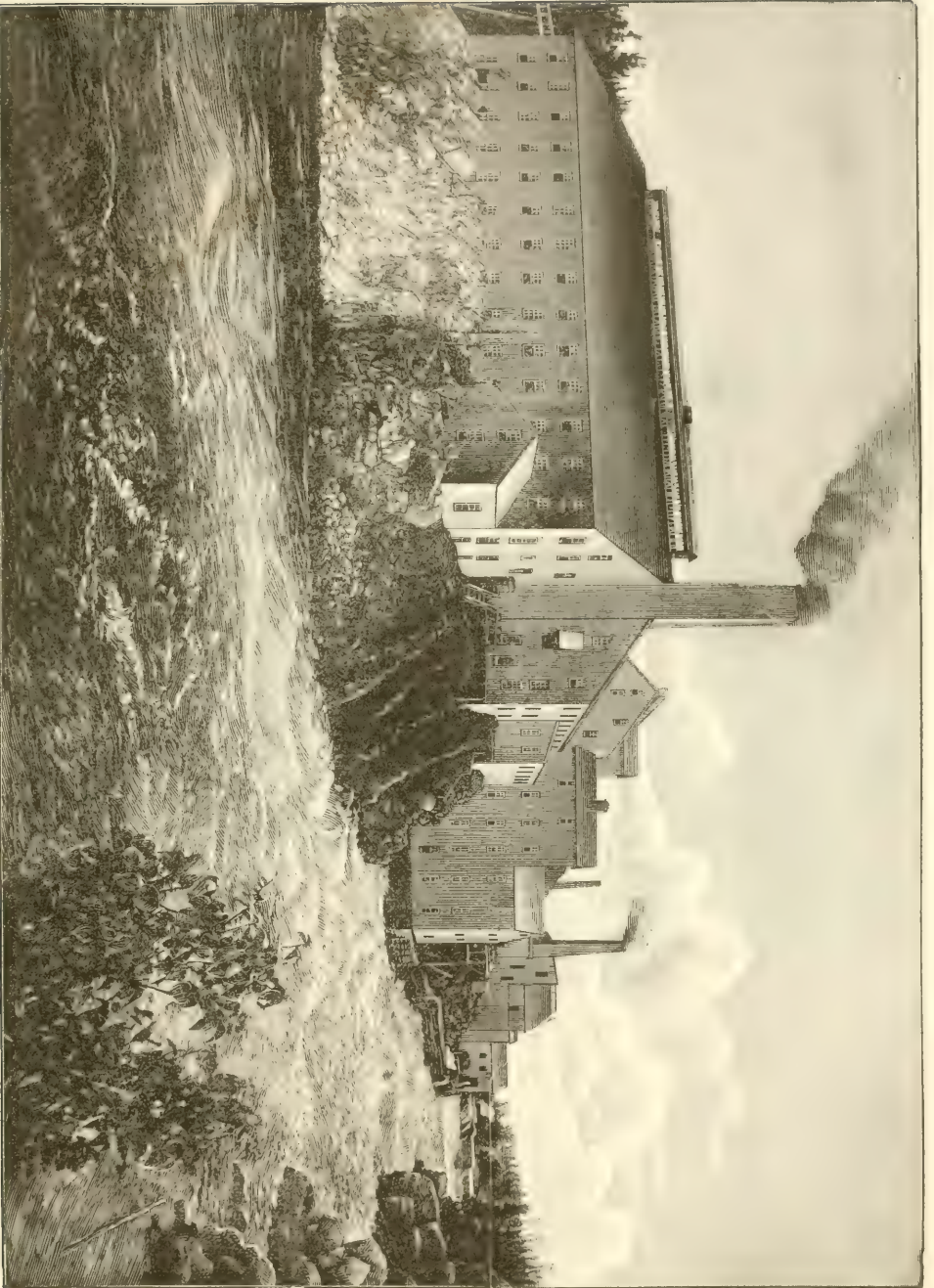
The firm to-day consists of William W. Brown, Mrs. A. I. C. Davis, the heirs of Lewis T. Brown, J. W. Parker, and Thomas Edwards. J. W. Parker has charge of the logging operations; H. J. Brown, superintendent; H. E. Oleson, paymaster, is in charge of the store. This "store" is a mammoth affair, conducted with the same system and rivalling in extent of its transactions many metropolitan establishments. There are departments for dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, stoves, etc., paints, oils, etc., flour, feed, etc. Berlin Mills postoffice was established in 1881 with J. W. Parker, postmaster. L. C. Beattie is the present incumbent.

Forest Fibre Company.—The large chemical pulp-mill of this company attracts prominently the attention of every visitor to Berlin, by its conspicuous location, the prominence and size of the buildings, the thick clouds of smoke rising from the massive smoke-stacks of its furnaces, and in the evening by the brilliancy of the electric lights which not only illum-

inate the large grounds of the plant, but a much larger area. In the manufacture of wood-pulp in this manufactory, the wood used is principally poplar and spruce; the poplar is brought from the surrounding country, and the spruce consists of the slabs and waste product from the saw-mills of the Berlin Mills Company, several hundred yards above, and connected with the pulp-mills by a car track. The logs and sticks, of any and all sizes, are fed into a large hopper and descend upon a set of heavy knives revolving with great rapidity. Here they are speedily converted into small chips, which, falling on an elevator belt, are carried into the adjoining building, and dropped upon the floor of the mill. They are then shoveled into iron boilers set beneath the floor, where the chemicals are added, and the chips reduced to pulp by boiling. After coming from the boilers the pulp is taken to large wooden tanks and passed through heavy rollers, thus straightening out the fibre and removing a large proportion of the water and chemicals. It then passes to the pressing room, where it is made into cheeses under a hydraulic pressure of 3,500 pounds to the square inch, after which it is tied up in bags and is ready for the market. The liquid pressed from the pulp is taken to an adjoining building, and the chemicals reclaimed with very little loss. (See biography of H. H. Furbish.)

Glen Manufacturing Company. In June, 1885, availing themselves of the grant of exemption made by Berlin to any establishment for the manufacture of wood-pulp, which should be erected on the "great pitch" of the Androscoggin, a number of wealthy Massachusetts capitalists formed the Glen Manufacturing Company, and erected one of the best constructed and equipped pulp and paper-mills in New England, at a cost running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Building operations were commenced July 4, 1885, and the mill was started May 1, 1886. The special feature of this mill is the development of power—6,000 horse-power being produced under a head of forty feet. Connected with the mill are four pairs of forty-two inch horizontal wheels, one thirty-six inch and two twenty-four inch vertical wheels, sixteen pulp-grinding machines, six fifty-four inch rag-engines, two ninety-two inch and one ninety-six inch paper machines. A large and complete fire service has been provided, consisting of automatic sprinklers, steam and rotary fire pumps, etc. The mill produces thirty-two tons of ground wood-pulp, and twenty-four tons of roll paper a day, and employs 200 workmen. Seven double tenements were built in 1886 by the company for rent to the employés. The officers are D. L. Hobson, of Haverhill, Mass., president; H. M. Knowles, of Boston, treasurer; L. B. Hosford, of Haverhill, Mass., manager; H. S. Rice, resident agent and superintendent.

This mill, in connection with the Haverhill (Mass.) Paper Company, furnishes the print paper for the *New York Tribune*, *New York News*, *Boston Globe*, *Boston Sunday Herald*, besides numerous journals of smaller



MILLS OF THE FOREST PAPER CO.,

BERLIN FALLS, N. H.

circulation. It uses in the manufacture of this paper 4,500,000 feet of spruce lumber, and 4,000 cords of poplar annually.

White Mountain Pulp and Paper Company.—In September, 1883, P. W. Locke purchased a guaranteed 500 horse power near the mouth of Dead river, of Daniel Green, and at once began the erection of a three-ton pulp-mill. In December, 1883, the White Mountain Pulp and Paper Company was organized, with a capital of \$10,000. B. S. Gibson, of Portland, president; P. W. Locke, treasurer; A. M. Munce, clerk. In 1885 the company more than doubled the capacity of the mill, purchasing additional power sufficient to run it. Additions were made in 1886 which have increased the capacity to seven tons a day, and gives employment to thirty men. The mill uses about 1,800 cords of poplar and spruce wood per annum, and is lighted at night by forty-one of Edison's incandescent electric lights. In 1886 Benjamin F. Hosford, of Boston, Mass., purchased the interest of Mr. Locke. The present officers (July, 1887,) are B. F. Hosford, president; A. M. Munce, treasurer, superintendent, and clerk [In August, 1887, this mill passed into the hands of the Glen Manufacturing Co., and Charles Porter succeeded Mr. Munce in his offices.]

Hon. Samuel E. Paine, state senator from Coös county for 1887-88, has been a resident of Berlin for eighteen years, and one of its keenest business men. His active life has been mostly passed in Milan and Berlin, and wholesome practical results testify to his business ability. A Democrat in politics, a Universalist in religion, he supports in the most energetic manner anything he deems for the good of the public, which has often called him to positions of trust. The Senator is immensely popular with the masses, and rarely fails to carry his point. He was representative from Berlin in 1877, 1885, 1886.

Physicians.—The early physicians were those who were called from a distance. The visits of Dr. John Grover, of Bethel, Me., Dr. O. B. Howe, of Shelburne, and Dr. O. M. Twitchell, are remembered by the older citizens as being often made, and furnishing the medical aid of that day. Later Dr. H. F. Wardwell and Dr. T. M. Wight came from Gorham. Finally Dr. Wardwell located here, the first settled physician of Berlin. His practice has been a large one, and with an undiminished clientage, he is to-day as brisk and cheerful, as cordially welcomed to the homes of the suffering, as when he first threw his "pill-bags" over the back of his horse for a trip up the Androscoggin. Dr. F. A. Colby, a young man of cosmopolitan experience and thorough medical knowledge, came here in June, 1882, and after a stay of nearly three years, sold out his practice, in April, 1885, to Dr. F. B. Locke. After two years' residence on the Pacific coast he returned to Berlin, purchased his practice from Dr. Locke, and permanently located here in February, 1887. Dr. J. A. Morris came here from Littleton in 1886. Several French physicians have been attracted

here by the large number of that nationality in this vicinity, but none remained long. Dr. J. O. Dutrizac has been in practice since early in 1886, and has a good reputation as a practitioner.

Lawyers.—The town has only been recently of sufficient importance to give practice to located lawyers. R. N. Chamberlin was the pioneer, coming here in 1881. (See biography in chapter of Bench and Bar.) Daniel J. Daley came here in 1885. (See Bench and Bar.)

Electric Lights.—Through the public spirit of H. H. Furbish the principal streets and many buildings and residences are now lighted by electricity.

Mercantile and Business Houses, June, 1887.—General Merchants.—C. C. Gerrish & Co., (W. H. Gerrish); Stahl Bros., (branch houses: G. S. Clark & Co. Gorham; Stahl Bros. & Lavin, New York); John B. Noyes; Berlin Mills Company. All these carry stocks of dry goods, clothing, carpets, fancy goods, watches, clocks and jewelry, boots and shoes; some of them sell groceries, guns and ammunition; stoves and hardware, paints, oils, etc., etc. The Berlin Mills Company's mercantile establishment carries one of the largest stocks in the state, and its amount of business is equalled by few houses in New Hampshire.

Clothing.—A. W. Jones.

Clothing and Groceries.—F. C. Stevens.

Millinery.—Miss C. L. Kimball, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. J. V. Martin.

Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Agricultural Implements, etc.—Hodgdon & Crowell.

Groceries.—Lambert Bros. & Co., O. Lambert, Bickford & Carney, Portus L. Locke, G. C. Paine, W. Tucker.

Flour, Grain, Feed, Etc.—Gardner C. Paine.

Furniture.—O. G. Poilvert.

Druggists.—J. W. Green, F. W. Foster, F. L. Wilson & Co.

Books, Stationery, Etc.—George L. Vincent.

Watches and Jewelry.—A. B. Forbush.

Photographic Studio.—F. M. Clement.

Insurance Agents.—R. N. Chamberlin, D. J. Daley.

Harnesses.—C. W. Delliber, J. H. Coyle.

Carriage Shop.—C. C. Leighton.

Restaurant.—N. Mosso.

Picture Frames.—E. Legro, a crippled soldier of the civil war, carries on the manufacture of picture frames in connection with blacksmithing.

There are also several minor traders and mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe makers, besides a number of livery stables, boarding houses, a bakery, a laundry, etc.

1886.—From the selectmen's report made March, 1887, we extract this graphic statement of the growth of the town in 1886:—

"The rapid and unprecedented growth of Berlin, which in the space of little more than a half-dozen years has increased from a scattered community of a few hundred to a chain of villages numbering nearly four thousand men, women and children, brings us face to face with problems and responsibilities worthy of serious consideration, whether socially, morally, economically or politically. This phenomenal and sudden growth has sprung upon us many of the conditions belonging to large towns and cities alone, and finds us in a degree without the advantages of that experience which they, in their slower and steadier advancement had benefit of. The doubling of our population in little more than a year has forced the demand for additional accommodations far beyond what was anticipated or imagined, and has compelled extraordinary effort and outlay to meet it. A hundred tenements, many of them built among the crags of our rough and inaccessible places, have been put up, and the means of communication with them supplied, though at considerable cost, and at the same time thousands of dollars have been added to the future taxable value of the town. During 1886 among other improvements of permanent value have been created Glen street, with its \$10,000 worth of new cottages and room for expansion; West Railroad street with twelve new buildings; Dead River avenue with five new buildings, (besides a large three-story blacksmith shop with wood-working machinery attached,) and Cushing street; all new highways."

Valuation, 1887.—Resident real estate, \$232,677; non-resident estate, \$22,760; money at interest, \$3,400; stock in trade, \$66,650; mills and machinery, \$75,500; 727 polls, \$72,700; 162 horses, \$11,695; 4 mules, \$300; 242 cattle, \$5,795; 122 sheep, \$292; 13 hogs, \$103; 18 carriages, \$1,133; total inventory valuation, \$493,005.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL GREEN, AND THE GREEN FAMILY.

The record of the lives of the first settlers is especially interesting; their progress in establishing homes and industries, their successes, and courage under reverses, their "pluck" and self-sacrifice may serve to encourage the discouraged, strengthen the weak, and teach a lesson to all.

Daniel Green, son of Thomas² and Lydia Fairbanks (Evans) Green, was born in Shelburne, N. H., December 19, 1808. His father was a native of Reading, Mass., born in 1783, and when a mere lad emigrated with his parents to Albany, then in the District of Maine. Thomas Green¹, grandfather of Daniel, after living a short time on his settlement in Albany, moved to Shelburne, and located on a large tract of land on the east side of the Androscoggin river, where Manson Green now lives. Here he began the struggle of making a productive farm and a comfortable home in the wilderness. His industry and hard labor was in time repaid, he acquired considerable property and, at the time of his death, could have bought half of the town.

Thomas Green² worked on his father's land until he was nearly twenty-one; he then built a small saw-mill on the site of the old Austin grist-mill on Mill brook, Shelburne. This mill had not the requisite capacity to do business to suit the enterprising spirit of Mr. Green, and he located on a farm on the west side of the river, where is now the village of Shelburne.

He afterwards went to the wild unsettled township of Errol, built a camp and began to construct a mill, but the loss of his camp and all the money he possessed, \$800, by fire, necessitated his returning to his farm in Shelburne where he lived about eight years, and by calculation and economy was enabled to purchase a tract of wild land, which he developed, clearing it in two years, making a large quantity of "black salts," potash and pearl-ash. He was the first man to engage in merchandising in the town of Shelburne, and did a large business furnishing supplies to lumbermen and contractors in quite an area in Maine and New Hampshire. In 1826 he came to the unorganized town of Maynesborough (Berlin), and located at the head of the Falls where the Berlin Mills Co.'s mills are now situated. He raised a large frame for a mill, and had the dam nearly completed, and fine crops were standing on his farm in Shelburne, when the terrible freshet of August, 1826, destroyed all. These misfortunes only seemed to add an impetus to Mr. Green's natural energy; but unable, on account of his impoverished means, to immediately rebuild and carry out his plans, he went from home, and worked a year to get money for another start. He then returned to Berlin, got out a large quantity of pine logs and the frame for another mill. In 1827 he purchased the mill privilege and land at Berlin Falls, and built a house on the site now occupied by the residence of E. W. Scribner, moving his family thither. He then proceeded to erect an up-and-down saw-mill, and a grist-mill of one run of stones. This stood back of the store of Hodgdon & Crowell, where is now the pond. He conducted business here until 1851. About 1835 he moved the grist-mill up the river to a site nearly opposite the present store of C. C. Gerrish & Co., and enlarged it to three runs of stones, and also built the house, now occupied by Dr. Wardwell, for his residence. March 16, 1835 he sold his saw-mill property to Barker Burbank, Dearborn Lary, and John Chandler. In connection with his grist-mill, he sold flour, feed and grain, and kept a stock of groceries for sale at his house. February 1, 1853, he disposed of this mill and property to a Mr. Gower, but occupied the house until after the death of Mrs. Green in March, 1853.

Mr. Green married, first, Lydia F., daughter of Simeon and Eunice (Hayden) Evans. [Mr. Evans was one of the pioneers of Shelburne, coming there from Foxborough, Mass.] Their children were Alpha (Mrs. Clovis Lowe) (dec.); Amos, *Daniel*, Edmund, lives in Stark; Aaron, (dec.); Lydia (Mrs. Paul Perkins) (dec.)

After the death of his wife, Mr. Green bought a farm in Guildhall, Vt., near the "Lancaster Toll-Bridge." Here he lived a few years, then married Cynthia Stanley, a descendant of Lieut. Dennis Stanley, and purchased a place about one mile from Lancaster village on the east road, residing there until his death in July, 1874. Mr. Green had but limited educational opportunities, was a strong, energetic worker, and in various



Daniel Green

ways did a great work in developing and improving the many resources of this part of the county. In politics he was a Democrat, and a Methodist in his religious affiliations.

Daniel Green received the minimum of learning usually afforded the children of pioneers; he inherited, however, sterling traits from his parents, and was early taught one of life's hard lessons: "to learn to labor and to wait." About 1829 he, with his brother Amos, secured a mill privilege adjoining the saw-mill of their father, and put up a clapboard mill and shingle machine, which they conducted until April, 1835, when it was burned, and they sold their privilege on both sides of the river to Burbank, Lary & Chandler, who put up another mill, which they sold to Dexter Wheeler at a later date. In 1845 Daniel Green erected a mill containing a clapboard, shingle and sapping machine on the Ammonoosuc, in Berlin, on lot 21, range 3, and carried it on until 1849, when this mill was destroyed by fire, and 1,000 acres of the best timber he possessed. Like his father, losses only seemed to stimulate him to renewed effort to retrieve them, and his next enterprise was to build a mill at the foot of the Cranberry meadow, containing machines for manufacturing boards, shingles, clapboards, piano wood, and a lathe for turning iron, which cost him \$10,000. By this time he owned some 5,000 or 6,000 acres of timber land, mostly pine and spruce.

August 5, 1859, Mr. Green was compelled to foreclose a mortgage on the large mill of Gower & Wilson, which was valued at \$11,000, became its owner, and began business at once, employing men to get out large quantities of spruce and pine, which were here manufactured. The greater part was a fine quality of pine, and made into door, blind, and sash material. A large amount had accumulated, and September 4, 1862, this mill and lumber was consumed by fire, with but \$7,000 insurance on the property. June 3, 1869, his mill at Cranberry meadow was burned, with 200,000 feet of fine pine lumber. Here he lost \$10,000. His indomitable energy and persevering endeavor continued, and he re-built both mills; the one at the foot of the meadow was destroyed by a freshet before its completion, and the one on the Gower site was burned in the winter of 1882-83. During his business career Mr. Green has owned all the water-power along the Androscoggin at Berlin. The original survey of this section was very poorly done, and any purchaser of land was liable to conflicting claims of title; and any one who has owned so many different tracts of land as Mr. Green could not fail to be drawn into much litigation over lines and boundaries.

In 1874 Mr. Green commenced the cultivation of cranberries, and at great cost developed a splendid cranberry meadow of sixty acres, which experienced raisers of the fruit valued at \$100,000, but owing to the change in the seasons it has lately become almost valueless, as the fruit

has not matured early enough to escape frost. In 1876 he first visited Florida, and invested \$5,000 in an orange grove at Boardman, Marion county. His plantation now consists of 350 acres, on which is an orange orchard of 4,000 trees. Mr. Green passes his winters in Florida, and superintends this estate.

In 1886 A. H. Gerrish and Mr. Green constructed an aqueduct which supplies about 100 families in Berlin Falls with water, besides numerous business houses. Mr. Green is largely interested in real estate here; he owns and rents two stores, and numerous tenements and dwellings. He has laid out and sold more building lots in Berlin Falls than any other person. The house occupied by him and Sullivan D. was built by his brother, Amos, in 1831.

Mr. Green has been an indefatigable worker all his life, and his industry has resulted in the furtherance of the prosperity and growth of the town in which he made his home more than half a century ago. He has borne the heat and burden of the day for sixty long years in Berlin; and many are now enjoying the fruit of his labors; while he, in spite of many losses, by fire and water, has accumulated a handsome property. Although naturally of a retiring disposition, his sound common sense, good judgment and patient efforts have gained for him the confidence of the community and many friends. Democratic in politics, as such he has been elected to honorable and official trusts pertaining to town and county. He represented Berlin six years in the legislature; was town clerk several years; county commissioner three years, 1855-1858, and selectman for many years. He has been a regular delegate to state, senatorial and county conventions, and his opinions have had great weight in the councils of his party.

Quiet, unassuming and affable in his manners, of a kind and social nature, and a believer in the faith of the Universalists, Mr. Green has ever tried to do right as the right has appeared to him. He has been a member of North Star Lodge, F. & A. M. for many years.

Daniel Green¹ married, August 2, 1831, Polly, daughter of Thomas and Sally (Blodgett) Wheeler, (born at Gilead, Me., April 1, 1812, died June 3, 1873.) Their descendants are:—

(1) *Sullivan D.*², born in Berlin, September 4, 1832, married, January 11, 1866, Catherine E. Carbary, born in Michigan, September 18, 1841. Children: Fred Dexter³, born December 22, 1867, Detroit, Mich.; Carrie Carbary³, born January 25, 1870, died July 6, 1870, Detroit, Mich.; Mary Helen³, born May 26, 1871, Detroit, Mich.; Gracie³, born December 26, 1874, died December 28, 1874, Berlin, N. H.; Harry Daniel³, born January 2, 1876, Berlin, N. H.; an infant died February 13, 1881, Berlin, N. H.; Theodore Albert³, born August 4, 1884, Berlin, N. H.

(2) *Lucinda Angelina*², born December 6, 1834, died September 4, 1873; married, 1853, Moses Hodgdon, Jr., of Milan, N. H. Children: Melvin Elmer³, born Milan, N. H., February 12, 1854; Mary Ella³, born August 17, 1855, married W. Eugene Richards, went West and have two children⁴; Charles Dexter³, born November 11, 1856, died May 11, 1862; Daniel G.³, born May 27, 1858, accidentally killed at mill August 10, 1882; John Albert³, born April 24, 1860; Helen Georgianna³, born February 24, 1862; Minnie E.³, born January 24, 1864; Walter F.³, born January 19, 1866; Moses A.³, born February 19, 1868; Charles Dexter³, born May 16, 1870; Lewis C.³, born April 11, 1872.

(3) *Francis Daniel*², born January 14, 1837, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, (Co. B. 5th N. H. Vols.) married May 2, 1858, Roaney F. Blodgett, born February 19, 1837, Berlin, died after 2d marriage, in Maine. Children: Willie Alfred³, born May 27, 1859 (?); Francis Herman³, born August 7, 1861; lives in Mass.

(4) *Nancy Berden*², born September 3, 1839, died October 28, 1860.

(5) *Charles Volney*², born December 3, 1841, died June 10, 1864 in hospital at New Orleans (Co. H. 13th Me. Vols.).

(6) *Helen Elizabeth*², born September 25, 1843, died January 10, 1864, married Emerson Cole 2d, born in Milan, N. H.; Helen Alzinella³, born Berlin, December 28, 1862.

(7) *Persis Georgianna*², born January 30, 1847, married Lewis N. Clark, born in Canada, October 22, 1847. Children: Saidee F.³, born February 18, 1872; Lewis E.³, born May 30, 1874, died September 4, 1874; Leon S.³, born January 2, 1876, died January 21, 1876; Maude H.³, born October 2, 1877.

(8) *John Woodman*², born June 12, 1850, married Fannie E. C. Mason, born in Berlin; Earl S.³, born in Berlin, February 14, 1882.

Amos Green was one of Berlin's early and energetic business men. He engaged extensively, for that day, in the manufacture of lumber, both alone and with others, and did his full share in building up the early village. He moved to Milan in 1839, put up a new mill on the site of the small one he bought of Henry Snow, which was the first one constructed on the Ammonoosuc, continued in business for some years until his active and ambitious nature carried him westward. He put up mills and manufactured lumber, and after a long life of active usefulness, he is now residing in Nevada, aged over eighty years.

Sullivan Dexter Green, oldest child of Daniel and Polly (Wheeler) Green, was born in Berlin, September 4, 1832, and was one of the first children born in the town. He was brought up from early childhood to work, and even as a child performed labor equal to a man in different departments of his father's diversified business—working in saw and grist-mills—rafting and running lumber—cooking for a gang of men when but twelve years of age—drawing goods from Bethel—anywhere, everywhere, where steady, industrious work was in demand, with but the most circumscribed opportunities for education until he became of age.

He desired education: the little sips he had taken from the fountain of knowledge but stimulated him to deeper draughts, and about the time of attaining his majority he attended that excellent school, Bethel (Me.) academy, one-half of the time for two and one half years. In 1856 he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to avail himself of the advantages of the university there. Here he applied himself to study for eighteen months, and made rapid progress, learning the printer's trade during his vacations. Devotion to his father's interests drew him from Ann Arbor before he had finished his course of study. After a year's stay in Berlin, he returned to Michigan to enter upon a career of usefulness, not financially profitable, but of valuable results, as a publisher of a temperance journal in Detroit, which he conducted for two and one-half years "for nothing, and boarding himself."

The pressing need of the government for more troops for the Union army was being responded to with patriotic enthusiasm at that time.

Detroit volunteered to raise an extra regiment, which was accomplished in the short space of two weeks. This was the "Twenty-fourth Michigan." August 13, 1862. Mr. Green enlisted as a private in this organization, accompanied his regiment to the front, and was in active service until mustered out June 30, 1865. The regiment reached Washington in a season of great depression, for the demoralized remnants of Pope's defeated army were crossing the "long bridge" on their retreat. After the battle of Antietam the regiment was attached to McClellan's army and became a factor of the famous "Iron Brigade," participating among others in the historic battles of Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Mine Run, etc. Mr. Green was on duty some months in the adjutant-general's office, and, in June, 1864, he was appointed quartermaster's sergeant, and was in charge of wagon trains. While in the service he was a regular correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, and his letters were so acceptable that after the war he became a member of the local staff of that brilliant paper, with which he was connected for nearly eight years, winning laurels all the way. He has resided in Berlin since 1874, has done good work in many directions, and has never eaten the bread of idleness. He has been selectman six years, town clerk seven years, and several years a member of the school committee.

Mr. Green is kind hearted, sympathetic, in perfect accord with everything tending to aid and benefit humanity, and yet so unobtrusive and modest as to disclaim credit even where it is justly his due. As a soldier, he was patriotic and brave; as a writer, he has won an enviable reputation. We give the following written by his associates on the *Free Press* as the best evidence of his ability, worth and sterling character:—

"And S. D. Green! Rare old 'Salathiel,' quaintest, brightest, and most accomplished of all the old reportorial crowd, and of all men I have known the most 'repugnant to command.' Journalism lost a superior writer when Green threw down his pen and went home to New Hampshire."

"S. D. Green was a man of much intellectual power and a writer of ability. Few soldiers have a better military record. His old comrades of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry relate with pride his gallantry and coolness in the face of both armies at the crossing of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, in 1862."

The citizens of Berlin owe Mr. Green a debt of gratitude for the preservation of the early history of the town gathered from the pioneers.

DEXTER WHEELER.

Dexter Wheeler, son of Thomas and Sally (Blodgett) Wheeler, was born in Gilead, Me., April 27, 1816, came with his parents to Berlin when about ten years old, and for more than half a century his labor was a factor in the growth of the town. During his minority he remained at home, but his aspirations for a better education than his father's limited means afforded led him, on becoming of age, to start out and endeavor to make



Geeter Wheeler

his own way in life. Like all New Hampshire boys he knew how to work, and, as every honest workman is worthy of his hire, Dexter Wheeler soon found remunerative employment in Keene and Swanzey, where he labored on the farm in summer, taught school in winter, and, by judicious management of his earnings was able to educate himself at the academy at Parsonfield, Me. This education was of great advantage to him in after life in his varied business enterprises and official positions, and fitted him in a more than ordinary way for the discharge of their duties.

On his return to Berlin he was employed in the mill, and became a skillful sawyer. In those days only from \$6 to \$10 per month could be earned in that way; and Mr. Wheeler was not of a nature to be satisfied with such a position and meager wages, so, carefully saving as much as possible, he, after a time, purchased the Amos Green mill-site, and old clapboard mill at the Falls, where he carried on business until about 1851. He was the station agent at Berlin Falls for several years, and relinquished the position in 1869 to go into merchandising. He admitted G. C. Paine as partner, forming the well known firm of "Wheeler & Paine," and continued in trade until his death February 7, 1881. He left a reputation of the highest type of New England character, and a well-to-do estate, that was in no way tainted or fused with false weights or measures. All workmen employed by Mr. Wheeler had the most implicit faith in his word, and entire confidence in him as a man and employer.

Mr. Wheeler married, December, 1847, Elizabeth F., eldest daughter of Moses Hodgdon, of Milan. Mrs. Wheeler died in October, 1867, and the last fourteen years of his life were passed with his only child and daughter, Sara (Mrs. E. W. Scribner). Here, surrounded by the care and affection of his daughter and grandchildren, he died after a short illness. In his death the town lost an experienced and valued servant, and the public an esteemed citizen, the poor and needy a warm and generous friend.

Mr. Wheeler was a very efficient man in town affairs, and no other resident served in its interests more years. He was town clerk for twenty-five years; and nowhere in the public records are evidences of greater care and accuracy than through the volumes where his scholarly hand-writing is found. As town treasurer for twenty years he faithfully performed the trusts devolving upon him. He was also selectman several years, and two years, 1845, 1846, he was town clerk, selectman, and treasurer. Untiring in his labors, strictly methodical in all his ways, he was able thereby to accomplish more than most men could have done. He gained wealth by his steady application to business, was ever ready to assist his neighbors, and in all his conduct with man and man he was so thoroughly honest that, when the sad news of his death was heard, the general expression of all who knew him was "a good and honest man is gone." He

was a life-long Democrat, zealous in supporting the principles of that party, and represented Berlin in the state legislature.

It is needless to write further of his kindness and generosity, of his integrity of character, of his unswerving honesty, of his honorable and upright dealing with his fellowmen, of his influence for good in the community, ever increasing as the years rolled by. In the good life which he lived was embodied his religion, that of a Universalist.

“For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can’t be wrong whose life is in the right.”

REUBEN HOBART WHEELER.

Reuben Hobart Wheeler, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Berlin, who for three-score years had been a resident, whose life was as an open book to those who would read, of whom none could speak words of evil, and all mentioned with respect, died after an illness of four days, April 7, 1885.

Mr. Wheeler was the sixth child of Thomas and Sally (Blodgett) Wheeler, and was born in Gilead, Me., on the 20th of April, 1819, and was a sturdy child of seven years, when his father, one of the earliest settlers of Berlin, came into the new, wild and forbidding region, in 1826, and hewed out his home in the forest. With the exception of a few brief months' absence at work "down East," Reuben H. Wheeler passed the most of three-score full years in active industry here. Of medium stature, but of strong and sinewy arm, his axe resounded through the primeval forests, and in clearing farms or in the lumber woods he was always active and enterprising, among the foremost of his time. On the 23d of April, 1844, he married Daphne, daughter of Hazen and Betsey (Lary) Chandler, who were of the early inhabitants of the towns. (Mrs. Chandler is still living at the advanced age of ninety one years.) They had three children, only one of whom, Viola, wife of John W. Greenlaw, survives. Hazen C., born September 20, 1847, died August 21, 1878; Ozmon T., born January 8, 1851, died April 21, 1879. These young men were in the prime of the promise of useful lives. Mr. Wheeler at the age of twenty-five purchased a farm adjoining that cleared and occupied by his father, and now owned by Cyrus Wheeler, his brother; and to this he added from time to time until he had a handsome home property, well improved. He long ago had sufficient of this world's goods to enable him to spend his later years in ease, but his active temperament refused him retirement. He carried on extensive lumber operations in different sections of the county, and was for many years one of the most energetic and successful "drivers" on the Androscoggin and its numerous branches. In 1869 he was the "master



P. H. Wheeler

workman " of the first drive of logs sent down the Connecticut river. In those days the "drivers" had no carriages to convey them from place to place, no assistants and time keepers to aid in their arduous duties. In company with his youngest brother, Jonathan Woodman Wheeler, he built the "Jericho Mills" in Berlin, which they carried on for some years, when he sold out his share and gave more particular attention to large and valuable timber interests acquired by him in the northeastern portion of the county. He also at one time operated a small lumbermill on a portion of his home farm, and about 1875 erected a starch-mill near his house, which was operated until competition rendered the manufacture unprofitable. He was the owner of a fine orange grove at Deland, Florida, which was begun and planted by his sons a few years before their decease, and had, in company with his wife, been on a brief visit there, a few weeks before his death. Most of his operations prospered under his hands, for he possessed good judgment, was untiring in his industry, and by hard and persistent work compelled success. An honorable man and conscientious employer, while he demanded faithful service, he was prompt to discharge every obligation of whatever nature. Mr. Wheeler frequently held offices of trust at the hands of his townsmen, which were discharged with fidelity. He served as selectman some years, and, as a good Democrat, represented Berlin and Milan in the legislative terms of 1853 and 1854.

He and his estimable wife were of generous and very kindly nature, and there are many among their acquaintances whose troubles have often been soothed by their friendly offices. It was in their family that the promising young vocalist, Miss Phila M. Griffin, received the first advantages which developed the talent that her ambition afterwards pushed forward on the way toward success in her profession.

Although never a member of any religious denomination Mr. Wheeler was an attendant upon divine worship; goodness and truth were stamped upon his face; and through all the years of his life his kind acts were quietly and unostentatiously done. He was quick in his instincts, could turn his hand to any work, was never discouraged, and one of the brightest of men. A kind, indulgent husband and father, a noble townsman, a good neighbor, and an active, energetic, upright and honest business man, he worthily and honorably passed a useful and laborious career, and his memory is a sweet remembrance in the hearts of many friends.

HENRY HART FURBISH.

"Successful manufacturers are public benefactors, and merit the gratitude and praise of their countrymen. The nation that produces the most in proportion to its numbers will be the most prosperous and powerful.

The United States possess all the natural advantages for the attainment of a result so desirable. It is the part of patriotism to turn these advantages to the best account, to differentiate the industries of the people, and to give employment to all classes of mind and capacity."

The citizens of Berlin have great reason to congratulate themselves on the formation of the Forest Fibre Company, and the establishment of this industry, as it brought to the town one who identified himself with its interests, is a most prominent factor in its development, and a generous contributor to all matters having for their object the weal and betterment of the community.

Henry Hart Furbish, son of Dependence H. and Persis H. (Brown) Furbish, was born June 3, 1835, in Gray, Me., where for many years his grandfather had conducted one of the largest tanneries in the state. The family removed to Portland when Mr. Furbish was but six months old, and he received the educational advantages of the excellent schools of that city, and was fitted for college. Inheriting business qualities of a high order from his paternal and maternal ancestors, at the age of sixteen he entered the sugar house of J. B. Brown, from whom he received the best of training in the supervision of large interests. He was an apt pupil, was made manager in due time, and had held this responsible position for several years when the war broke out in 1870.

In 1871 the attention of Mr. Furbish was attracted to the manufacture of wood fibre by the soda process. He conducted experiments for the perfection of this process in New York until 1873, and from 1873 to 1877 was manager of the experimental works at Yarmouth, Me.

In July, 1877, availing himself of the valuable water-power at Berlin Falls, Mr. Furbish formed the nucleus of the present large operations of the Forest Fibre Company, by starting a small pulp mill (mill "A") which could manufacture three tons of wood pulp a day. The capacity was soon increased to six tons, and the industry became a fixed institution, and was the signal of progress and development to the town. The demand for the product became so large that in connection with J. A. Bacon, of Boston, Mr. Furbish, in 1880, erected "Mill B" which has a capacity of about twenty-five tons a day. The Forest Fibre Company has now the largest plant for making chemical fibre in America, if not in the world. It furnishes employment to nearly 300 men, and ships its product to paper mills in every section of the United States. This establishment is the pioneer of the many like enterprises which ere long will utilize the waters which now go rolling almost unchecked along the rocky bed of the never-failing Androscoggin.

In 1880 Mr. Furbish purchased his residence which is beautifully situated, commanding a fine outlook. On a clear day the summit of Mt. Washington can be seen, and, at all times, "Far, vague, and dim, the



Truly Yours
Henry A. Furbish

mountains swim"; and the many pleasure seekers who travel miles, and expose themselves to the perils and discomforts of sea voyages, can find here the most lovely and romantic scenery. The river which has a fall of some 200 feet in a mile is both wild and picturesque. The cultured taste of Mr. Furbish has made his home, with its accessories of comfort, convenience and elegance, one of the most attractive places to be found in many a mile of distance.

No one who has been familiar with the growth of Berlin for the last decade will fail to award to Mr. Furbish much of the credit for its present prosperity. His energetic force, his love of the beautiful, his broad liberality have united in rendering him a most positive power in the community in making in the wilderness comfortable homes, and providing for the many the labor by which their daily bread may be earned. He has laid out a large territory into building lots, graded streets, introduced electric lights, made other valuable improvements, and created a beautiful village of eighteen model houses, to which number additions are being rapidly made. At the present time he is contemplating a systematic sewerage of the place, an undertaking of no small moment, when we consider that the village is located on immense ledges of granite everywhere outcropping on the surface of the ground. From his agricultural operations, and fine Jersey stock, the farming community can draw useful lessons of improved agriculture and stock raising.

Mr. Furbish married, first, in September, 1856, Harriet A., daughter of Reuben Ordway, of Portland, Me., who died in December, 1871. Of their three children, but one, Willard H. (born March 4, 1862,) survives. He is in business with his father. Mr. Furbish married, second, September 20, 1883, Susan A., daughter of George F. Emery, of Portland. They have one child, Persis E., born June 14, 1884.

Mr. Furbish was made a Mason in Atlantic Lodge, Portland, and has taken thirteen degrees in Masonry. He is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian in religion, a valuable citizen, a prosperous manufacturer, a progressive leader in town improvements, and by his public spirit and large-hearted generosity, proves his belief that he lives not for himself alone.

EUGENE WILLIAM SCRIBNER.

Eugene William Scribner, eldest son of William P. and Catherine (Burbank) Scribner, was born in Gilead, Oxford county, Me., March 12, 1852. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and a native of Maine. He died in 1862, in Bethel. Mrs. Scribner was a daughter of Gen. James Burbank, a prominent man of Oxford county. His large family of children were all remarkably energetic and brilliant. Prof. Adino J. Burbank was an

early school teacher in the Androscoggin valley, and for fourteen years principal of Keene High school; Daniel, another son, was a teacher, and afterwards an able business man in New York. Mrs. Scribner was a woman of great energy and industry, endowed with a brain fertile in resources, and, by her skillful management of the small property left by her husband, she was able to care for her five fatherless children, and give them a good education. She is now residing in Bethel, Me.

Engene attended the district schools in Bethel, where his father had removed a short time previous to his death, and Gould's academy. He was active, impulsive, generous,—a thorough boy,—he was also reliable and faithful to every required duty. At the age of eighteen he came to Berlin and engaged as lumber marker for the Berlin Mills Co., and was in their employ for several years in various capacities. In 1876, in company with Capt. L. P. Adley, Mr. Scribner went to California, and remained one year as foreman of the Flume and Lumber Company, Nevada City. He then came back to Berlin, with the intention, however, of returning to the "Golden Land," but his plans were changed by the force of circumstances. For some years thereafter he carried on carpentering and painting in Berlin. In 1883, in connection with H. H. Abbott, he formed the mercantile house of Scribner & Abbott, which afterwards, by change of partners, became Scribner & Noyes. Mr. Scribner retired from the firm in 1886, selling his interest to Mr. Noyes. For quite a number of years Mr. Scribner was in the real estate business in Florida, for sometime connected with Hon. John G. Sinclair, and now owns a young orange grove near Orlando, with other valuable unimproved property.

He married, October 25, 1871, Sara E., daughter of Dexter and Elizabeth F. (Hodgdon) Wheeler. She is a lady of culture and refinement, of strong character, a worthy daughter of her honored father. Their children are Claude Dexter, Leona (dec.) and Isola Genieve.

Possessing a genial and friendly disposition, a taste and an ability for the discharge of public duties, and an integrity of character that was never touched by whisper or reflection, it is not strange that Mr. Scribner was selected early in life by his fellow citizens as one fitted to assume and administer public trusts. Democratic in politics, he has often been a delegate to state, councillor and other conventions; was a member of the state Democratic Central Committee in 1886, and nowhere has the party a more fearless, zealous or intelligent supporter. He was selectman of Berlin in 1878 and 1879, and chairman of the board in 1880. He has served in several minor town offices, and filled that very difficult position of moderator with conceded ability. In 1882 he received the nomination of county commissioner and was elected by a handsome majority, running ahead of his ticket in Berlin, the very complimentary number of seventy-eight votes. In 1884 he was elected to his second term as county commissioner, and



E. W. Scribner

became chairman of the board, his term of office expiring July 1, 1887. The ordinary duties of this position are grave and responsible enough to well tax the judgment and powers of men of years and experience; but when such serious complications arise as have occurred during his last term of office, it requires nerve, force, discrimination and tact to adjust them. Probably no board of commissioners in this county has ever had weightier duties devolving upon them. As chairman Mr. Scribner has necessarily borne the heavier burden, and performed his work in a creditable manner, and proved himself equal to the emergency.

Naturally social in his instincts, we would expect to find him in harmony with Odd Fellowship and Freemasonry. He is a member of Mt. Abraham Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bethel, Me., and Mt. Pleasant Encampment, Bridgeton, Me. He belongs to Gorham Lodge, Gorham, North Star Chapter and North Star Commandery, Lancaster, F. & A. M., and is a member of Coös Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Berlin, of which he was a charter member.

Mr. Scribner is one of the foremost men in town in speaking and working for its interests. He believes in improvements and progress, and so fails not to encourage all enterprises at home and abroad which tend to ennoble. From boyhood he has been ever active. His aspirations and endeavors have pointed upward. His ambition in no small degree has seemed to be to help others. Of exemplary habits, frank and sincere, of broad and charitable opinions, and by the strength of his adherence to his principles, although yet young in years he has builded for himself a character which augurs well for his future. His affable, courteous manners, which are the spontaneous outflow of a good heart, have won for him many firm and lasting friends, and he is one of Berlin's most popular citizens.

MILAN.

CHAPTER XCIX.

Introductory—Surface—Soil—Grant —Boundaries—Pioneers—Character of Settlers—Inventory for 1825—Early Conveyances.

A GOOD character of solidity, intelligence and industry has ever been connected with the inhabitants of Milan. Even in the infancy of its settlement, when the struggle for existence occupied the time, they took care to plant the seeds of education and enlightened christianity in the minds of the children. Accompanying these, diligent industry and thoughtful economy went hand in hand, and so, to-day, we find the results. From the high grade of district schools, and the well-attended high schools of Dr. True and others, have come an intellectual cultivation not often equalled in a quiet, rural town, and Milan teachers are at a premium in the surrounding country. Nowhere has more active Christian endeavor been shown by the women of any community than by those of Milan. They are the motive-power in all good works. They build and sustain the religious institutions by their noble deeds and exertions, and their influence upon the sterner sex. The town has been elevated, refined, improved; and every movement tending to make better the moral or physical condition of humanity finds an active force of co-operators in this pleasant community.

The surface of Milan is uneven and broken, and there are no mountains of any considerable elevation. The soil is productive and few towns can raise more valuable crops to the acre. The valley farms are the finest. The upper Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin rivers pass through this town, flowing in nearly opposite directions. The latter receives several tributaries in Milan. Here the Androscoggin river is quiet, in great contrast to the roaring, rushing rapids at Berlin Falls, and one in coming to the village after a sojourn at the "Falls" enjoys the restfulness and beauty of the little place. There are several ponds of which Cedar pond is the largest.

This town was granted to Sir William Mayne and others, under the title of Paulsburg, in 1771; it retained this name until December 16, 1824, when it was incorporated under the name of Milan. It is bounded on the north by Dummer and Cambridge, east by Success, south by Berlin, west by Stark and Kilkenny. Area, 31,154 acres. The Grand Trunk railway passes through the west part, and the village of West Milan gives the name to one station, while another is Milan Water Station (Copperville). Like the other towns around it, Milan's first industries were lumbering operations, and agriculture was for some time subordinate to this. The first farms were developed on Milan hill. The soil was warmer, more free from frost, and, for some years, produced quite liberally in response to the labors of the pioneers. But they were not permanently as productive as they gave promise, and many of those settlers who remained sought the more valuable lands along the river. To-day, however, good farms are scattered through the town.

The history of Milan is devoid of wide significance; its annals are marked by few famous names or conspicuous happenings; but the beautiful farms which dot its surface, and the comfortable homes of to-day tell the story of the patience and perseverance of the few settlers who came to stay in the half century and more ago. The very hard, unenviable lot, endured by the early pioneers in this region, should be a very instructive lesson to their descendants. Those vigorous, determined pioneers fought hard with adverse elements, in their efforts to support, and to preserve those precious gifts which were to them of God. Some of them had large families. How pitiful their poverty, their hardships, their deprivations, their great want of privileges for their children, both educational and religious! With some the best they could do for their households was to provide clothing and food. Their garments were of the coarsest texture, and of the most simple make. Their food was of the plainest, most frugal quality.

Prior to 1820 there were but few inhabitants. In 1810 the population was but fourteen; ten years passed and the number was increased fourfold. About 1822 or '23, several families emigrated from Maine and settled on Milan hills.

Early Settlers. - Among those who first penetrated this wilderness to make permanent homes for themselves and their posterity was John Ellingwood. He came about 1822 and first settled on Milan hill. His wife was Rachel Barrows, of Bethel, Me. Of their family of six children were Hester Ann, Isaac H., John W., and Freeman. Mr. Ellingwood was a farmer, a good Christian, and deacon of the Methodist church. He died about 1830. His son Isaac was the first white child born on Barrows mountain (Milan hill.)

Isaac Harris came from Bethel in 1822. He was a school-teacher in

Sutton, Mass., and very well educated for those days. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Fogg, resides in town.

Daniel G. Ellingwood was probably the first settler on the Androscoggin. He located where Adams Twitchel now lives. Thomas Lake lived below the Ellingwood place; he came to Milan at the same time, but remained only a few years. He made a small clearing. Benjamin Hibbard came from Newry, Me., a little later than 1822, located and lived several years on the east side of the river. He died in Milan. The Hutchinsons were settlers on Milan hill in 1823 or '24.

Moses Hodgdon was one of the first to settle on Hodgdon hill, coming there in 1829, with his family of several children. He located on the top of the hill, developed a good farm, and brought up a family of sturdy, strong boys. He erected an up-and-down saw-mill, with shingle-machine, edger, etc. He and his sons conducted this until it was burned in May 1881. Mr. Hodgdon lived to a good old age. He was collector of taxes, and a representative man. His children were Samuel F., Moses, Charles N., Elizabeth (Mrs. Dexter Wheeler), (dec.), Emily (Mrs. J. H. Chandler), Ruth, married Capt. L. P. Adley, Charles N. and Moses are now residents of Berlin.

Amasa Fogg came from Ossipee about 1824 and settled on lot 1, range 8, second division.

Abner Hinds, about 1821, settled on lot 1, range 1, first division. He was one of the wealthiest of the early settlers, a great hunter and trapper. His murder by Robbins caused great excitement throughout the county. He was much esteemed by his townsmen. [See Col. Kent's graphic account in General History, pages 110, 111.]

George T. Roberts came from Kennebunk, Me., and purchased, in 1834, of his father, John Roberts, the lot mentioned above, which had been owned previously by one Walker. Mr. Roberts resided here, engaged in farming and lumbering, until 1869. He now lives in Deering, Me. Five of his ten children are living—Benjamin T., on the home farm; John, in Wisconsin; Burleigh, a member of the mercantile house of Kent & Roberts, Lancaster; Marcia A. and Lizzie W.

Isaac Hagar was an early comer. He located on the Ammonoosuc near West Milan. He was a farmer, hunter, and trapper, and a companion of Robbins and Hinds in their hunting expeditions.

Reuben Sargent was another early settler, lived here but a few years, then moved away. Anthony Nay located in the west part of the town; he lived a long life, left descendants, and held some town offices. Charles Newell was in Milan for a short time.

The Robbins family of which Sylvanus and Moses were members came from Massachusetts, probably Beverly, before 1825, and were residents for years. Sylvanus was insane for a long time, and some of the people

sat up nights to watch their buildings for fear of his burning them. Asa Barrows, who came in 1822, was a soldier in the War of 1812, passed his life and died here.

Emerson Cole made his home in the west part of the town, cleared a farm; he had a large family and some of his descendants are now residents. He was prominent in town affairs, selectman for many years, and a worthy citizen. Reuben Hobart came from Gilead, Me., in 1825, located on the place where Walter Allen now lives. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. The Wight family were of the earliest to settle in Milan, coming here in 1822; they lived on the east side of the river. Aaron, Phillip and Nathaniel were inhabitants in 1825. Aaron moved to Dummer in 1844. Edward Richardson came from Bethel, Me., about 1823 or '24, and settled on Milan hill. His wife was a Miss Ellis, from Sutton, Mass. Their family was three sons and four daughters. Mr. Richardson lived to a good old age, was one of the first selectmen and held the office several years. Isaac Stearns was also from Bethel, Me. He was a man of considerable ability and enterprise. He built a mill, acquired some property, then moved to Western New York. He lived on the east side of the river where C. D. Hamlin now resides. Samuel Crafts was from Hebron, Me.; he was one of the pioneers of 1822. He had a large family of children. His wife was a Sturtevant from Hebron. One son, Rev. F. A. Crafts, is a Methodist clergyman, a resident of Connecticut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts was another son of Samuel. James H. Horn located at West Milan, was the first elected town clerk. He was licensed to sell liquor, and kept a hotel at West Milan at the time of the construction of the railroad. It is said that a barrel of burning-fluid was sent here by mistake in place of liquor, and gave such satisfaction that another barrel was ordered "just exactly the same kind."

Peter Wheeler, the first clerk elected at an annual meeting in Berlin, moved to Milan in 1834. He settled on a place on Milan Hill road, was a bricklayer. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. He took active part in town matters in Milan, was clerk, selectman and treasurer, also representative for two years in the legislature. He lived a long and useful life, and died in 1874, aged eighty-three.

The Twitchell family has been a leading one in Milan since the first settlement, coming here in 1824. Cyrus and Ransom Twitchell were taxed residents in 1825.

Many of these people came from Maine, a state well known and noted for its enterprising inhabitants. They brought with them the inherited traits of a goodly ancestry, which their children and children's children have also inherited. Others came from Massachusetts, descendants of some of the early and prominent families there. Thus Milan's pioneers were

well equipped with the necessary characteristics for the settlement of a town; and, to day, after the lapse of nearly three quarters of a century, we find peaceful, prosperous, intelligent and thriving residents occupying comfortable homes, and who feel indeed that "their lines have fallen in pleasant places."

Inventory for 1825.—Isaac Hagen (Hagar) was taxed on one poll, two horses, two cows, four neat cattle. James H. Horn, three polls, two horses, four oxen, two cows, five neat cattle, one and one-half acres of mowing land, ninety acres of unimproved land. Anthony Nay, one cow, two and one-half acres of mowing and one acre tillage land, ninety-seven acres unimproved land. Reuben T. Sargent, one poll, two cows, one two-year-old. Charles Newell, two polls, one horse, two cows, one acre mowing, and ninety nine unimproved land. Abner Hinds, one poll, one horse four oxen, one cow, one three-year old, two two-year-olds, one acre mowing, one acre pasture, ninety eight unimproved land. Emerson Cole, two polls, two oxen, one cow, one acre mowing land, ninety-nine acres unimproved land. Joshua Roberts, one poll. Asa Barrows, one poll, one cow, two two-year olds, one acre pasture, ninety-nine acres unimproved land. Edward Richardson, one poll, two oxen, two cows, 100 acres unimproved land. Isaac Harris, one poll, two oxen, two cows one two-year old, 100 acres unimproved land. Sylvanus Robbins, one poll, two cows, one two-year-old, one acre mowing, one acre pasture, 198 acres of unimproved land. Moses Robbins, one poll, one horse, three oxen, three cows, three head young cattle, two acres mowing, and one acre pasture, ninety-seven acres unimproved land. Cyrus Twitchel, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, 100 acres unimproved land. Reuben Hobard, one poll, two oxen, one cow. Samuel Crafts, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one three year-old, 200 acres unimproved land. Samuel B. Robbins, one poll, one cow, 100 acres unimproved land. Ransom Twitchell, one poll, one cow, 100 acres unimproved land. Benjamin Hibbard, one poll one cow. Daniel G. Ellingwood, one poll, two oxen, one cow, 300 acres unimproved land. Thomas Lake, one poll, 300 acres unimproved land. Isaac Stearns, one poll, two oxen, two cows, 100 acres unimproved land. John Ellingwood, one poll, two oxen, two cows, 100 acres unimproved land. Phillip Wight, one poll, one cow. Aaron Wight, one poll, two oxen, one cow, two three-year-olds, 200 acres of unimproved land. Nathaniel Wight, two polls, two oxen, one cow, 100 acres of unimproved land.

Early Conveyances.—November 12, 1796, David Webster, of Plymouth, sheriff of Grafton county, N. H., conveyed to William K. Atkinson, of Dover, the whole town of Paulsburg for \$21.34, the amount of the proprietary tax for 1794.

William K. Atkinson conveyed thirteen-fourteenths of Paulsburg, as follows: November 12, 1796, to William Plumer, of Epping, one fourteenth

undivided. Jonathan Cilley, of Nottingham, one-fourteenth undivided. Greenleaf Cilley, of Nottingham, one-fourteenth. Jonas Minot, of Concord, one-fourteenth. William Webster, of Plymouth, one-fourteenth. Thomas Leavitt, of North Hampton, one-fourteenth and one fifty-sixth. William Harper, of Sanborton, one-fourteenth. George W. Livermore, of Holderness, one-fourteenth. Moore Russell, of Haverhill, one-fourteenth. William Wallace, of Newbury, Vt., one-fourteenth. Nathaniel Peabody, of Atkinson, one-fourteenth, and three-fourths of one-fourteenth. Jabez Parsons, of Colebrook, one-fourteenth. June 3, 1797, Jonathan Cilley deeded to William Plumer one-fourteenth part undivided - 2.214 acres. October 3, William Plumer, collector, to Samuel Plumer, one-fourteenth undivided of each original right. April 14, 1801, Samuel Plumer, Jr., to William Plumer, one-third of one-fourteenth part undivided. October 6, 1800, Samuel Plumer, Jr., to Daniel Plumer one-third of one-fourteenth.

CHAPTER C.

Act of Incorporation—First Town Meeting—Extracts from Town Records—Action in the Rebellion—Civil List: Town Clerks—Selectmen—Treasurers—Representatives.

ACT of Incorporation.—“Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that the tract of land granted and known by the name of Paulsburgh, situated in the County of Coös, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Milan, and shall be a town by that name.

“Section 2. And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said township be and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, with all the same rights, powers, and privileges immunities and liabilities of similar corporations in this state and that said town shall be classed with the towns of Northumberland, and Stratford and “Percy,” for electing a representative until otherwise ordered by the Legislature.

“Section 3. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of duly organizing said town, a meeting of the inhabitants thereof legally qualified to vote in town affairs, shall be holden in said town on the first Tuesday of February next, at which meeting, Selectmen and other necessary officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen agreeably to the laws of this state, and that Cyrus Twitchell, Abner Hinds, and Isaac Harris, or any two of them be authorized to call the first meeting of said inhabitants, by giving the same notice as is by law required for annual town meetings.”

The act of incorporation was passed in December, 1824.

Extracts from Town Records.—February 1, 1825. A town meeting, called by the persons named in the act of incorporation, was held at the dwelling house of Isaac Harris and selectmen and town clerk elected to permanently organize the town. Samuel Crafts was clerk of this meeting.

March 8, 1825. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected by the choice of a full board of town officers. It was voted “to raise the sum of Three hundred dollars for the support of Highways and Bridges; Ninety dollars for Schools and Fifty dollars for all other purposes.” These amounts were raised for several years with some variation in the highway money. There were present at this meeting, sixty voters, David L. Morrel having that number for governor,—no opposition. Twenty-six persons were taxed in the

resident list; the highest money-tax in the list was \$10.05 paid by Abner Hinds. A road was laid out this year, from West Milan to Berlin line, via Milan Corner, and the town divided into school districts.

March 13, 1827. Cyrus Twitchell was recommended to the governor and council as a suitable person to be appointed a justice of the peace.

March 29, 1827. The first record of a district meeting for election of representative occurs. Thomas Percy, Jr., of Northumberland, was elected from the towns of Milan, Northumberland, Stratford and Percy—*assess*. There is no record of any representative from Milan except in the years when the meeting was held in Milan. The town was classed with other towns until 1854, when O. M. Twitchell, M. D., was elected the first representative from Milan alone.

September 12, 1827. James H. Horn was licensed to keep a tavern in his dwelling house, in said Milan, and to retail liquors in *small* quantities.

November 3, 1828. At the Presidential election the electoral ticket headed by George Harvey had twelve votes and the one headed by George Sullivan had six votes.

March 10, 1829. Voted "to put the Literary fund at interest, the income to be used for the support of schools."

June 28, 1830. Voted, "Those of the inhabitants that are needy, make application to the Selectmen for their bread this summer." (Nothing said about butter.) Voted, "To choose a new land agent as the old one has *discontinued*."

March 8, 1831. Voted "to put guide boards at North branch bridge—near Milan corner and at the Lake place."

March 13, 1832. Voted to give Daniel G. Ellingwood \$15 for his expenses taking David Robbins, supposed murderer of Abner Hinds, of Milan. Voted, "To instruct the Select men to lay out a highway through lands of Suel Lary to the Androscoggin river for the benefit of a ferry." Forty-two votes were cast at the Presidential election this year.

November 7, 1836. Voted for building an insane hospital, yes, twelve; no, four.

March 14, 1837. Voted to receive the surplus money (supposed to have been derived from U. S. treasury), and pledge the faith of the town for the safe keeping according to the law. Voted Thomas Wheeler, Jr., agent to receive the same. Voted—To divide and loan the surplus money to the several inhabitants in the following ratio: one-half by the polls, the other half by the tax they paid in '36. Voted That all notes be given on demand without interest, to be secured by such security as the Agent may think for the interest of the town.

March 13, 1838. Voted on revision of the Constitution, yeas, two; nays, forty-five. Voted on law for town clerks to record deeds; yeas, twenty-six; nays, eighteen. Voted on division of the town; yeas, forty; nays, twelve.

March 12, 1839. Voted, That each man be given up his note given for surplus money, and the town be holden for the same.

November, 1840. Fifty-nine votes cast for President.

March, 1844. There were eighty-seven names on the check list. The highest tax on the resident money tax list in 1844 was \$11.22 against Dustin P. Ordway. November. On the question, "Shall capital punishment be abolished?" the town voted, yeas, sixteen; nays, forty-three.

March, 1848. Voted that the school committee shall not visit the schools unless called upon.

1850. Amount raised for schools, \$150. Highways, \$500. All other purposes, \$450. October 8, 1850. Elected Benjamin Thompson delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

March 11, 1851. Voted to raise \$550 to pay for the bridge now building across the Androscoggin river. Chose James M. Phipps agent for laying out the same. Chose Adams Twitchel, Henry Paine, and Adna Folsom to superintend the building of the bridge.

March 11, 1852. At an adjourned annual meeting, it was "Voted to instruct the Selectmen to obtain an under-pass under the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. without cost if possible, but to obtain one at all events." The town obtained the under-pass, but not without a great deal of trouble with the company; the inhabitants of the town and the employes of the company coming nearly to blows on several occasions. November 2, 1852. Seventy-nine votes were cast for President.

March 8, 1853. On the question of dividing the county of Coös into two judicial districts, the vote stood sixty against the proposition and none for it.

In 1856 the Presidential vote stood: Buchanan, ninety-one; Freemont, eighty-four.

March, 1858. Voted, That the selectmen be instructed to investigate and ascertain the standing of the town as far back as possible, and make a report, if it takes the whole year.

November, 1860. The Presidential vote was Democrat, fifty-four; Republican, eighty-three.

Action in the Rebellion.—At a special town meeting held September 1, 1862, it was voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to every man mustered into the service of the U. S., on the quota of the town for two last calls of 300,000 each.

March, 1863. Voted that the selectmen aid families of volunteers as they think proper under the law. August 15, 1863. Voted not to pay drafted men any bounty. December 7, 1863. Voted that the town assume the bounties offered by the state and U. S., and pay them to all enlisted men and substitutes. Sent soldiers to assign them to the town. Voted to pay each volunteer \$100 in addition to the State and U. S. bounties.

March, 1864. Voted to adopt the resolution presented by James M. Phipps as follows: Resolved, That the Selectmen of Milan be instructed to give to families of dependents, entitled to State aid from said town, a town order for the amount they may be entitled to, payable at the office of the town Treasurer the first day of September next after date; said order to draw interest six months after date." July 20, 1864. The town voted to pay \$300 for one year volunteers, \$400 for two years volunteers, \$500 for three years volunteers, \$300 for each drafted man, and for the selectmen to furnish substitutes as cheap as possible to procure them. November, 1864. On a proposition to change the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote in the field, the town voted yea sixty-nine, nay two.

January 1, 1865. Voted to raise money enough to fill the quota of the town, and to pay drafted men or their substitutes \$200 for one year. March, 1865. Voted to pay back to all drafted men who had furnished substitutes, what they had paid out in excess of \$300.

1867. Voted to raise \$600 for schools, \$800 for highways, and \$3,000 for all other purposes.

March, 1868. Voted to petition Congress to levy a tax on all bonds of the U. S., not exceeding one per cent, semi-annually, and make the same a lien on the coupons and interest of said bonds, and set the same apart as a sinking fund to be applied to the purchase of the debts of the U. S. in such a manner as Congress may direct. Vote for President, 1868, Republican ninety-three, Democratic fifty-seven.

March, 1871. Voted to appropriate a sum of money (not exceeding 5 per cent. of the school money) for prizes in schools, to be given to the scholars according to their merits. October 28, 1871. Voted to build a new bridge across the Androscoggin river.

March, 1873. Voted to raise \$1,000 for schools, \$1,200 for highways, and \$1,000 for all other purposes.

November, 1876. Chose Adams Twitchell delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

November, 1884. The vote for President was, Republican 117, Democratic 85. On the eleventh ballot James M. Phipps was elected representative to the General Court. [He died May 3, 1885, and Alvinza A. Higgins was elected to fill the vacancy May 26, 1885.]

March, 1886. Voted for highways, \$1,000, for schools, \$1,000, for town debt \$1,000, for all other purposes \$1,000. On the vote to call a Constitutional Convention it stood yeas 53, noes 2. The total valuation of the town for the year 1886 was \$261,670. Amount raised for all purposes \$5,756.74. Number of names on check list 220.

Civil List.—Town Clerks. James H. Horn, 1825; Ransom Twitchell, 1826-29, 1831-32, 1834-35, 1837; Gilman Twitchell, 1833, 1844-45; Thomas Wheeler, Jr., 1836-38; Peter Walker, 1839; *Peter Wheeler, 1839-41, 1846-47; Almon Hutchinson, 1842-43, 1855; Ozmon M. Twitchell, 1848-54, 1858-59; Larkin Pettengill, 1856-57, 1863, 1874; *Peter A. G. W. Phipps, 1859, 1864-66; Franklin Wheeler, 1860-62; Samuel F. Mathes, 1867; Abner K. Cole, 1868; Albert Cole, 1869-70; *Solomon J. Hayward, 1870; Richard H. Meserve, 1871-73, 1875, 1879; Burleigh Roberts, 1876; George W. Blanchard, 1877-78; James S. Phipps, 1880-87.

Selectmen.—Cyrus Twitchell, Abner Hinds, Isaac Harris authorized to call the first meeting. Isaac Hagar, Edward Richardson, Daniel G. Ellingwood, selectmen to organize permanently. Edward Richardson, 1825, 1836; Ransom Twitchell, 1825, 1830-32, 1834-38, 1841; Abner Hinds, 1825; Aaron Wight, 1826; James H. Horn, 1826-27, 1829, 1840; Isaac Stearns, 1826; Isaac Harris, 1827, 1830; Daniel G. Ellingwood, 1827-29; Cyrus Twitchell, 1829; Emerson Cole, 1828, 1831, 1837, 1844-46, 1849; John Small, 1829, 1831-32, 1834; Isaac Hagar, 1830, 1832, 1839; Thomas Wheeler, Jr., 1833, 1836; Elijah Phipps, 1833, 1837; Gilman Twitchell, 1833; Francis Lang, 1834; Henry Snow, 1835-36; Benjamin Flint, 1836, 1839-40; Adna Folsom, 1838; Moses Hodgdon, 1838; Thomas J. Ordway, 1839; Peter Wheeler, 1840, 1844; Addison Hamlin, 1841; Lewis Hutchinson, 1841-43; Joshua Parker, 1842-44; George T. Roberts, 1842-43, 1848, 1852-53, 1860, 1864; Henry Paine, 1845; Lorenzo D. Peabody, 1846; Phillip Pettengill, 1846-47; Daniel Evans, 1847-48; Charles A. Wardwell, 1847, 1857, 1862-63; Clayton Twitchell, 1848-49; Uriah Evans, 1849, 1856, 1863, 1874; Simon Cole, 1850-51, 1858, 1865, 1868; Chase E. Parker, 1850-51; Almon Hutchinson, 1850-53, 1855; Adams Twitchell, 1852; Samuel B. Coffin, 1853-54, 1857; Peter A. G. W. Phipps, 1854-55; Anthony Nay, 1854-55; Moses Hodgdon, Jr., 1856-57, 1863-67, 1870-71, 1874-75; Solomon J. Hayward, 1856; James M. Phipps, 1858-59, 1862, 1865-67; Samuel F. Mathes, 1858; Columbus Lane, 1859, 1868; Nathan Fogg, 1859, 1883; Cyrus D. Hamlin, 1860-61; Charles N. Hodgdon, 1860-62, 1869, 1879-80; Charles E. Phipps, 1861, 1866; Edwin F. Hutchinson, 1864; Luther F. Kingsbury, 1866; Benjamin T. Roberts, 1867; Charles P. Bickford, 1868-69; Ira A. Newell, 1869; George G. Gates, 1870; John L. Willard, 1870-71; Lorenzo P. Adley, 1871-73; Calvin P. Stevens, 1872, 1882; Walter H. Evans, 1872-73, 1876-77, 1881-82; Simon Fogg, 1873; Theodore Morin, 1874; George E. Dale, 1875; Dennis B. York, 1875, 1877-78; Ren-

* First appointed to fill vacancy.

ben W. Higgins, 1876; John H. Chandler, 1877-79; Hiram E. Ellingwood, 1878, 1884-87; Oliver P. Robbins, 1879; George W. Page, 1880; Ralph Cole, 1880-87; James C. Fogg, 1881; Ransom A. Twitchell, 1883-85; Sumner H. Ordway, 1886-87.

Treasurers.—James H. Horn, 1825; Edward Richardson, 1826-27; Isaac Harris, 1828-34; Thomas Wheeler Jr., 1835, 1838; Lewis Hutchinson, 1836, 1840-41, 1844; Board of Selectmen, 1837, Elijah Phipps, 1839, 1846-47; Peter Wheeler, 1842-43; Israel P. Green, 1845; George Russell, 1848, George T. Roberts, 1849-52, 1854-59, 1871; John Chandler, 1853; Nathan Bickford, 1860-64; Joseph H. Vincent, 1865, 1868; George G. Gates, 1866-67; Solomon J. Hayward, 1869; Abner Keith, 1870; Theodore Morin, 1872-74; Peter A. G. W. Phipps, 1875-77; Cyrus D. Hamlin, 1878-79; Ransom A. Twitchell, 1880-82; Samuel A. Collins, 1883-87.

Representatives to the General Court.—Ransom Twitchell, 1831, 1835, classed; Peter Walker, 1839, classed; Amos Green, 1843, classed; Joshua Parker, 1845, 1850, classed; Peter Wheeler, 1849, classed; Hiram T. Ellingwood, 1852, classed; Ozmon M. Twitchell, 1854-55; Chase E. Parker, 1856-57; Samuel F. Mathers, 1858-59; Columbus Lane, 1860-61; Charles E. Phipps, 1862-63; George T. Roberts, 1864-65; Cyrus D. Hamlin, 1866, 1878; Moses Hodgdon, Jr., 1867, 1869; Abner Keith, 1868; Charles W. Hodgdon, 1870-71; Freeland Hutchinson, 1872-73; Lorenzo P. Adley, 1874-75; Adams Twitchel, 1876; Peter A. G. W. Phipps, 1877; Burleigh Roberts, 1879; Voted not to send, 1880; George W. Page, 1882; James M. Phipps,* 1884; Alvinza A. Higgins,† 1884. Dennis B. York, 1886.

CHAPTER CL.

Mills.—Milan Mine.—Business Interests.

FIRST Mills in Milan.—Early in this century, probably before the War of 1812, a mill was erected by one Eames who received a grant of land from the proprietors for doing so. It consisted of a primitive saw mill with an "up and down" saw with a wooden crank, and a grist-mill with stones about as large as grindstones. How they were transported hither tradition fails to tell. This mill stood near Milan Water Station, now Copperville, and cut out quite an amount of lumber, and was quite a benefit to the scattering settlers. William Leighton, who came to Dummer in 1812, shortly after built a barn, and had the roof-boards sawed at this mill. Much of the way there was no road, and the boards were carried on the roadless portion up the hill on the backs of men, who received a glass of rum for each board brought up. The old mill, its owners, and its patrons have long since gone to decay, only the mill-stones remaining to excite the imagination of the wondering individual who finds them in their brush-surrounding resting place.

The first mill on the Ammonoosuc was built as early as 1835 on lot 7, range 3, first division, by a company consisting of Henry Snow, of Effingham, Dr. Loren Hildreth, and one Roberts, of Parsonsfield, Me. This was first conducted by Mr. Snow, afterward by Anthony Noy, and, during

*Deceased. †Elected to fill vacancy.

1838 or '39, the property was sold to Amos Green, of Berlin, who rebuilt the mill on a larger scale. He carried it on until the California fever broke out, when, leaving it in the charge of his son George A., (who, it is said, made more money out of it than did his father,) in 1850, he went to California. In 1855 Alvinza A. Higgins, of Saco, Me., purchased it from Tasker & Boyd, who then had the property. He soon sold an interest to his brother, Reuben W., and they jointly conducted business here until the death of the latter, in June, 1884, since which time A. A. Higgins has been proprietor. In August, 1857, occurred a terrible thunder-storm, which raised the river seven feet within six hours, swept off the mills, and caused other great destruction. The mill was at once rebuilt. It contains now a rotary saw, an edger, a shingle-machine, and a grist mill. It manufactures from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of lumber per annum, and employs from twenty to twenty-five men.

Alfred N. Twitchell, in 1868, with others, built and run in Milan the first steam starch-mill in operation in New Hampshire. He continued in this till 1875.

Milan Mine.—In August, 1877, Nathan Fogg, while haying, went to the small stream, called "William Fogg brook," to get a drink, and saw something glittering on the bottom in an apparently metallic vein of about four feet in width. He soon blasted in the rock containing the vein near the stream, sent specimens to Prof. Huntington at Hanover, and had him come and examine the place. Prof. H. found, by assaying, \$58 gold, four ounces of silver, fifteen per cent. copper, and a trace of lead, to the ton. The land was bonded to one Zalmon Taylor, who sunk a shaft twenty feet, but did not develop further. It was then leased and bonded successively to Charles H. Souther and D. F. Leavitt, who did not do much work. In 1881 Mr. Fogg sold the mine to Hanson Gregory, Jr., for \$7,500; he operated it for some time, and sold to Boston and Portland parties, who erected buildings, employed from sixty-five to seventy men during 1884 and '85, and accomplished much work.

The vein was followed about fifty rods and to a depth of 200 feet. The richer metals diminished in quantity as the shaft left the surface; copper became the chief metal in the vein, exhibited chiefly as a sulphuret. The sulphur formed an important element of profit in working the mine, and, on account of its low value, the work was stopped in the fall of 1886.

Business Interests.—Previous to 1838 the inhabitants of Milan were obliged to go to Shelburne or Lancaster for all "store" goods used. Some of the first settlers made the trip to Shelburne and back on foot in a day, bringing a load of from fifty to seventy five pounds. They used to make considerable potash, shaved pine shingles, etc., carry them to Harrison, Me., or to Portland with an ox team, bringing back supplies; the most important of which was a generous supply of old New England rum. A

barrel of rum was calculated to be of as much value in a family in a year as a good cow. About 1838 Ransom Twitchell commenced keeping a small assortment of goods in his house which he continued until 1844. Israel P. Green was in trade from 1844 to 1846, when he sold out to Fordyce Burbank, who took in as partner, John Hamlin. In 1847 the store was burned and their business closed up. From 1847 to 1850 Jacob & Hiram T. Ellingwood kept a store in connection with their potash business. About 1850 Davis, Frasier & Co., (Abner Davis, John L. Frasier and Fred A. Crafts,) formed a partnership. In 1851 Mr. Frasier sold out his interest to his partners, the firm being "Davis & Crafts"; in 1852 Mr. Crafts sold his interest to Merrill C. Forist, firm "Davis & Forist." In 1854 or '55 they sold out to David Meserve, who continued in trade until 1865 or '66; the last year of his business he had associated with him Solomon J. Hayward, firm name "Meserve & Hayward." In 1852 a new firm entered the mercantile business—Adams Twitchel and James M. Phipps—continuing until 1856, when they sold out to "Bickford, Wheeler & Davis" (Sullivan T. Bickford, Franklin Wheeler and Columbus Davis). In 1858 they disposed of their interest to "J. A. & J. W. Greenlaw," who continued until 1861. In 1863 "Wardwell & Paine" (Charles A. Wardwell and Gardiner C. Paine) began trade in the store formerly occupied by the Greenlaws. In 1866 Mr. Paine sold his interest to Theodore Morin. The next fall Mr. Wardwell disposed of his interest to Columbus Lane, firm "Morin & Lane." In 1869 Mr. Lane bought out Mr. Morin and continued in trade alone until 1874 when he closed up his business and moved away. In 1863 Samuel E. Paine built a small store on the site now occupied by A. Blake and occupied it until 1866, when he sold to Cyrus D. & Charles H. Hamlin. In 1867 they sold to George G. Gates, who remained until 1872, when he sold out to Alfred N. and Ransom A. Twitchell. After a few months Ransom A. sold his interest to George W. Page (firm name "Twitchell & Page"). In the spring of 1874 their store was burned, and the goods saved were sold to the firm of "York & Twitchell," (Dennis B. York and Ransom A. Twitchell,) who continued in partnership until 1881 when Mr. Twitchell sold to Mr. York who is still in business.

In 1868 John W. Greenlaw built the store now occupied by George E. Dale. It was used by various parties for different purposes. Appleton Blake commenced trade there about 1872 or '73 and occupied it until he moved into the store where he now is. In 1866 Daniel & Jabez P. Evans began merchandising in the *old* Greenlaw store, but were burned out in the spring of 1867, thus closing their business. In 1868 the firm of J. M. Phipps & Co. bought the building now owned by S. A. Collins, fitted it up and commenced trade, the firm consisting of James M. and Peter A. G. W. Phipps and Cyrus D. Hamlin. After about two months Mr. Hamlin sold his interest to his partners, who, in 1874, took in James S. Phipps as

partner; they continued business until 1878 when they sold out to George E. Dale, who still continues in business.

About 1876 a "Grange" of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in town, and the scheme of co-operative trade was tried. For several reasons it was a failure and finally ended in the organization of the firm of W. A. Willis & Co., (William A. Willis, Carleton W. Muzzy, Charles P. Bickford and Sullivan T. Bickford,) who continued in business until 1884. In 1884 Henry L. Steinfeld occupied the store vacated by W. A. Willis & Co. and is still in trade.

C. Williamson is postmaster at Milan.

West Milan. Merchants, Etc.—The first regular store was opened at West Milan by Ezra Horn, about the year 1850, when the Grand Trunk railway was being built. In 1857 Simon Cole commenced trade in the store opposite the railroad station, and continued until 1860, when he sold out to his son, Lewis H. Cole, who built the store now occupied by Roberts & Forbush, and in 1865 disposed of his business to Edwin W. Wilkinson, who closed out in 1869 and moved to Groveton. In 1870 Hutchinson & Morin (Freeland Hutchinson and Theodore Morin) occupied the same store. They continued three years; in 1874 Mr. Morin sold out to Mr. Hutchinson. In 1874 or '75 Mr. Hutchinson sold out to Blanchard Bros. (George W., Charles N., and Fred H.,) and the next year Charles N. sold to his partners, and the firm name became "G. W. & F. H. Blanchard" until 1879, when the partnership was dissolved. In the year 1860 O. H. Nay commenced business in the store below the depot; he continued in trade until 1874 or '75, and has not done much since. In 1880 Fred H. Blanchard occupied the store formerly owned by O. H. Nay, and, with the exception of a few months, has occupied it ever since. Between Mr. Nay and Mr. Blanchard the building was occupied by a Mr. Bisbee, and by "True, Lovering & Co." for a short time. About 1870 Mr. George T. Roberts commenced trade in the store opposite the depot, and continued about three years, when he sold out to his son Burleigh, who conducted the business three years, then Benjamin T. Roberts traded in the same store one year or more. Since that time it has not been occupied. In 1879 Burleigh Roberts began trade again in the store formerly occupied by the Blanchards. In 1883 he associated with him Mr. Zenas W. Forbush, and the firm now remains "Roberts & Forbush," Mr. Forbush conducting the business.

The Blanchards have been leaders in business in West Milan for years. In manufacturing, in merchandising, and other industries they have been actively engaged. George W. is now conducting a steam-mill with a production of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 of feet per annum. Hamlin & Company, of Milan, have a birch and poplar-mill; R. H. Cole manufactures shingles; C. M. C. Twitchel is an extensive farmer and lumber-

man. There are many good farmers in town, whose industry brings good results and adds to its financial *status*.

CHAPTER CII.

Church History—Methodism—Pastors—Present Society—Original Members of Methodist Church—Church Building—Calvinist Baptist Society—Free-Will Baptist Society—Civil War.

CHURCH History.*—The church history of Milan, as in many other towns, must of necessity be incomplete. The records of early work are few, old members have fallen out by the way, and tradition is uncertain. We have gleaned from various sources a few items which we present.

Nearly fifty years ago, the ever-active Methodist church had established a mission here on a circuit which also included Guildhall, Vt., Stark, Gorham, Randolph, and other towns, and among the first ministers on the circuit were William C. Bixby and Stephen Adams. The first work done here by the Methodists was done on Milan hill, and this locality is consequently the cradle of Methodism in Milan. In 1854 and 1855 Milan was included in the Haverhill district of the New Hampshire M. E. conference, and was supplied by Charles R. Homan. In 1856 Daniel W. Barber was the supply, and again in 1861. Between these dates we have no records. In 1863 the church was under the care of "church labor"; in 1864 Warren C. Applebee was the first pastor. In 1866 J. H. Knott and C. M. Barnes supplied the pulpit, and in 1867 C. M. Barnes was the preacher in charge. Since 1856 this charge had been in the Concord district.

In 1869 Rev. G. C. Noyes came to take charge of this church and remained three years, being assisted the first year by J. M. Copp. Rev. Mr. Noyes was followed by L. E. Gordon who remained on the charge three years. J. A. Steele was Mr. Gordon's successor. Remaining only one year, he was followed by William Woods, who stood at the helm three years, and guided the "old ship" during a dark period, when the dread disease, diphtheria, swept away many of the inhabitants, including two of his own family. Rev. Amos B. Russell followed Rev. Mr. Woods and remained on the charge two years, being succeeded by Rev. Otis S. Danforth who supplied the pulpit two years, doing excellent work. Rev. James D. LeGro, the present pastor, preached his first sermon in this

*By Rev. James D. LeGro.

church in September, 1885. [Mr. LeGro, although not now in robust health, is an able sermonizer, an agreeable writer, and is highly appreciated and esteemed as a preacher of the Gospel.]

The present society is made up of several denominations, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, "Advents," and Universalists; no one denomination represented being able to support a minister alone. Notwithstanding the fact that so many sects, differing in many respects, are brought together, the work is remarkably harmonious and free from strife. The present pastor, Rev. James D. Le Gro, is a Methodist clergyman, and a member of the New Hampshire conference. Since his coming to this society the church has been remodelled and repaired, and the society much improved. Best of all, there has been a gracious revival influence among the people and a goodly number of earnest Christian workers have been added to the ranks of "God's soldiers." The Sunday-school, with Mr. L. U. Cole for superintendent, is in a prosperous condition. The library contains about 500 volumes.

A partial list of the names of the original members of the Methodist church: Betsey Fogg, Insley Bean, Benjamin Bean, John L. Dustin, Ruth Peabody, Arvilla Hutchinson, May Hutchinson, Samuel G. Crafts, Sarah Crafts, Moses Robbins, Delindy Dustin, Arvilla Eastman, Samuel Farrington and wife, Lydia Cushman, Adaline Abbott, Stephen Abbott, Solomon J. Hayward, Sallie Bean, Sophia Bean, Rhoda Bean, John Peabody.

The present church building is a "union building," but for many years has been occupied by Methodist preachers. The building was erected in 1856, at an expense of about \$2,200. It has since been repaired, and is now in a comfortable condition. The Methodist society owns a small house and lot, the probable value of which is \$500. The union church was dedicated early in the month of August in 1856. The five denominations interested were each represented on this occasion by a clergyman who participated in the exercises. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, a Calvinistic Baptist minister.

Baptists.—Somewhere about the year 1838 a Calvinistic Baptist society was organized, and quite a goodly number of members obtained. Rev. Leonard Kingsbury, father of Luther Kingsbury, now residing in town, was for a time pastor. The meetings at this time were held in school-houses or in barns—in the latter place on special occasions. Rev. H. I. Campbell and Abram Bedel were also among the latter preachers for this denomination. Among the original members of this church were Addison Hamlin and wife, Whipple Willard and wife, Nathan Bickford and wife, Ormando Lary and wife, Joshua Parker and wife, James M. Phipps, Dorcas Phipps, Ransom Twitchel, Cyrus Twitchel. In about the year 1843 the Free Will Baptists organized a society with Rev. Elijah Griffin as pastor.

The society was never large, and continued their organization only a few years. Philip Wight, an uncle of Isaac Wight now residing in Dummer, was at one time pastor of this church.

Civil War.—The true principle of patriotism was exemplified by those sons of the American Union who volunteered their services and courageously fought its battles with faces steadfastly turned toward its foes, and who braved every danger, not from hopes of preferment, but that the tricolored flag of red, white and blue should forever be unfurled from the nation's capitol.

When the President's call for 300,000 men was made in the fall of 1863, the quota for the town of Milan was ten. When the time was nearly up the selectmen made preparations to obtain substitutes from other towns, but they were forestalled by this circumstance. On the Saturday evening previous to the Monday, the day they were to put their plans into action, ten young men, or rather *boys*, met at a blacksmith's shop near "Ellingwood's Hotel," and, with closed doors and extinguished lights, they all, then and there, agreed to volunteer, and themselves fill the town's quota. These young men were Sylvester Newell, Samuel Ordway, Nathaniel P. Ordway, John L. Ordway, Walter H. Evans, James Pettengill, George L. Vincent, Charles H. Hamlin, Charles Ellingwood, and Henry F. Paine. They were schoolmates, and such friends as young men usually are who grow to manhood together in a country town. Their determination was soon made known to the selectmen, and, accompanied by two of them, the embryo soldiers started for Lebanon. No attempt will be made to describe the good times these "boys" had *en route*, but they arrived in season, sought the enlisting officer the first night, and were told to be on hand the next morning. Bright and early all, except Henry F. Paine, who was too ill, presented themselves at the enlisting office, were examined and enlisted, given a nine days' furlough, and went home to prepare for—they knew not what. They reported at the proper time, were sent to Concord, being mustered into the United States service while on the way, and, as recruits at that time were mostly drafted men or substitutes, they, being volunteers, were chosen to act as guard while in camp, and also allowed to visit the city when they wished. They had their choice of joining the Sixth, Ninth, or Eleventh New Hampshire regiments; they chose the Ninth, and with about 500 other men started to join their respective regiments, and had the honor of being placed on guard on the journey. After their arrival at Paris, Ky., the headquarters of the Ninth, they were assigned to Company E, then performing guard duty at Kizer's Station on the railroad from Paris to Cincinnati, Ohio. It was here that the nine Milan boys first received instruction in military manœuvres and tactics. They remained for a month, when the regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., to join the Ninth corps under Burnside. On this march they were first convinced that

it was not all fun to be a soldier. After marching a few days they came to camp, —Nelson, Ky.,—where they found the Sixth New Hampshire, and their townsman Aaron White. They went to rest that night without any covering but a blanket, and when they awoke in the morning they had an additional covering of eight inches of snow. Here the first death in this band of nine occurred. James Pettengill was ill and removed to the hospital; three days after two of the "boys" went to see him, but they only found the dead body of their comrade. Before the funeral rites were performed, the regiment was under marching orders, and Pettengill was buried by strangers. Such are the vicissitudes of the soldier's life! Their next resting-place was Camp Isabella, Ky. Here Charles Ellingwood was taken sick, and had to be left behind, and when his companions returned, four or five weeks later, he, too, had been laid in a soldier's grave, far from home and friends. Nothing of importance occurred to the Milanites between this and Knoxville, except the usual trials and privations of a soldier, such as running short of rations, and thinking parched corn a luxury, and an attack one dark night on a "reported" camp of rebels, when about fifty selected men, three of whom were "Milan boys," surrounded a supposed rebel camp, and captured two old men who were watching fires to keep them from spreading. As soon as the regiment reached Knoxville, the Ninth corps was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then near Washington, which they did in season to be partakers in General Grant's famous campaign "On to Richmond."

The first battle in which the Milan boys were fairly engaged was that of Spottsylvania Court House. There, on the 12th of May, they received their first baptism by fire. In this engagement Walter H. Evans had one heel shot off; Samuel Ordway received a very severe wound; John L. Ordway was wounded in the shoulder and in the foot, lived to reach his home, and died among his friends. On the 18th of May the regiment supported the "Irish Brigade" in a charge, and here Charles H. Hamlin and Sylvester Newell were wounded. There were now only two of the "nine" left able for duty—Nathaniel P. Ordway and George L. Vincent. At the battle of North Anna River, George L. Vincent was slightly wounded; he remained with his regiment, but was not on duty; Nathaniel P. Ordway, the only Milan boy then able to carry a musket, did good and efficient service. Some time in June, Vincent reported for duty, was with his regiment until two days before Burnside's mine was sprung, when he was detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, and continued there until the close of the war.

Nathaniel P. Ordway was now again alone, but when the mine was sprung he was wounded, and there was not a Milan boy left in the regiment. In the fall Walter H. Evans and Charles H. Hamlin returned to duty, and, in one of the battles for the possession of the Weldon railroad,

Hamlin was again wounded, and did not afterwards rejoin his regiment. Walter H. Evans was promoted, and, at his discharge, he was orderly-sergeant of his company.

Of these nine school-mates, brave soldiers and loyal citizens, James Pettengill, Charles Ellenwood and John L. Ordway died in service.

S. A. Collins, who came to Milan in March, 1879, was a soldier in the great civil war, a member of Company K, Twentieth Maine Infantry.

Capt. Lorenzo P. Adley, who held every important office in his town, and was representative two years, served nearly five years in the Union army in the Rebellion, was twice promoted on the field for bravery, received severe wounds in service, and rose from the rank of a private to that of a captain. He married Ruth, daughter of Moses Hodgdon, and at his death left a legacy of untainted honor, bravery and integrity to his children.

Col. Welcome A. Crafts, son of Samuel Crafts, was a native of Milan, and enlisted in the great civil war as a private, and rose rapidly to the rank of colonel. He is a brilliant and talented man, and a successful lawyer in Texas.

CHAPTER CIII.

Physicians, Past and Present—A Model Marriage Certificate.

PHYSIICIANS.—The first physician to settle in Milan was Dr. Banfield, who staid but a short time. The next was Dr. Brown who died very soon after moving here.

Dr. Ozmon M. Twitchell was born at Bethel, Maine, June 29, 1819, was brought up on a farm, attending district school two terms a year. At the age of eighteen he entered Goulds academy where he remained four years. He then attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical school, in the fall of 1845, and afterwards, at Woodstock, Vt., where he graduated in June, 1846. He commenced the practice of medicine at Milan the same year. He remained at Milan thirteen years, when he removed to Bethel. While at Milan he was twice elected to the legislature, being the first representative sent by Milan alone. He served ten years as town clerk: was a good citizen and generally well liked as a physician.

Dr. William Berry Lapham, well-known in Maine as a historian, practiced medicine here six months, during Dr. Twitchell's absence.

Don A. Robinson, M. D., was born at West Charleston, Vt., February

29, 1836. He was the oldest son of Dr. Elijah Robinson, a prominent physician of his town. His medical studies were almost entirely under the direction of his father. His first course of medical lectures was commenced at Dartmouth Medical school in 1858. After completing this course he taught one term of school in his native village. The following spring he became a student of Vermont University Medical school, where he graduated among the first of his class in June, 1859. He settled in Milan in January, 1860, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Twitchell. It is remembered that on his arrival at his new home his general appearance was not particularly reassuring to those who had been accustomed to old and tried physicians. Pale-faced, beardless, and not quite twenty-four years old, he hardly looked equal to filling the position of pedagogue to a back district school. But the young doctor had come to *stay*, and while quacks and electricians held sway for a few months, he rapidly grew into favor among all classes, as a safe, judicious, and skillful physician, and soon acquired a large practice. In the winter of 1865 he was offered and accepted the position of assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regt. N. H. Vols. At the close of the war he returned to Milan, but only to remain a short time, his health having become impaired by his military service. He afterward located in Vermont, and is now in Canada.

Dr. Richard H. Meserve was born in Limington, Me., December 4, 1819. He read medicine with Dr. E. R. Peaslee, attended one course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical school and two courses at Brunswick (Me.) Medical school, from which he graduated in April, 1852. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Maine Infantry (Col. Dow) in the fall of 1861, and served until the spring of 1862, when he resigned and entered the First Louisiana Regt. Vols. as assistant surgeon, remaining until November 7, 1864, when he resigned and settled in Limerick, Me., where he practiced medicine until 1866. He then moved to Milan, bought out Dr. Robinson's practice, and held it about fourteen years. He then sold out to Dr. Holt.

J. D. Holt, M. D., commenced the practice of medicine in Milan in August, 1878, remaining here until November, 1882. He was born in Rumford, Me., August 15, 1847, and commenced the study of medicine in 1870, with Dr. J. K. Kimball, of Pembroke, N. H. After three years' study and a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical college, and teaching several terms of school, he then accepted a position in the High school at Oxford, Me., for three years. In 1877 he entered the "Portland (Me.) School for Medical Instruction." After one year's course in this school he took his degree of M. D. at Bowdoin Medical college in June, 1878.

Dr. Joseph J. Cobb was born in Stoneham, Me., February 2, 1853. His early education was attained in the common schools, supplemented by attendance at Gorham seminary and Fryeburg academy. Having engaged in teaching and become deeply interested in the work, and wishing to take

a course of professional training, he entered the Normal school at Farmington, Me., where he graduated in 1877. The two following years he was principal of High schools in Maine. While engaged in teaching he pursued the study of medicine, taking his first course of lectures at the Maine Medical school in the spring of 1879. He attended three full courses of lectures and graduated at the above school in 1881. In November, 1882, Dr. Cobb succeeded to the practice of Dr. Holt in Milan, where he now resides. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and has served as superintending school committee for three successive years, holding the position of chairman of the board of education at present. In the practice of his profession Dr. Cobb has had excellent success which he justly merits.

A Novel Marriage Certificate.—In the town records of Berlin we find the following:—

“Be it remembered that at Milan in the State and County aforesaid on the eighteenth day of November in year of our Lord 1838 Job I. Bean and Sally H. Coffin the former of Berlin and latter of Milan State and County aforesaid were given in marriage.

“State of New Hampshire Coös ss

“F. I. Bean, Justice Peace

“F. I. Bean, Town Clerk.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS TWITCHEL.

As early as 1765, the Twitchel family settled in Dublin, N. H., and in 1770, when there were only twenty three voters in the town, there were four of the name. A circular, bearing date April 12, 1776, desiring all males above twenty-one years of age, who were in accord with the “honorable Continental Congress, to sign a Declaration of the same,” was as follows:—

“We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the *British* fleets and armies against the United *American* Colonies.”

Of the fifty-three names subscribed, that of Twitchel was prominent in numbers: Joseph Twitchel, Ebenezer Twitchel, Samuel Twitchel, Stephen Twitchel, Abijah Twitchel, Gershom Twitchel and Gershom Twitchel, Jr. Samuel was a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. Amos Twitchell, for so long a time the autocrat of surgery in New England, was of this family. Abel Twitchel, an early inhabitant of Dublin, N. H., was a lineal descendant in the sixth degree from Joseph, of Dorchester, Mass., who was admitted freeman in 1634. Joseph² was the owner of 100 acres of the first grants in Sherborn. Abel, born May 28, 1751, in Sherborn, married Sarah Adams, of the noted Adams family of Massachusetts. Their son Cyrus was born in Dublin, N. H., March 13, 1788, and died in Milan, September



Abner Titchel

19, 1873. He married Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Belknap. She was a native of Dublin, born March 8, 1788, died April 4, 1856. Cyrus was a farmer, and, when a young man, he went to the then new town of Bethel, Me., and located on a piece of wild land. After residing there for several years he came to Milan, and settled on Milan hill in 1824, and, about 1828, he removed to the place which his grandson, Cassius M. C. Twitchel, now occupies, and developed a fine farm. Few of those who live in cities, villages, or other places than those where agricultural pursuits prevail, have any adequate conception of the immense amount of hard labor required to clear off the primitive forest and prepare the land for the first crop; nor have they any just appreciation of the degree of resolution, energy and endurance necessary to insure continued perseverance in subduing one piece of wild land after another. Cyrus Twitchel was one of three authorized to call the first town meeting, and was the first justice of the peace appointed in Milan; he held the commission for many years, and was generally known as "Squire" Twitchel. His politics were of the old Whig party and Free-Soil. A strong Abolitionist, he was one of the pioneers of that movement, and bold in avowing his opinions. He was a deeply devoted Christian, adhering strictly to the tenets of the Calvinistic Baptist church. He thought it wrong to speculate in land, believing that only by labor of the hands wealth should be acquired, and that the foresight, judgment and keenness of one man should not be turned to advantage against another. "Squire" Twitchel was a short, "thick-set" man, kind hearted, a great reader, and retained his faculties to a remarkable age. About 1838 Mr. Twitchel and his wife made their home with their son Adams, and here, in his kindly household, old age came upon them, and after long, useful lives they passed on to the "home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Their children were Ransom (dec.), Gilman (dec.), Sullivan, Cyrus (dec.), Hannah B. (Mrs. Nathan Bickford), Adams, Clayton (dec.), Harvey (dec.) Ransom Twitchel possessed great ability; was a skillful penman, and could draft a legal document with all the force and accuracy of a learned lawyer; excelled in surveying, and, in many ways, was a valuable member of the community.

Adams Twitchel was born in Bethel, Me., January 27, 1812. He began his active, laborious life by working at lumbering when only fifteen years of age, having previously learned how to work and the value of good honest labor by assisting his father. At the age of twenty he purchased his time for \$100 and went to the upper Penobscot valley, and hired out for two or three years. Returning to Milan, with his small savings he purchased the piece of land on which the church now stands, but soon sold it and bought the lot where he now resides which became the nucleus of his present farm. On this was a small clearing and a primitive log-house. This place he has added to and developed until about 300 fer-

tile acres in a fine state of cultivation, a pleasant house, with an intelligent family, form one of those beautiful homes which are the *substratum* of New England's prosperity.

Mr. Twitchel is especially favored in his family relations. He married, October 31, 1843, Lusylvia, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois (Powers) Bartlett, of Bethel, Me., a descendant of two New England families of consideration from early colonial days. She is a lady of refinement and ability, who looketh well to the ways of her household. Their children were Claudius A. (a soldier of the Union in the late civil war, whose life was given to his country,); Virtue F.; Lois A.; Helen Mar (Mrs. P. G. Evans) (decd, who left one child, Helen C.; Cassius M. C. (who has three children, Mark A., Sydney and Eva.)

After his marriage Mr. Twitchel carried on lumbering in connection with farming, and became a large operator, also conducted merchandising some years, and gradually came to have extensive dealings in buying and selling timber-lands. In 1867 he bought the "Colebrook Academy grant" of 10,000 acres, soon sold it, then bought with George R. Eaton 18,000 acres in Clarksville, and other large tracts in Upper Coös and in Canada. Beside his real estate operations on the Connecticut he was engaged four years in lumbering there, and for ten years, until he closed out his interests, was one of the leading business men of that section. Two years of this time Mrs. Twitchel was in Lancaster for the purpose of giving their children the educational advantages of the academy of that place. Since then Mr. Twitchel has devoted himself to his affairs in the Androscoggin valley, and has been connected with many important matters of business, public policy, and social development.

Originally a Free-Soil Democrat, he became a Republican when that party came into being. Never a seeker of office he has been called to local and responsible positions. He was chosen captain of the first militia company formed in Milan in 1835. When the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad was "dumping" about fourteen feet in depth of dirt into one of the public highways of the town thus blockading it, Mr. Twitchel was elected selectman to fight for the rights of the town, and succeeded in getting an under-pass established, much to the gratification of his townsmen. He has been elected railroad commissioner, but declined to serve as his private affairs demanded his time; represented Milan in 1876, has often been referee in important and complex cases, and always has demonstrated his fairness and integrity, and shows, to quote the words of a prominent official, "the most accurate judgment of any man I know." He is liberal to all deserving objects, and the poor and friendless remember him with thankfulness. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he gives generally to the churches, is a thoroughly good man, and practices more than he preaches. Some years since a clergyman was asked what

he thought of Mr. Twitchel, and replied: "Mr. Twitchel swears sometimes, and that is wrong; he gets in hay on Sunday sometimes, and that is very bad; but I would gladly exchange half-a-dozen of my church members for one or two men just like him."

Mr. Twitchel is entitled to much credit for the energy he has displayed and the obstacles he has overcome. The story of his business has been briefly told, but he has not given his time solely to business matters. When a boy he studied at night and during leisure moments, and acquired a fair education; when a young man he was advised by his father to read American history, that he might become an intelligent voter, and from that time he has been a great reader of historical works and other solid literature, and thus has kept himself abreast of the times, and thoroughly informed on the topics of the day. His business life has been crowned with success; he has been untiring in his energy, careful and systematic in his methods, and honorable in his dealings, and while he has gained wealth, he has also won that greater boon, the sincere respect and esteem of those among whom his life has been passed. Courteous and hospitable to strangers, generous and kind in all his family relations, modest and unobtrusive in his manners, possessing infinite humor, and a strong, vigorous intellect, Mr. Twitchel ranks among the representative self-made men of Coös county, and the history of Milan would be incomplete without a record of his life.

JAMES M. PHIPPS.

James M. Phipps, son of Elisha and Dorcas (Harriman) Phipps, was born in Chatham, September 3, 1816, and moved to Milan in March, 1831. He worked at home on the farm nearly all the time until he was twenty-one years old. He then learned the trade of custom boot and shoe-making, which he followed for fifteen years, employing from one to five men. In 1852 he went into trade with Adams Twitchel, doing quite an extensive business for those days in lumbering in connection with their store. They sold out in the spring of 1856 to Bickford, Wheeler & Davis. He then gave his attention to farming until 1868, meantime building the stand occupied by him at the time of his death. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his brother Peter, and again went into the mercantile business, which he followed until May, 1878. After that time he attended to the improvement of his farm. He married, October 13, 1839, Lydia G., daughter of Amos Wheeler, of Milan, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom survives him, James S. Phipps, who occupies the home farm, and is a useful, intelligent and valuable citizen. He has rendered us much service in preparing this history. J. M. Phipps held the office of justice of the peace for forty-five years; his last commission expiring June, 1885.

He was postmaster from 1861 to '64, and member of the board of selectmen of Milan for 1858-59, 1862, 1865-67, and was a member elect of the legislature of 1885. His death, causing the first vacancy in that body, resulted from paralysis, and occurred May 3, 1885.

Mr. Phipps was a self-made, upright, honorable man, highly esteemed by all; his death was a sad loss to the family and the community in which he lived. He was made a member of Gorham Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in May, 1863, and of North Star Chapter, Lancaster, in April, 1874. The funeral services were conducted under the auspices of Gorham Lodge, and the long procession of brethren, relatives and friends which followed his remains to their last resting place, gave better evidence of his character and worth than words can express.

PETER A. G. W. PHIPPS.

Peter A. G. W. Phipps, born in Chatham, Carroll county, April 21, 1824, was the son of Elijah and Dorcas Phipps, who moved to Milan about the year 1831, to the farm where Leonard K. Phipps now lives. He married, November 27, 1845, Abby W., daughter of Rev. Leonard Kingsbury, of Milan, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters. When about twenty-one he had a very severe attack of "lung fever" from which he never fully recovered. He died November 27, 1880.

Mr. Phipps held all the offices in town and represented it in the legislature of 1877. He was very genial in his manners and had many warm friends. A distinguished citizen of this state wrote on hearing of his death: "For many years I have enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Phipps. I have had continued business relations with him, and have been frequently associated with him in public, political and social affairs, and it is a pleasure to me to reflect on the unvarying courtesy, patience and fidelity always displayed by him in all these relations. As the column moves on its members decrease with accelerating rapidity. Each year chronicles to me the loss of good men and kind friends with whom it has been my fortune to march, and I can truly say that no nobler or kinder heart has ceased its action—among my associates—than that of our good friend, who has gone to his rest crowned with the memories of an honorable and useful life." Mr. Phipps was made a Mason in Gorham Lodge in May, 1863, received the second degree of Royal Arch Masonry in April, 1874; was a member of North Star Chapter at Lancaster, N. H. His funeral services were conducted by Gorham Lodge, F. A. & A. M., and were largely attended.

HON. LIBERTY H. HUTCHINSON.

Hon. Liberty Haven Hutchinson, son of Edwin F. and Elizabeth (Flint) Hutchinson, was born in Milan, March 1, 1844. He passed his early life upon his father's farm, and had plenty of hard work. He laid the foundation of his intellectual career in the little district school of his native town, entered Lancaster academy in 1864, graduated in 1867, then was a student for three years at Bates college, Lewiston, Me. To meet the necessary expenses for his academic and collegiate education he taught school winters and labored summers. In March, 1870, he commenced the study of law, and such was his application and special aptitude for legal lore, that at the September term of court he was admitted to the bar, and the firm of which he was afterward a prominent member was said to be the strongest before the bar of Androscoggin county. He served in both branches of the city council of Lewiston; was three times called to represent that city in the Maine legislature, and on his third election was unanimously chosen speaker of the House of Representatives, and held that position at the time of his death, September 8, 1882.

DUMMER.

BY JOHN B. LOVEJOY.

CHAPTER CIV.

Boundaries—Origin of Name—Products—Granted—Surveyed—Early and Later Settlers—Inventory of Polls and Personal Property, 1849.

DUMMER lies in the easterly part of Coös county, is bounded on the north by Millsfield and Errol, east by Cambridge, south by Milan, west by Stark and Odell, and has an area of 23,040 acres. This town was granted March 8, 1773, to Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel A. Haven and others, but was unoccupied for many years. The principal rivers are the Androscoggin and the little Ammonoosuc; in the latter are the Dummer or Pontook Falls.

The town takes its name from William Dummer, lieut.-governor, and acting governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay from 1716 to 1730. He was the founder of the oldest academy in Massachusetts, and many educated there were prominent actors in the War of the Revolution.

Lumber has been extensively produced from the heavily-wooded lands, and down to this day lumbering is the chief avocation. In 1886 there was manufactured and shipped 3,655,000 feet of dimension lumber, 306,000 clap-boards, 544,000 shingles, 1,690,000 laths, 108,000 feet of hard-wood. During the same year there was landed on the different streams 1,771,000 feet of spruce, which was not manufactured here.

The town of Dummer, surveyed by A. Baker in 1806, is laid out in square form, each outline measuring 2,100 rods, running nearly north and south, east and west. After the survey, three lots were marked on the plan as "glebe lots," three lots for the "first settlers," three for the "first ministers," and three for the benefit of schools. Having finished the survey the proprietors decided to open a settlement, and for this purpose

employed Beltare Daniels, who commenced operations shortly after, by building a log-house on the height of land between the Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin rivers two miles from each stream; clearing twenty acres of land, and building a barn forty by sixty feet which still stands, and although the pine boards which cover the walls are worn quite thin, the wrought-iron door hinges made in Portsmouth, each weighing three and one-half pounds, remain in good order. Later a saw and grist-mill was built on the Androscoggin. This was built on the bank of the stream, had a canal cut more than 100 rods up the river to supply water; yet, after \$6,000 had been spent, owing to an undiscovered ledge below the mill which prevented the water from running away from the wheel, the whole was abandoned, and Daniels and his laborers returned to Portsmouth.

The census of 1810 shows only seven inhabitants. In the spring of 1812, William Leighton, a workman of Daniels, a native of Farmington, decided to settle in Dummer. Leaving two daughters, Sarah and Phebe, with relatives, he, with Mary his wife, two daughters, Mercy and Betsey, three sons, Joseph, Thomas, and William a babe six months old, started for Dummer in the winter of 1811-12, and arrived early in March, 1812. Much might be said of the hardships that followed; how, during the next long year, they slept with doors securely barred, and guns within easy reach, fearful of the roving bands of Indians, and howling wolves, and how they sheltered and fed a lone squaw one dark night, to learn afterwards that they had entertained a disguised English spy.

During the next three years several other families moved in. Capt. Charles Bickford, from Barnstead, his wife Betsey Durgin; two boys, John and Nathan, and four daughters, Rebecca, Betsey, Polly, and Sophia, arriving March 1, 1814. Two other daughters, Esther and "Tempie," came a year later. James H. Horn, his wife and two boys, William and Ezra, came from Farmington. Dr. Cummins, George Cook, Curtis Cove, Parker, and others from different places. Hezekiah Cloutman, of Rochester, was the first man that bought land on which to settle. He bought one of the glebe lots, which was conveyed by James Sheafe, John Pierce, and Jeremiah Mason, Esquires, agents for St. John's church, of Portsmouth, by deed dated December 10, 1810. Cloutman's wife refusing to leave Rochester, he built a camp on his land, and lived alone several years, spending most of his time in hunting and fishing. In 1833 he conveyed his land to William Lovejoy, with whom he lived when not in the woods. On the 8th day of July, 1837, while returning from a hunting-tour to the head-waters of the Androscoggin, and when but a short distance below the settlements in Errol, he was drowned.

In 1820 the number of inhabitants was twenty-seven. Peter Leavitt and Daniel Forbush settled on the Ammonoosuc, reared large families, and died of old age. Francis Lang erected a grist-mill on Phillip's river,

which he owned and run several years. Joseph Leighton built a saw-mill on the same stream. In 1826 Charles Newell settled on the Androscoggin three miles above the old Daniels' mill, conveying his wife and children up the river in a boat (made by hollowing out a pine log) when the ice was so strong that his boy was obliged to sit in the bow and break the ice. After suffering for food and clothing nearly two years, they removed to Piercy. In the meantime emigration had advanced up the Androscoggin into Dummer. Jotham S. Lary was one of the first to locate. Aaron Wight settled near the east side of the town. William Sessions took Newell's place; and by 1840 settlements had been made in each section of the town.

Peter Leavitt and his wife, Mehitable Marden, were among the first settlers, locating on the Ammonoosuc, near the southwest corner of the town, about 1816. His family of four boys and seven girls (except two who died young) remained in Coös county and became useful members of society. In the winter of 1822, Edmund, then in his seventeenth year, was found frozen to death on the Androscoggin, opposite the mouth of the stream which bears his name. He and William Horn started one cold winter day, quite thinly clad, to visit a lumber camp on Mollocket brook. After reaching the Androscoggin they wandered down to the Thompson "rips" on the ice, without seeing any road which would lead to the camp. They had already suffered much from cold. Their wet feet had begun to freeze, and they turned to retrace their steps. Leavitt became exhausted and could go no further. Horn pressed on, reached a house on Milan hill with feet frozen badly, and just able to give the information which started a relief party for his comrade, who was found dead as above stated.

William Lovejoy was born in Conway October 13, 1796. When a young man he located in Dummer; cleared a small farm adjoining Capt. Charles Bickford's, one mile from the Androscoggin river. He married, January 29, 1822, Rebeckah, widow of Russel Hodgdon, and third daughter of Capt. Bickford. In 1833 Hezekiah Cloutman conveyed his place to Mr. Lovejoy, and he lived there until his death, June 22, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy were the first persons married in Dummer, and the next four couples were married by him. Although a man who labored hard, he found time to read, keeping well posted in the affairs of the country and state; and he was deeply interested in education and general improvement. He held many town offices, was selectman and justice of the peace. Mrs. Rebeckah Lovejoy, the oldest person now living in Dummer, was born in Barnstead, January 17, 1798. When she was fourteen, her father moved to Dummer, where she became used to hardships and privations; but there were many things connected with her new home calculated to make it romantic and pleasant. She took delight in watching the Indians who often came down the river in birch canoes on their way to market to dis-

pose of their furs; to catch the speckled trout; and to ride her father's horse to the store at Northumberland, sixteen miles distant, through an almost unsettled country; although these might not have been enjoyed by others less fearless and strong.

Possessed of strong constitutions, these pioneers endured privations and performed feats, the recital of which would sound like fiction. While the men made salts and maple-sugar, the women and children caught fish and gathered bark from the slippery-elm trees. On one occasion Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Leighton drove a team loaded with this bark to Portsmouth, where they exchanged it for goods. For several years the nearest store was at Northumberland, and it was common for women to ride there on horseback and bring large loads back. Of all the early settlers none, probably, fared worse than Charles Newell. At one time he lived five miles from neighbors. One day his son, aged five years, was taken suddenly ill. After giving such remedies as they had, Mr. Newell started for help. On reaching the Ammonoosuc he found the bridge had been carried away, and the darkness was so intense he could not see across the stream. After calling repeatedly, he succeeded in making his neighbor hear, who, after the storm had abated sufficiently to make it possible to follow the path, sent his boy a distance of four miles after Mrs. Horn. On learning the situation, Mr. Horn and his wife started on snow-shoes. Crossing the river on a raft, they reached Mr. Newell's the following day to find the boy dead, and that the mother with her own hands had prepared him for burial.

Daniel Furbush, born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1791, settled in Dummer when many of the best farms of to-day were an unbroken forest. He was twice married, his first wife was Nancy Grapes, the second, Betsey, daughter of William and Mary Leighton. Mr. Furbush had eight boys and four girls, six of whom and twenty grandchildren, now live in Dummer. Since 1840 the name has been changed to Forbush. John M. Bickford, who has always lived in town, was born in Dummer July 12, 1818; married, October 13, 1839, Catharine, oldest daughter of Daniel and Nancy Furbush. Daniel Forbush, Jr., was born in Stark, March 6, 1826, he married Lydia, second daughter of William Lovjoy, and, except a few temporary absences, has always lived in Dummer. His industrious habits and peaceable disposition when a boy earned him the *sobriquet* of "deacon." His wife devotes a large share of her time in ministering to the sick and afflicted. Jotham S. Lary, Ransom Twitchell, Jonathan Leavit, Jonathan Nichols, George W. Forbush, Clayton Twitchell, and many others with their estimable wives will long be remembered as industrious and respectable citizens of Dummer.

John B. Lovejoy, son of William and Rebeckah Lovejoy, was born in Dummer December 5, 1839. He has always lived here except while in the

army from August 15, 1862, to October 6, 1864. Occupations, farming, lumbering and book agent. [Mr. Lovejoy has often been called to fill responsible positions in his native town, and has performed the duties of the several offices with scholarly nicety, and to the satisfaction of his townsmen. He is a gentleman in all his instincts; and, in the language of a friend, "He is truly one of nature's noblemen."—EDITOR.]

Thomas Wentworth, of Conway, came to Dummer in 1847, married Melissa Sessions. He was one of the first selectmen of the town. About 1849 his three brothers, Isaiah F., Richard O., and Ephraim F., located here, settling at Newell bay. The "veteran pioneer," William Sessions, settled in Dummer in 1843, and cleared two farms; one, at Newell bay, the other, on Bay hill, where he carried boards on his back a mile and a half to build his house.

John R. Briggs, a native of Paris, Me., emigrated from Woodstock, Me., to Milan in the spring of 1843, and, in October of the same year, moved to Dummer. He represented the town in the legislature of 1851, and was its first representative. Four of his sons and two grandsons served in the great civil war. Alfred H. and Luther (sons of John R. Briggs) enlisted September 10, 1861, in the 10th Maine Infantry, served nearly two years, were discharged May 8, 1863, enlisted the second time in the 7th Maine Battery, December 22, 1863, and were discharged June, 1865.

Horace Chandler went during the Rebellion as a substitute from Dummer. He served three months lacking three days. He was in the action at Chapin's Farm, Va., where there were but two others surviving of his company when the action was over. He resides in Berlin.

Leonard E. Dunn came here about 1866. He was the trusted agent of Coe & Pingree (lumber dealers) for many years, and paid out large sums of money in the lumbering business, which gave employment to many, and added to the material wealth of the town. He was an impulsive, energetic man, liberal to all objects he deemed worthy. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Chandler, daughter of John Chandler an early settler, is much interested in the Sunday school, giving both time and money to it. Mr. Dunn died September, 1884.

Inventory of Polls and Personal Property, 1849.—Joseph Leighton, one poll, 400 acres of land, mills, value \$300, stock in trade \$700, twenty neat cattle over eighteen months old, twenty-seven sheep. Barker Burbank, \$500 stock in trade. William Leighton, 300 acres of land, eleven neat cattle, twenty-one sheep. William Leighton, Jr., one poll, fifty acres of land, five neat cattle, six sheep. Ezra Horn, one poll, 100 acres of land, three horses, six neat cattle, seventeen sheep. John Hodgdon, one poll, twenty five acres of land, one horse, two neat cattle, three sheep. Lorenzo Wentworth, one poll, two neat cattle. Jonathan Leavitt, one poll, seventy-five acres of land, one neat cattle, nine sheep. Hepzibar Leavitt, 100 acres

of land, nineteen sheep. Jonathan Nichols, one poll, one horse, five neat cattle, fifteen sheep. John M. Bickford, one poll, 102 acres of land, five neat cattle, thirteen sheep. George Forbush, one poll, fifty acres of land, three neat cattle, five sheep. Daniel Forbush, one poll, forty acres of land, one horse, five neat cattle, eighteen sheep. John L. Bickford, one poll, ten acres of land, two neat cattle. Levi Forbush, one poll. Sullivan Leavitt, one poll. William Lovejoy, one poll, 100 acres of land, one horse, eight neat cattle, eighteen sheep. Marinda Leighton, two neat cattle. Daniel Forbush, Jr., one poll, fifty acres of land, two neat cattle, six sheep. Jacob Newell, one poll, four neat cattle. Daniel Coffin, one poll, 100 acres of land, four neat cattle, five sheep. Charles Burk, one poll, 200 acres of land, five neat cattle, twenty sheep. Jotham S. Lary, one poll, 200 acres of land, seven neat cattle, twelve sheep. Elijah Griffin, one poll, 100 acres of land, one neat cattle. Levi York, one poll, 100 acres of land, one neat cattle, eight sheep. Aaron Wight, one poll, 200 acres of land, four neat cattle. Thomas Wentworth, one poll, 200 acres of land, three neat cattle. Ephraim Wentworth, one poll, two neat cattle. William Sessions, one poll, 100 acres of land, one neat cattle. George W. Phelps, one poll, 100 acres of land, one neat cattle. Lowell Coffin, seventy-five acres of land.

CHAPTER CV.

Petition for Incorporation—Civil List: Town Clerks, Treasurers, Selectmen, and Representatives—Schools.

IN 1848 a petition was presented to the legislature asking for incorporation, also a remonstrance. The first was favorably considered and the town was incorporated, the act being approved December 19, 1848. William Lovejoy, John Hodgdon and Jotham S. Lary were authorized by said act to call the first meeting, which was held on the 20th day of February, 1849, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Leavitt. Whole number of inhabitants February 20, 1849, 151; number of voters, twenty-eight.

Civil List.—1849, John Hodgdon, clerk; John Hodgdon, treasurer; Joseph Leighton, Thomas Wentworth, Aaron Wight, selectmen; William Lovejoy, superintendent.

1850. John Hodgdon, clerk; John Hodgdon, treasurer; Joseph Leighton, William Lovejoy, Elijah Griffin, selectmen.

1851. William Lovejoy, clerk; William Lovejoy, treasurer; Joseph Leighton, Ephraim Forbush, George H. Leavitt, selectmen.

1852. John Hodgdon, clerk; John R. Briggs, William Lovejoy, Isaac C. Wight, selectmen.

1853. William A. Willis, clerk; William Lovejoy, treasurer; William Lovejoy, Clayton Twitchell, Joseph Leighton, selectmen.

1854. William Lovejoy, clerk; William Lovejoy, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, Joseph Leighton, Jacob Ellingwood, selectmen.
1855. Clayton Twitchell, clerk; Clayton Twitchell, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, John M. Bickford, Isaac C. Wight, selectmen.
1856. Gilman Twitchell, clerk; Gilman Twitchell, treasurer; John M. Bickford, Thomas J. Lary, Abial Walker, selectmen.
1857. William A. Willis, clerk; Elijah Griffin, treasurer; Joseph Leighton, John L. Bickford, William A. Willis, selectmen.
1858. William A. Willis, clerk; William A. Willis, treasurer; John Chandler, Ransom Twitchell, John S. Bickford, selectmen.
1859. William A. Willis, clerk; William A. Willis, treasurer; Gilman Twitchell, John S. Bickford, Lorenzo Jewett, selectmen.
1860. William A. Willis, clerk; John M. Bickford, treasurer; Isaac C. Wight, Alfred N. Twitchell, John M. Bickford, selectmen.
1861. John B. Lovejoy, clerk; William A. Willis, treasurer; John M. Bickford, Joel Emery, Clayton Twitchell, selectmen.
1862. Isaac C. Wight, clerk; William A. Willis, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, Joel Emery, George H. Leavitt, selectmen.
1863. Gilman Twitchell, clerk; John H. Chandler, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, Alfred N. Twitchell, Thomas J. Nichols, selectmen.
1864. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; Gilman Twitchell, treasurer; Isaac C. Wight, John H. Chandler, Henry Abbott, selectmen.
1865. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; Carlton W. Muzzy, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, John M. Bickford, Ransom F. Twitchell, selectmen.
1866. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; Carlton W. Muzzy, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, John M. Bickford, John B. Lovejoy, selectmen.
1867. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; Carlton W. Muzzy, treasurer; John M. Bickford, Lorenzo Jewett, Clayton Twitchell, selectmen.
1868. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; Carlton W. Muzzy, treasurer; William A. Willis, Cyrus E. Bickford, Clayton Twitchell, selectmen.
1869. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; John H. Chandler, treasurer; William A. Willis, Cyrus E. Bickford, Isaac C. Wight, selectmen.
1870. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; John H. Chandler, treasurer; William A. Willis, Isaac C. Wight, Cyrus E. Bickford, selectmen.
1871. Ransom Twitchell, clerk; J. H. Chandler, treasurer; Clayton Twitchell, Charles H. Gates, Ransom Smith, selectmen.
1872. R. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; I. C. Wight, J. H. Chandler, John B. Lovejoy, selectmen.
1873. Carlton W. Muzzey, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; I. C. Wight, J. B. Lovejoy, Nelson W. Bean, selectmen.
1874. C. W. Muzzey, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; I. C. Wight, George W. Blanchard, T. J. Lary, selectmen.
1875. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, N. W. Bean, C. W. Muzzey, selectmen.
1876. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, F. J. Lacy, P. L. Goud, selectmen.
1877. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; I. C. Wight, J. D. Carlton, P. L. Goud, selectmen.
1878. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; I. C. Wight, C. N. Bickford, C. W. Muzzey, selectmen.
1879. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; S. B. Coffin, treasurer; C. N. Bickford, C. W. Muzzey, N. W. Bean, selectmen.
1880. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; J. B. Lovejoy, treasurer; C. N. Bickford, G. M. Forbush, N. W. Bean, selectmen.
1881. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; J. B. Lovejoy, treasurer; C. N. Bickford, N. W. Bean, G. S. Gould, selectmen.
1882. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, C. W. Muzzey, C. N. Bickford, selectmen.
1883. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, C. W. Muzzey, Lorenzo Jewett, selectmen.
1884. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, Walter Philbrook, L. C. Jewett, selectmen.

1885. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, C. W. Muzzey, N. E. Burnet, selectmen.

1886. T. A. Twitchell, clerk; W. A. Willis, treasurer; J. B. Lovejoy, C. W. Muzzey, N. E. Burnet, selectmen.

1887. George S. Twitchell, clerk; John B. Lovejoy, treasurer; Charles Emery, Nelson W. Bean, Frank I. Twitchell, selectmen.

List of Names of Representatives from Dummer while Classed with Stark.—1851, John R. Briggs; 1853, Ezra Horn; 1855, John R. Briggs; 1857-59, Rev. Elijah Griffin; 1861-63, Gilman Twitchell; 1865-67, John M. Bickford; 1869-71, Cyrus E. Bickford.

Dummer was classed with Stark for the election of representatives till 1873. The district meeting having been holden in Stark the preceding year, the duties of warning the meeting devolved upon the selectmen of Dummer. On reaching the place where a copy of the warrant was usually posted in Stark, they found a copy of the warrant for the annual town-meeting already posted, containing an article to elect a representative; after a brief consultation they returned, and inserted an article in the warrant for the town-meeting in Dummer to choose a representative. The result was very singular; while it was the first time either town had elected a representative independently, it was the first time that a Republican had been chosen in either town to fill the office; in this case both were earnest Republicans.

Representatives.—List of Representatives sent by the town of Dummer alone.—1873-74, John B. Lovejoy; 1875, Charles H. Gates; 1876-78, Isaac C. Wight; 1879-80, William A. Willis. Classed Dummer, Errol, Cambridge, Wentworth's Location, &c., &c. 1882, C. N. Bickford; 1886, Nelson W. Bean.

Schools.—It was nearly twenty years after the first settlement in Dummer that the first school was organized. Daniel Furbush's barn served for a school-house, and here Miss Sophy Bickford diligently performed the duties of a school-teacher six weeks for thirty-seven and one-half cents per week and board. All parties were so well pleased with this school that another term of six weeks was taught by the same teacher the following summer, and her wages raised to fifty cents per week. Another term, two years later, was taught by Miss Miranda Hildreth, and from that time to 1850 there was generally one short term each year. The first male teacher was Harwood Pike. Length of school eight weeks, wages of teacher \$10 per month and board. While a majority were in favor of education, there were some opposed to raising money to pay the teachers, which led to a petition to the legislature for incorporation.

The first board of selectmen, William Lovejoy, John Hodgdon and Jonathan Leavitt, divided the town into four districts to be known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. At the first annual meeting March 13, 1849, it was voted to raise \$70 for the support of schools, which was equal to ninety-three and one-third cents for each scholar between the ages of four and twenty-one years. During the year the districts organized by choosing the necessary officers, but failed to expend the school money; and, in 1850, only \$28 were assessed. At the annual school meeting in 1850, of district No. 1, it was

voted to raise \$130 for the purpose of building a school-house. Ezra Horn contracted to build the school-house, and the location being made by the voters of the district, and the grounds for the yard prepared, it surprised a majority of the district to learn that Horn was erecting the house nearly half a mile from the location agreed upon. This so enraged a portion of the inhabitants that they petitioned the selectmen to divide the district. At a town meeting called for this purpose the district was divided, each part to have the tax assessed on that part. By this movement two school-houses were built where there should only have been one, and two schools maintained where one would have been much better for the scholars.

At the annual town meeting, March, 1851, the town voted to raise \$50 for the support of schools; in 1852, \$75 were raised, which, by individuals contributing board and fuel, enabled each district to maintain a school. It was the common practice for each family to board the teacher in proportion to the number of scholars sent to school, and furnish fuel the same number of days. William A. Willis had now become a permanent settler. Being a gifted teacher, and deeply interested in the advancement of education, his influence had a beneficial effect on the schools. In 1853 he was elected chairman of the school committee. New settlements, remote from school-houses, made it necessary to re-district the town, and, at a meeting called for this purpose, held on the 6th day of May, 1854, a committee of seven persons was chosen, who proceeded to divide the town into eight districts. The amount raised for the support of schools was gradually increased till it reached \$200 in 1868. At the annual meeting, March, 1869, on the motion of Leonard E. Dunn, it was voted to raise \$1,000, being about \$10 to each scholar.

The old feud that grew out of the change of location of the school-house in district No. 1 having died out, the original lines were restored in 1866, one school-house sold, and the other enlarged. School-houses had been built in four other districts, Nos. 4, 6, 7 and 8; and, in 1870, there being an unexpended balance of school-money, \$400 was deemed a sufficient sum to raise. From 1870 to 1887 there have not been more than \$600 nor less than \$500 raised yearly by tax. The literary fund, railroad tax and interest on a fund derived from the sale of school lands amount to about \$100 more.

In 1879 a movement was started by Isaac C. Wight, Timothy A. Twitchell, Carlton W. Muzzey, and others to have the town re-districted with a view of uniting two or more districts; believing that fewer schools and longer terms would more than offset the increased distance of travel; consequently, the selectmen and school committee again changed the district lines, uniting district No. 9 with No. 7, and forming two districts from Nos. 4, 6 and 8. During the next three years commodious houses were built in each of the three districts thus formed, and usually two terms



Isaac C. Wight

of school a year have been maintained in each of the seven districts. Under the new law, the school board has built one new school-house and maintained six schools. For the year 1886 the entire amount of school revenue was \$628.44; number of schools, six; average length, sixteen weeks; whole number of different scholars attending school not less than two weeks, 122—boys seventy-five, girls forty-seven; not attending any school, five; number of scholars attending academies and not registered in town, three; amount paid teachers, \$540.35; amount paid for building, repairing, and furnishing school-houses, including rent of school-room, \$688.81; amount paid school board for services for schools, \$33; for buildings, \$24.85.

Ministers.—Francis Lang, one of the early settlers in Dummer, was a Free-Will Baptist, and preached in his own and adjoining towns. Elijah Griffin settled on one of the first ministers' lots before the town was incorporated, and moved to the state of Maine in 1863 or 1864. He was an ordained Free-Will Baptist minister, and highly respected. Although there is as yet no church edifice in Dummer, the inhabitants are a Sabbath-loving people, and religious services are held in school-houses and other suitable places for public worship. During the winter of 1880-81, a Sunday-school was organized, and attended by seventy to one hundred pupils. Isaac C. Wight was superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC CARLTON WIGHT.

The record of a successful and useful life is always instructive. The processes and influences by which the character was formed and strengthened, the efforts put forth for the results reached, the obstacles met and overcome, are valuable lessons to the young.

Isaac Carlton Wight, son of Aaron and Rebecca (Carlton) Wight, was born in Milan, December 8, 1830. His father, Aaron Wight, was a native of Dublin, N. H., born 1795, son of Daniel Wight, of Needham, Mass., who emigrated to New Hampshire, and, in 1798, became a resident of Bethel, Me. At the age of seventeen Aaron enlisted for one year in the War of 1812, serving at Lake Champlain. Having been honorably discharged, he enlisted again for forty days at Portland. In 1822 he came to Paulsburg, and commenced a farm in the wilderness. On this farm he raised one year 500 bushels of wheat. He assisted in organizing the town of Milan, and was chosen one of the early selectmen. In 1844 he moved to Dummer, and again commenced a farm. This was four miles from any highway. He aided in organizing this town, and was on the first

board of selectmen. He was for many years deacon of the Free-Will Baptist church in Milan and Dummer. He lived a consistent Christian life, and died at the age of eighty-one years, whispering with his last breath "God is good." His wife, Rebecca (Carlton) Wight, whom he married in 1827, the first marriage in Milan on the river, was the daughter of Isaac Carlton, a native of Boxford, Mass., who emigrated to Shelburne about 1795, married Sarah Messer, and was one of the first settlers upon the Conner place, where Rebecca, the oldest of eight children, was born in 1801. In her young days she supported her father through eleven years of illness, and during the time acquired sufficient education to teach school, receiving her first certificate from Barker Burbank. She taught first in Shelburne (Col. R. I. Burbank being among her pupils); afterwards in Shelburne Addition and Milan. To Aaron Wight and wife Rebecca were born seven children, of whom Isaac and Sarah are now living. Mrs. Wight's death occurred in Dummer, December 10, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine. She was a devoted daughter, a faithful, loving wife and mother, and a Christian woman.

Isaac was the second child in the family, and the only boy. He was fourteen years old when his father moved to Dummer, and there were no schools in the town. Prior to this he had attended the local schools in Milan; afterwards he was obliged to go to Berlin or Milan to attend school, which he did for three terms, and here, working for his board, he obtained his last *school* education; but in the school of experience, trial, adversity, and discouragement he labored long years, and deserves great praise that by his own exertions he so manfully overcome the obstacles, hardships, and deprivations, and stands to-day among the representative, self-made men of Coös county. At the age of seventeen, owing to ill-health in the family, the burden of its care and support came upon him. Two of his sisters, who were ill away from home, returned, and died after a lingering sickness of a year. At the age of eighteen he commenced working at lumbering, receiving \$10 per month. When nineteen he worked, in company with Jotham S. Lary, hauling pine. He cut, "fitted," and helped load about 75,000 feet,—thus earning his first \$50. While in his minority he "cleared up" a farm from the primeval forest; built a frame barn, 40x40 feet, doing the work himself; buying the lumber and nails, and working out in the winter to pay for them, and nailing on all the boards and shingles without assistance. This laborious work was accomplished by the young man, who was known as "Little Ike Wight," from the fact that before he was twenty-one he never weighed over 135 pounds, although to-day his weight is 150, and his height "five feet ten." For two haying seasons he worked at Westbrook, Me., where he first received \$1 per day. He walked the distance (about 100 miles) in three days, his expenses being less than fifty cents a day. After haying at Westbrook, he walked home

and cut his own grass. In this way his haying season was from six to eight weeks in length. At the age of twenty-one he bought the place on which his father had lived as a squatter for over seven years without even a permit. Besides purchasing the farm he paid all his father's debts; and, at the age of twenty-two, he owned the farm, some stock, and owed "no man anything."

At this time he seemed on the road to prosperity. Little did he dream of the misfortune he was to meet. He entered into company with three others and run in debt to the amount of \$3,000 for wild land in Dummer. Mr. Wight managed to pay his part, one-fourth, but was held for the payment of the other three-fourths, his partners being insolvent. He was sued, all his property attached, sold at auction, and the little he had accumulated seemed liable to be lost. At this critical point he was not discouraged, but with diligence and economy provided for his family, and by the timely assistance of Adam Willis, father of William A. Willis, of Dummer, and D. A. Burnside, of Lancaster, he was enabled to pay for the remainder of the land, and received a deed of it. The earnest endeavor, patient industry, and perseverance, of Mr. Wight had brought him good friends and help in his hour of need. At the age of twenty-nine he married Melissa, daughter of Amos R. Cross, of Stark, by whom he had two children. During the diphtheria scourge which prevailed a few years later, he was bereaved of his beloved little family by that disease, and came near losing his own life, being sick nearly six months. Sorrow now seemed to almost overwhelm him; with two sisters ill, father and mother out of health, dependent upon hired help, doctors' bills to pay, badly in debt, and, in addition, just at this time, when leaving home was an impossibility, he was drafted into the United States service, and had a large sum to pay for a substitute. Can we wonder that Mr. Wight was discouraged now, and almost ready to lay down his burden in despair? But "the darkest hour is just before dawn," and with the war came inflated prices; timber brought large sums of money, and from one winter's lumbering he was able to pay his workmen and his debts, and have a surplus in hand. Since then he has not been financially troubled.

January 1, 1865, Mr. Wight married Philantha L., second daughter of Joseph Howard, of Hanover, Me. They have eight children: Joseph Howard, Aaron Carlton, Rebecca Carlton, Adam Willis, Isaac Henry, Daniel Roberts, Mary Philantha and Alice Iantha. J. Howard and A. Carlton are graduates of Maine Wesleyan seminary, the former in the classical, the latter in the commercial course.

[Mrs. Wight is a descendant in the fourth generation of *William Howard*, who lived in Temple, N. H. His sons were Phineas, Asa, James, Nathaniel and William. *Phineas*, born in Temple in 1765, married Leonia Powers, and died at the age of eighty-four. His son *Joseph*, born in 1809, married Zeruiah Roberts (born in 1812 died in 1881), and died aged seventy-

four. The first American ancestor of this line was doubtless Nathaniel, who emigrated from Suffolk, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1641. He had sons, Nathaniel and William, who settled in Chelmsford, and were prominent citizens there for many years. Members of this family removed to Hillsborough county, and had many descendants. Howard is the family name of the illustrious House of Norfolk, (England,) and derives in the male line from William Howard, a learned and reverend judge of the reign of Edward I.]

Mr. Wight was quite a hunter in his youth, and killed many deer, bears, and other wild and fur-bearing animals. He often camped out alone in the wilderness many miles from home, and gained a knowledge of the woods that has since been of much value to himself and others, and his services are frequently desired by lumbermen in locating lots. He has lumbered forty winters. In the winter of 1863-64 he had in his employ a faithful, energetic, and honest boy of about eighteen, George Van Dyke, who then worked for \$20 per month, and is now president of the Connecticut River Lumber Company. Mr. Wight was originally a Democrat, but cast, with three others in Dummer, his first Republican vote for Free-mont. He has always identified himself with town affairs. When but twenty-two years old he was the first resident of the town to assess the taxes. He has held the offices of selectmen, collector, town clerk, and agent to fill the quota of the town; has been a representative to the legislature three years successively; and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1876. He has administered upon and settled many estates; among them that of Ira Mason and Reuben H. Wheeler, of Berlin; and is well-known for his judgment and integrity. In religion he is not a sectarian, and believes that man will be in the next existence what he is best fitted for—the Infinite Judge to decide. He is a supporter of all that appears just in the churches, and a giver to all ministers whom he deems worthy.

Mr. Wight lives on the place where his father first settled in Dummer, but everything is changed. Then the only building was a log house with a few loose boards for a door, a board chimney plastered with mortar, and a stone fire-place in which "six-foot" wood was burned. In this log-cabin the family lived for years. Now we find a farm, well stocked, yielding from sixty-five to seventy tons of hay yearly, and a large, well-constructed set of farm-buildings, surrounded by extensive and valuable apple and plum orchards.

Mr. Wight is now in the advanced prime of life, in good health, beloved and respected by all for his honesty and uprightness; and, surrounded by a faithful, trusting, and loving family, his last years are very promising of quiet, rest and enjoyment. He can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has fought the battle of life bravely and successfully, and his descendants may justly take pride in this record.

SHELBURNE.

CHAPTER CVI.

Name—Scenery and Attractions—Boundaries—First Grant—Names of Grantees—Descriptions of the Original Grant.

THE name Shelburne may be formed from *shel*, or *shal*, or the Saxon *seeol* (shallow) and *burn* or *bouru*, a brook. Why or wherefore this town was so named we know not. The village is six miles below Gorham. Shelburne abounds in grand mountain scenery, not to be excelled by any town in the state; no drive of the same distance equals or offers more variety in beauty of scenery than the one ten or twelve miles from Gorham down the Androscoggin, on its right hand bank through Shelburne to Gilead, and then up the river on the easterly bank, crossing it at Leadmine bridge. The beauties and charms of the town have been finely described by Augusta Larned, and we extract as follows from her graphic articles in the *Christian Register*.—EDITOR.

The river which waters Shelburne is not divided into “four heads,” neither is there much gold nor “bdellium” nor “onyx stone” found here, nor in adjacent lands. It is called Androscoggin, and it keeps the secret of beauty as sacredly as did that river of the first paradise.

The great mass of the White Mountain group blocks up the valley with its wedgelike form to the south. Madison is here easily king of the vale, as his broad side is turned genially toward us,—a mighty canvas on which the sun paints its innumerable freaks and fancies. The peak of Adams “perks” itself up over the high shoulder of Madison, as if standing on tiptoe to peep into the valley. In some states of the atmosphere, the whole line of its west side can be dimly seen separating itself from the mass of its more forward brother. Behind Madison, to the southeast, rises the broad, lazy back of Washington, with the “ledge” showing white on its near side, and the Summit House to be made out in clear weather. It is a *lion couchant*, with head turned tranquilly eastward. This group is like

the altar of a cathedral toward which the devout turn to pray; but the nave, choir, and aisles are hardly less beautiful than the high seat shadowed by the wings of the cherubim. To the east rise the long slopes of Moriah, a fine mountain of peculiarly rich purple hue. Nearer to us, and close to the river, is thickly wooded Winthrop, with the great, smooth granite ledge on its side, up which Moses Ingalls once had the temerity to climb. The ledge looks much like a very steep barn roof, a hundred feet high, and smooth as glass. Bold Moses glided over it like a bird; and for his courage was presented with a farm, so the story goes.

On the west side of the river rise Mts. Hayes and Baldcap, both strongly marked and individual mountains. To the north are the softly-folded Gilead hills melting into every shade of blue and violet, and with the great bend of the Androscoggin at their feet, enclosing many fairy-like islands all feathered over with the most delicate and living green.

The valley is like a beautiful child nourished by grim guardians. They bring to it rain and dews and wild brooks tumbling over stony beds, and keep it perfect in verdure. The Androscoggin fairly leaps for joy. It is a swift, untamed river. Its feet run night and day toward the sea, and murmur round its multitude of islands in the extremity of haste. These thickly-wooded islands, perfectly virginal and lonely, are a feature of the river. At the famous Lead mine bridge, two miles above, they are seen in the full perfection of their feathery beauty. On the bridge, the eye climbs up the blue wall of Madison as a bird scales the house. You seem to be in the very heart of the mystery, where the hills will tell you all their secrets. Near the bridge, on the east side of the river, a Detroit gentleman has built a vast, fifty-thousand-dollar house of the native stone and pebbles picked up from the top of the ground. It is among the first of those rich men's dwellings built here, which are springing up all over the land. From my window I see the picturesque gables of a New Yorker's cottage across the river. So Shelburne has at last been discovered by the opulent. I have travelled much through these hills, but I know of no other place which presents more perfect pictures of White Mountain scenery, whose dower is beauty rather than Alpine grandeur.

These mountain intervals, with the elms grouped for the artist eye, have a peculiar charm. They are unlike other meadows, for their smiling beauty makes a gem like contrast to the rugged setting of the hills. There is little cultivation up here. A good many of the old clearings on the mountain-sides seem growing up to wildness. One asks why these heights are not used for sheep pastures. The shepherd's pipe would sound as sweet here as in the Arcadian vales. It is a world of grass, still and soundless, save for the noises of nature, which seem to punctuate the silence, and to make the great unwritten poem easier to read. A world of grass and leaves and flowing water and granite and earth piled up into the sky.

What joy to come into this world, where there is no dirt, no smoke, no importunate ringing of bells, no tramps or beggars, no barking of dogs or crowing of cocks. You wake in the night, and feel that you are in the very tabernacle of the Lord, held in a sacred bond of peace. The air is of delicious sweetness. It has no harsh quality; but, at night, a blanket is not amiss. There is no doctor nearer than Gorham, six miles distant. When I asked how the people managed for medical attendance, the answer was that the people are seldom sick. Look on these mountains and live, seems to be the great command written on the bases of the hill. It is delightful to come into a region where there is no poverty visible to the naked eye, and the mutterings of the conflict between capital and labor are not heard. The hill folk are conservative, like their mountains. They move slowly; but everywhere there is comfort, and often some attempt at fashion. The old village with the station and postoffice has been somewhat changed. Several new boarding-houses have been put up in various parts of the valley, and are generally filled during July and August. Nothing ever happens here in this blessed land. The events are driving afield with horses or oxen or digging in the potato patch. What a contrast to the life of the tramp in Madison Square! The genus tramp is scarcely known up here. Occasionally one appears in the village and the rumor runs through the country.

One needs to be all eye in these days up here, when the thunder growls around the horizon, and little showers come up without warning, and bring the most splendid cloud scenery. They gather in vast, solid, sculptured masses over the White Mountain group, and sweep with a broad wing over the whole land, blotting out miles and miles in gray rain, letting in sudden gleams of light, turning the nearer slopes to the most brilliant purple, clearing suddenly to blue spaces, changing every moment, and bewildering one with beauty. Never have I seen such cloud-scenery as this, such wonderful shifting and play of light and color, such webs of purple and green and cerulean, torn and shattered and knit up again in a moment, as if by the power of some celestial Penelope, who is forever unravelling her work and netting it up anew. This valley does not raise much wheat or corn, but it raises clouds by a spell stronger than Merlin's. I rejoice in this granite formation, which gives fine, hard roads and soon dries after a shower, leaving the earth bright and shining, as if new-minted and stamped with the superscription of God. The deciduous forests, with only a sparse mingling of fir and pine, give great cheerfulness to the landscape. We have a beautiful waterfall on the side of Baldcap; but why mention particular beauties, when every prospect is so fair, and each day seems a golden possession in the treasure-house of life?

Topography, Population, Etc.—The Androscoggin river divides Shelburne nearly in the center, receiving the waters of two parallel ranges of

mountains. Rattle river is the largest tributary on the southern side, and Lead-mine brook on the northern. The town is six miles square, bounded north by Success, east by Gilead, Me., south by Bean's Purchase, and west by Gorham. The intervals vary from a few rods to half a mile in width, and were formerly covered, as the encircling mountains are now, by a mixed growth of spruce, hemlock, pine and hard wood. Mt. Moriah is the highest elevation, 4,771 feet in height.

The town was granted to Mark Wentworth and six others, and was surveyed in 1771. In 1820, when it was incorporated, the population was 230. In 1859 it was 480, but after the building of the Grand Trunk railway, and the establishment of the machine-shops and lumber-mills at Gorham, the younger people kept moving away, till by the last census the population is only 252.

This first or original grant of Shelburne was made in 1768; but, as on a survey there was not found habitable land enough to allow the proprietors to comply with the provisions of the charter, a second grant was made, which included the present territory of Gorham (Shelburne Addition), which see. This second grant was nominally signed by Gov. John Wentworth, November 21, 1770, but was really not issued or recorded until January 14, 1771. It is needless to give the charter. It had all the ornate and magniloquent verbiage peculiar to those documents, and made these conditions: 1st, that the grantees should construct a good carriage road four rods wide through the tract within two years; 2d, that there shall be twelve families resident on and cultivating some portion of the land on the first of March, 1774, and sixty families actually settled on the grant by the first of March, 1779, under penalty of forfeiture of the grant; 3d, that all white or other pine trees fit for masting the Royal Navy should be preserved for that purpose, and not to be cut or felled without especial license; 4th, that a town-plot shall be laid out into town lots of one acre, one for each grantee, near the center of the town; 5th, payment of annual rent on and after March 1, 1771, of one ear of Indian corn, if demanded; 6th, that every proprietor, settler or inhabitant shall pay annually, beginning on March 1, 1780, one shilling proclamation money for every 100 acres he owns, settles or possesses.

Names of Grantees.—Mark Hunking Wentworth, Daniel Pierce, Daniel Rogers, John Rindge, Daniel Rindge, Isaac Rindge, Jotham Rindge.

Description of Original Grant.—"Beginning at a hemlock tree, marked, standing in the Province Line, about three-quarters of a mile south of Little Ameroscogin River, and from said hemlock runs north eight degrees east by the needle on the Province line six miles to a maple tree, marked, and standing in the Province line aforesaid, thence turning off at right angles and running north eighty-two degrees west six miles to a beech tree, marked; thence turning off at right angles and running south eight degrees west six miles to a red birch tree, marked; thence turning off again at right angles and runs south eighty-two degrees east six miles to the hemlock tree in the Province line began at, containing by admeasurement twenty-three thousand and forty acres."

CHAPTER CVII.

Early Settlers: Hope Austin—Daniel Ingalls—Stephen Messer—Thomas Green—Samuel Wheeler—Jonathan Evans—Benjamin Clemens—Bazeel Gates—Simcon Evans—Jonathan Peabody—Jonathan Lary—Peter Poor—Nathaniel Porter, Etc.

EARLY Settlers. —The history of the brave men and women who left the comforts of civilization to make a home in the wilderness a century and more ago, and the records of their privations and sufferings would startle their descendants. Their rude shelters were constructed without any regard for comfort; the only thing attempted was a protection from rain and snow. The ravages of the bears and wolves in this neighborhood were exceedingly terrific. The inhabitants were also subjected to Indian invasions. They endured not only the hardships of isolation and cold, attacks from wild beasts, devastation by mountain torrents, loss by freshets, but experienced the terror of the war whoop, and felt the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

One of the first of these pioneers was Hope Austin, who came to Shelburne in 1771, and began a clearing on the north side of the river, near the Mainline. The snow was five feet deep when his wife walked up from Bethel, carrying one child in her arms, while two others clung to her skirts. Mr. Austin had neglected to provide even temporary shelter for his little family. But spruce boughs were handy, and in a short time a roof was thrown over the log cabin, some rough boards nailed together for a door, the snow shoveled out and a fire built between stones or green logs. Here they lived, making occasional improvements, until prosperity enabled him to build a more convenient frame-house. Of the family of five children, Mary and Judith remained single. Lydia and Hannah married Samuel Wheeler, James married Sally, daughter of Joseph Lary, Jr., of Gilead, and built a handsome two-story house a little below his father's. Of his children, John and Caverno died, and Dearborn married Rose, daughter of Rev. Ezekiel Coffin, and lived at home till after the death of his father, when he moved to Gilead, and the name of Shelburne's first resident was dropped from her records. Mr. Hope Austin is remembered by elderly people of to-day as a pleasant-spoken old gentleman, very much bent, walking back and forth from his house to the mill, with his hands clasped behind him. The Austins, as a family, were pleasant, hospitable and industrious.

Daniel Ingalls, one of the earliest settlers, lived just across the river, and was Mr. Austin's nearest neighbor. He was much esteemed for his high moral character. Religion was a part of his daily life, but he was

cheerful and could even make a dry joke now and then. Moses, his oldest son, was a sailor; energetic, resolute, and rather rough. He married Susan Heath. They had four sons, Daniel, Frederick, Robert and Fletcher. Robert, third son of Moses, married Rowena Hills, and bought the farm on Clemens brook, cleared by the Evanses. He was one of the most prominent men in the place, filling many offices with honor and ability. It is remarked of him, as of J. R. Hitchcock, "He always recognized an acquaintance, rich or poor, high or low, with the same readiness and courtesy." His daughter Caroline, a most estimable lady, died at Gorham in 1870. Rufus, son of Robert, married Emeline, great-granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Lary, of Gilead. She died, and Mr. Ingalls married Hattie McKentry.

Fletcher Ingalls, the younger son of Deacon Daniel, like his father, was of a very high moral nature. Every birth-day he religiously kept as a day of fasting and prayer. At a time when intoxicating liquors were free almost as water, he was a firm advocate of temperance. The Cold-Water Army, an organization designed to embrace the youth of both sexes, was his conception, and the first temperance lecture given here was by his appointment. He married Mercy Lary. His daughter Polly married Barker Burbank, son of Capt. Eliphalet Burbank, of Gilead. Mr. Burbank was a practical farmer, a successful merchant, and a lawyer of considerable ability. He built a large, handsome house a short distance from his father-in-law, acquired a comfortable fortune, and reared a family of fourteen children. Payson married Mary Smith, and has six sons. Martin married Mary, granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Pinkham, one of the first settlers of Jackson. Judge Robert Ingalls Burbank, of Boston, now owns the homestead, and has added to it till his estate is the largest in town. The Ingallses have always borne a stainless name, and in wealth, social position and age, rank as one of the first families of Shelburne.

The names of Messer, Peabody and Hubbard are closely entwined, and their descendants comprise a large proportion of our present population. [A sketch of Stephen Messer is given in the history of Gorham.] Nancy Messer, a daughter of Stephen, married Amos Peabody, and after living in Gilead and Randolph came to Shelburne and settled on Peabody brook, where three of their children, Aaron, Nancy and Allan, have since resided. Their son Stephen married Hepzibeth Evans and cleared the adjoining farm. He was intimately connected with town business, and also with the affairs of the church. He was never very strong, but lived to the age of fifty, when he died with that scourge of his family, consumption. Enoch, another son of Amos Peabody, married Judith Wheeler, and lived for several years next to his brother Stephen, then moved to Berlin, Stark, and, finally, to Milan. Betsey Messer, daughter of Stephen Messer, married Thomas Hubbard and lived at Andover, Dracut and Bradford, Mass.,

before they came to Shelburne. Mrs. Hubbard rode from Massachusetts on horseback. They reared a large family of children. Afterwards they lived on the farm now owned by John Head, and finally settled near the top of what is now known as the Great Hill. Of their children, Erastus and Rufus married daughters of Abraham Wilson and removed to Whitefield. Enoch and Leonard married daughters of Amos Peabody. Jefferson married a daughter of George Green, and for twenty-five years was station agent of the G. T. R. at Shelburne. No other proof is needed of his honesty and fidelity. Maria Hubbard married Joshua Kendall.

Thomas Green began a home in the heart of the forest; by good calculation and economy he not only made a living, but laid up considerable property. In his old age his mind became feeble and disordered, and though worth enough to buy half the town, he was haunted by a fear of starvation. One evening in early spring he came out of his room and went out at the back door. He was never seen again. Edward, a son of Thomas, married Nancy Birdin. Three of his children, Lyman, Darius and Manson, ten grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren, resided in Shelburne in 1881. George, another son of Thomas, when he became of age, received \$100 in cash, and a piece of land on the Magalloway. He sold this land, bought a lot just across the river from home, built a tiny house containing only a kitchen and bedroom, and set up housekeeping by himself. Three or four years after he married Hannah Lary. As fast as his means allowed he built additions, till, in 1817; it was a long two-story house, with large, square rooms above and below. It was furnished for a tavern, and for more than fifty years afforded accommodation for the travelling public. The large yellow globe for a sign on which the date was given, was an object of great interest to the boys in those days. People from Upper Coös on their way to Portland, frequently fifteen or twenty double-teams at once, stopped here to bait their horses. When the Grand Trunk railway was built, the glory of Green's tavern departed. Mr. Green was an honest, plain-spoken man. It is said of him that, knowingly, he would not defraud a person of a single cent. Jonas, youngest son of Thomas Green, a hard-working, stern, and somewhat unsocial man, lived on the home-place until the death of his parents; married, first, Mercy Lary, second, her sister Susannah. Oliver, his youngest son, bought the Green tavern-stand in 1880, and remodelled it into a summer boarding-house.

Samuel Wheeler was a Revolutionary soldier, and dearly loved to recount the dangers he had passed and the privations he had endured. His clearing was on Ingalls brook close to the base of the mountains, where the sun lay warmly till past noon, and the cold, northwest wind could not strike. In the cold season of 1816, when snow fell every month of the year, he was the only one whose corn got ripe enough to grow again. The

next spring he sold it for two dollars a bushel. Among his children were Samuel, Lucy, and Amos. His home, the place on which he settled, is now in possession of his decendants, and is the only farm in town which has been inherited in a direct line for four generations. Samuel Wheeler, Jr., was a licensed preacher, and conducted religious exercises in the absence of regular ministers. He married, first, Lydia Austin, second, her sister Hannah. His children were Austin, Joseph, Samuel, Hannah (Mrs. Reuben Hobart), Margaret and Judith (Mrs. Enoch Peabody), of Stark. Austin was well educated and talented, and became a Free-Will Baptist minister. Samuel, grandson of the old soldier, married Eliza Burbank, by whom he had four children. By a second marriage he had four children also. A few years ago he removed to the Austin farm, which he purchased, and his son Ellery became the owner of the old homestead.

Jonathan Evans and Benjamin Clemens came to Shelburne early and nearly at the same time. They were both soldiers of the Revolution, and probably stationed at Fort Ticonderoga. Daniel Evans, son of Jonathan, married Phila Clemens, and cleared the farm afterwards owned by Otis Evans. He was a man of influence and wealth, owning what is now four farms. Otis Evans, son of Daniel, who for three-quarters of a century led an upright life in Shelburne, the town of his nativity, died October 13, 1886. Mr. Evans was a hard-working and successful farmer, and well informed upon the general topics of the day. His wife was Martha Pinkham. They have descendants in Gorham and Shelburne. Jonathan Evans, Jr., married Mary Lary, and lived on the Charles Philbrook farm. He was a large, portly man, and his three sons, Hazen, Jabez and Augustus, resembled him in this particular.

Bazeleel Gates, who married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Evans, moved here with his family, and bought the farm owned by William Newell. Caleb, the youngest son, married Bathsheba Porter and remained at home. They had four children, Woodbury, Cass, Matilda and Frank. Woodbury married a daughter of Hazen Evans, and is in trade at Gorham. Jefferson Gates married Maria Porter, and lived on the farm adjoining his brother Caleb's. He died in 1866.

Simeon Evans was a brother to Jonathan, and came from Massachusetts about the same time. Ezekiel, Elijah, Lydia and John were his children. Ezekiel married a lady in Massachusetts. They had a large family of children, of whom Mrs. Moses Hazeltine was a resident of Shelburne. In 1781 Capt. Jonathan Rindge, one of the most respected of the early settlers, came. Elijah Evans, son of Simeon, lived on the Hitchcock interval. His son Henry married Joanna Leighton, and built the Hitchcock cottage, where he lived several years. Afterward he bought the place owned later by his son-in-law, Trustam Minard. John Evans, third son of Simeon, died leaving seven children, among them were twin girls, after-

wards Mrs. Abram Wilson and Mrs. Palmer. Mr. Clemens had a large family, but none of his descendants are now in town except those connected with the Evanses.

Jonathan Peabody came from Andover when young, married Phebe Kimball, of Bethel, and had five children, Priscilla (Mrs. Ben Bean), Phebe, Sally (Mrs. John Messer), Amos and Oliver. He afterward married Prudence Patterson, a widow with three children, Betsy, Jennie and Hosea. From this marriage there were five more children, Mercy (Mrs. Amos Evans), Philena, Charlotte (Mrs. Nathan Newell), Asa and Jonathan. Oliver Peabody married Susy Messer and lived with his father. His children were John, Loammi, Nancy (Mrs. Noah Gould), Eliza, Betsey, Sally (Mrs. Peter Runnels), and Samuel. Jonathan Peabody, Jr., had three wives. His first wife and the mother of his children was Eliza Coffin, of Gilead. Three of his children, Warren, Augustus and Eliza, married, respectively, Mary, Lydia and Charles Tenny.

Jonathan Lary, son of Joseph Lary, Jr., married Susan Burbank. They had five children—Rachel and Elmira, Selina, Voltaire and Churchill. Dearborn Lary, son of Capt. Joseph Lary, of Gilead, married Polly Chandler, a sister of John Chandler, and had a large family of children. Frank succeeded to the old homestead. Elon settled in Gorham.

Peter Poor came in 1772, and in August of 1781 was killed by a band of Indians, after they had made an attack on Bethel and Gilead, Me.

In 1772 Nathaniel Porter settled here, and lived just below the stock-farm, and had a family of eight girls and one boy. He was fond of fun and practical jokes, and was the first blacksmith in town. The story of his shoeing the old buck so he might chase the boys on the ice is familiar to many.

Col. Head was an uncle of Gov. Head. Two sons settled here. Elsie married Hazen Evans. Among others were Jeremiah Gould and his son Noah, Jonathan Bullard and his son Dr. Bazeleel, John Chandler, Sam and Edwin Thompson, and William Newell and his descendants.

In later times Harvey Philbrook was a prominent and popular man. He furnished a good illustration of the advantages of natural gifts over a school education without those. He filled every town office from highway surveyor to representative, did a large and lucrative business in buying and selling cattle, and acquired a handsome property. He died in the prime of life, regretted by all who knew him.

Dr. Oliver Howe was a student of Dr. John Grover, and came here when quite a young man. He married Esther Burbank, built the house now known as the Winthrop House, and is the only physician who ever lived in Shelburne for any length of time. He died in 1860. Mr. Howe was a man of tall, erect form, graceful in appearance, affable in speech, and a perfect gentleman of the old school. Hiram Cummings owned the

upper half of the Great Island, and the farm opposite. He was a successful *book farmer*, as experimenters are derisively called. He moved to Paris, Me., about 1879.

Of the old names, Evans, Hubbard, Philbrook, Green and Ingalls are still among the prominent ones of the town.

CHAPTER CVIII.

Industries—"Peggy" Davis's Mittens—Transportation—Mills—First Merchant—Early Business Interests—Roads—Taverns—Bridges.

INDUSTRIES.—For some years the people could only attend to clearing the land and raising food for their growing families. The largest and straightest trees were reserved for the frames of new houses; shingles were rived from the clearest pine; baskets, chair bottoms, cattle bows, etc., were made from brown ash-butts, and all the rest were piled and burned on the spot. Thousands of feet of timber and cords of wood were thus consigned to the flames as of no value. Corn, potatoes, wheat and rye grew abundantly on the new soil, enriched by the fallen leaves of many centuries. Plenty of sugar could be had for the making, and moose, deer and the delicious brook-trout were free to all, regardless of the game officer. On every clearing could be seen a little patch of blue blossomed flax. This was pulled, broken, combed, carded, spun and wove, entirely by hand, and made into tow "pants" and tow-and-linen shirts for men's summer wear, into serviceable checked-dresses and aprons, and the nicest of bed and table linen. A day's work was spinning two double-skeins of linen, carding and spinning four double skeins of tow, or weaving six yards; and for a week's work a girl received fifty cents. Mrs. James Austin has had a hundred yards out "bleaching" at once. Wool was worked up in about the same way, and all through the fall and winter the scratch, scratch of the cards, the hoarse hum of the big wheel, the flutter of the flies on the little wheel, and the rattling of the loom machinery, made cheerful music in the log houses. Piles of fleecy blankets and stockings were packed away against the marriage of the girls. Pressed quilts were part of the outfit, lasting for years, often to the third generation. Mrs. Hepzibeth Peabody had one over fifty years old. It was originally a bright green lined with straw color, and quilted with blue in inch squares. Mrs. Aaron Peabody had a blue one quilted in little

fans. Mrs. George Green had several. One was quilted in feather-work, with a border of sun-flower leaves, and then cross-quilted in straight lines. Mrs. Ezekiel Evans was usually called upon to mark out the patterns, and the best quilter was the belle of the company.

To keep the snow from getting into the low shoes, gayly striped socks were worn, and every child could knit double-mittens in herring-bone or fox and-geese pattern. Peggy Davis could knit the alphabet; and in a pair of mittens she once knit for Barker Burbank, she knit a verse. Miss Margaret Davis was a member of Lot Davis's family. At the age of twelve years she became perfectly blind. Her education was necessarily limited. Schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind were not for her. She had learned to read and write, and to "work" letters on coarse canvas. She became celebrated for her skill in sewing, spinning, and knitting. At one time Barker Burbank was exhibiting a pair of yarn mittens to some friends at his home. "Well," said one, "those mittens are really fine; but there is an old blind woman up in Gorham who can match them." "Well," said Mr. Burbank, "I will bet twenty-five dollars there is not a woman in the state of New Hampshire who can do it." "Aunt Peggy" heard of it, and for a few nights she did not retire to bed as early as usual. She required no light, and in the night the house was quiet. In a few days she sent Mr. Burbank a pair of mittens. She had composed three or four verses, and, stitch by stitch, had knit them in the mittens:—

"Money will make you many friends,
But do not prize them high;
For should misfortune make you poor
Such friends will pass you by."

Then came a few words of counsel, telling him that there were things of more worth than wealth or position. After that she "knit" several pairs of these for her friends, one pair of which is now owned by Abner Davis, of Jefferson. She died in Jackson at the home of her niece, Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn. This history of the knitter and the mittens is furnished by Abner Davis.—EDITOR.] Others took pride in knitting remarkably fast. Many could knit a pair of double-mittens in a day; but the best job in that line was done by Nancy Peabody. Her brother Allen came out of the woods and wanted a pair of mittens as he had lost his. There was no yarn in the house, nor rolls, but plenty of wool. Miss Peabody carded, spun, scoured out and knit a pair of double-mittens (white), and had them ready for her brother the next morning.

No sooner had the new settlers begun to be comfortable than they cast about them for ways and means to make money. The nearest market was Portland, eighty-six miles away. Hay, grain and potatoes were too bulky to pay transportation; but Yankee ingenuity soon overcame that difficulty. The hay and grain was transformed into butter, cheese, pork

or beef. Wood was condensed into potash, and in that state was easily carried away. The process of making potash is quite complicated and interesting. The wood was cut eight or ten feet long, piled, and burned to ashes. Leaches capable of holding ten or fifteen bushels were placed over a trough made from a large tree, filled with the ashes, and the resulting lye boiled down to a black, sticky substance called salts. Sometimes it was sold in this state at \$5 a hundred, but where business of any amount was done, it was further reduced to potash. Then it was dissolved, boiled down again, and then baked in a long brick oven till changed to a white powder, called pearlash, which was used in bread. Mrs. Enoch Hubbard got her first print dress by bringing ashes from off the hill and selling them for nine pence a bushel.

Mills.—The first grist-mill was put up by the Austins on Mill brook. William Newell, Sr., worked there after he sold out to Mr. Gates. Afterward, saws were put in, and Stephen Peabody sawed the lumber for his house on shares. Clear pine boards, twenty-four inches wide, cost him only \$6 a thousand. Still later the Newell brothers put in machinery for sawing shingles and spool-wood. The mill was washed away in the freshet of 1878, and has not been rebuilt. Another grist-mill stood on Scales's creek, now called State-line brook. On Clemens's brook were two saw-mills; one owned by Lawson Evans and one by Jefferson Hubbard. The Wheelers owned one on Ingalls brook, and Enoch Hubbard one on Lead-mine brook. All of these mills were local conveniences, not money-making enterprises. No manufacturing of importance is now conducted.

Logging has always been a standard industry. The pine went first. Nothing else was fit for building purposes in those days. Millions of nice timber have been taken from the intervals, and as much more from the uplands and hillsides. Mr. Judkins, from Brunswick, was one of the first contractors, paying from seventy-five cents to \$1 per thousand, delivered on the rivers. Years later Stephen Peabody hauled from Success for \$1.83 per thousand. Barker Burbank was agent for the undivided lands, and did an extensive business. No large pine trees can now be found. The Lead-mine valley has always been famous for nice spruce and hemlock.

The first merchant was Thomas Green, Jr., and he had a potash manufactory in connection with his store. Years after, George Green and Robert Ingalls opened a store, first in partnership, then separately. The Bisbee brothers and William Hebbard each tried trading for a time.

The earliest carpenters were Mr. Peabody and his son Oliver; they framed C. J. Lary's barn, the second framed barn in town. Some men made a living by making sap-buckets, ox-yokes, or sleds. Others shaved shingles. Jacob Stevens made money by burning charcoal, and delivering it at the glen. Col. Porter was the first blacksmith, followed by John Chandler, Sumner Chipman, James Hall, and Isaiah Spiller. Joseph

Conner made cart-wheels. Judge Ingalls had a brick-yard, and employed four or five men, about 1855. There were also shoe-makers in town.

"Chopping-bees" were quite popular while people were clearing their farms. Men often went five or six miles and considered a good dinner and what rum they could drink as ample pay for a hard day's work. "Raisings" and "haulings" brought together all the people in town, and were as handy for the diffusion of news as a local newspaper. Formerly girls attended "huskings" and boys "quiltings," and after the work was done they had a dance. "Quiltings" and "huskings" are now out of date, and have been superseded by the "sewing-circle" and other modern enjoyments.

When Stephen Messer returned from a visit to Andover he brought in his hand a willow stick for a whip. On reaching home he drove that stick into the ground near his house, just above Moose river, Gorham. The magnificent tree that sprang from it is the parent of all the English willows in this vicinity. Those in front of R. P. Peabody's were broken from the Clemens willow, near Moses Wilson's, and were planted at least forty years ago.

Doubly imprisoned by mountain walls and trackless forests, the early settlers seldom communicated with the outside world. Fryeburg was the nearest village, and people went there on foot, carrying their supplies on their backs in the summer, and in the winter using snow-shoes and hand-sleighs, which was much the easier way. Girls were good walkers, and thought nothing of going from Capt. Evans's to Fletcher Ingalls's to meeting, or from one end of the town to the other to attend singing-schools, huskings, dances, or quiltings. One young girl walked over the mountains to attend protracted-meeting at Milan. Oxen were used for farm work, and as soon as roads could be cut, the teaming and most of the riding was done with them. Horses were kept by a few, and long journeys were made on horseback, and it was no unusual thing for a man to take his wife and one or two small children up behind him. Sleighs were in use long before wagons were thought of. A lady of seventy-seven says she was out "berrying" when the first wagon she ever saw passed by, but when she told her folks of the "four-wheeled carriage," they only laughed at her, never having heard of such a thing. The roads naturally run along as near the intervals as possible, and no material change has ever been made. Longer ago than the "oldest inhabitant" can remember, a rope-ferry run across from Manson Green's interval. Alfred Carlton kept a large boat that was sculled across, and later Enoch Hubbard put in a rope-ferry against his interval. The road came up from the river just below Moses Wilson's.

After good roads were built and the teaming from the upper part of the country passed this way, Shelburne became a lively place. Three taverns

found plenty of custom, besides occasional company at Barker Burbank's and Capt Evans's. John Burbank's tavern was a long, low, unpainted house, the sign hung on a post at the west end. Like all public places at that time, an open bar was kept where liquor sold for three cents a glass. John Chandler's, near Moses rock, was a two-story house, painted red with white trimmings. George Green's, at the village, was a stage station and postoffice, and the best tavern between Lancaster and Portland. A huge gilt ball hung out from the ridge-pole, and on it in black letters was "George Green, 1817." Horr Latham and others drove the stage to Lancaster twice a week. In the fall of 1845 Randall Pinkham made his first trip in the employ of Barker Burbank. He drove two horses, one forward of the other, on a single wagon.

In the spring of 1851 Enoch Hubbard built a bridge across the river from the Great Rocks, but owing to some defect it did not stand. Nothing daunted by his failure, the next spring Mr Hubbard built again, and petitioned the selectmen for a road. It was refused, not from any particular fault in the bridge, but because many wanted it further down the river at Gates's or Green's. But people found it much more convenient than the ferry; and at last the county commissioners came down and laid out the dugway. The natives called it the Great River bridge, but it was re-christened Lead-mine bridge by city visitors. It did good service for fifteen years. The next one was built by the town; Merrill Head, Caleb Gates, and Jotham Evans building committee. An abutment of stone was put in by Moses Mason in place of the old log one, and a bridge built under the direction of Nahum Mason. This was blown down in November, 1870, and re-built the following winter by Enoch Hubbard and John Newell.

The building of the Grand Trunk railway through Shelburne began in 1851. Upon its completion, Jefferson Hubbard was appointed station agent, which position he held until his death in 1877.

CHAPTER CIX.

Religion—Church of Christ—Original Members—Free Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Reform Club—Union Meeting-House—Schools—Teachers—White Mountain Stock-Farm—Judge Burbank—Lead Mine—Hotels—Soldiers—Town Clerks and Selectmen from 1839.

RELIGION.—Many of Shelburne's first settlers were pious men and women, and the Sabbath and family worship was strictly observed in their new homes; but the first public religious services were conducted by Fletcher Ingalls. Every Sunday for years "Uncle Fletcher's"

house was well-filled, many walking four or five miles. Young girls went bare-footed, or wore their every-day shoes and stockings till within sight of the house, when they stopped under a big tree and put on their best morocco slippers and white stockings. The seats were benches, kept carefully clean, not quite so comfortable as the cushioned pews in the chapel, but better filled, and we think the long, dry sermons Mr. Ingalls used to read were received without cavil. People believed as they were taught, instead of wandering off into speculation by themselves. The reading over, exhortations were made by Samuel Wheeler, Edward Green and others. The singers were Nathaniel Porter, Jonathan Lary and his sisters, Betsey, Hannah and Mercy, in fact, most of the worshipers took part in this exercise. Sometimes a stray shepherd chanced along and fed this flock. Messrs. Pettengill, Jordan, Hazeltine, Trickey, Austin Wheeler and Elder Hutchinson were Free-Will Baptists, Sewall, Hidden, Richardson and Burt, Congregationalists. Scores of interesting and curious incidents are related of these primitive christians, who at least possessed the virtue of sincerity. One summer the drouth was very severe, threatening to destroy the crops. At the conclusion of the regular Sunday services Deacon Green requested all those who were interested and had faith in prayer to meet at his house to pray for rain. Their petitions proved not only fervent but efficacious, for, before they were finished, a terrible thunder-shower arose, and the deacon's shed was blown clear across the road.

The first church of which we find any record was organized in 1818 as the *Church of Christ*, with seventeen members; among them were Edward Green, Lydia Ordway, Samuel Wheeler, Anna Wheeler, Reuben Hobart, Anna Hobart, Amos Peabody, Mehitable Ordway, Laskey Jackson, Alepha Hobart, Cornelius Bearce, Lydia Bearce, John Wilson, Lucy Wheeler. The signatures are written on stiff, unruled paper, yellow with age, and would form an interesting study to those who read character by the handwriting. The best specimen is the name of Lucy Wheeler, very fine and distinct, and written with good black ink.

In 1832 a meeting-house was built; Robert Ingalls, Edward Green, George Green and Barker Burbank being building committee. It was dedicated as a free church. Jotham Sewall preached the dedicatory sermon, and four or five other clergymen, Free-Will Baptist and Congregational were present. The best singers in town had been well trained by the chorister, John Kimball, and the long, difficult Easter-Anthem from the "Ancient Lyre" was skillfully rendered.

A schedule of time for the year 1838 gives the Congregationalists twenty-four Sundays, the Free-Will Baptists twenty-five, Universalists one, and Methodists two. Whenever the pulpit was unoccupied Deacon Burbank or Fletcher Ingalls read a sermon, or Samuel Wheeler and others exhorted.

In 1841 a new organization was formed, called the *Shelburne Free-Will*

Baptist Church. The covenant is in the hand-writing of Stephen Hutchinson, and article 3d provides that "we agree to exercise a suitable care one of another, to promote the growth of the whole body in christian knowledge, holiness and comfort, to the end that we may all stand complete in the will of God." Article 8, "We will frequently exhort, and if occasion require, admonish one another according to directions in Matt. 18. We will do this in a spirit of meekness considering ourselves lest we also transgress, and as in baptism we have been buried with Christ and raised again, so there rests on us a special obligation to walk in newness of life." Delegates were sent regularly to the quarterly conferences with a report of the religious condition of the church. In 1848 the membership had increased to thirty-three. Of these most have since joined the Church Triumphant.

The Congregational church was formed many years ago, but there was no regular organization of Methodists till Daniel Barber was stationed here in 1861. During the following two years there was a great revival. Night after night lively and interesting meetings were held at Mr. Palmer's, Mr. Hebbard's or Mr. Hall's. Mr. Sinclair succeeded Mr. Barber; but though he came over from Bartlett every other Sunday, braving the cold winds and deep snows, the interest gradually abated. From this time till the reform movement, only occasional meetings were held. City ministers, "Orthodox" or Episcopal, sometimes preached half a day during the summer. The old church was fast going to ruin, to say nothing of the people themselves. During this "reform movement" temperance lectures and meetings for two years occupied public attention. A "Reform Club" was organized; and it is said that every person in town, with one exception, signed the pledge. Like all such movements this ran its course. The religious element again felt the need of the offices of the church and regular religious services, and the Reform Club meetings changed to prayer meetings. Mr. W. W. Baldwin, the Methodist minister stationed at Gorham, came down half a day each Sabbath, and an interest was awakened that increased during the next year, when Mr. Chandler preached. The meeting-house was repaired and re-dedicated in September, 1877. The death of Miss Fannie Hubbard the following spring broke up the choir. In 1881 Mr. Williams, a Congregational minister, stationed at Gilead, preached Sunday afternoons; an organ was purchased; a communion service presented by the sewing circle, and a baptismal bowl by Mrs. R. I. Burbank. Mr. Gridley succeeded Mr. Williams, in 1883. His pastorate closed in April 1887.

There is now a neat Union meeting-house in a pleasant location on the south side of the river where Rev. Mr. Trask, of Gorham, holds services. An active Sunday-school is connected.

Schools.—We have no means of knowing how the first generation

obtained an education, but it is hardly likely there were regular schools where the children would be obliged to go long distances through the woods. Perhaps some went back to Massachusetts, while others learned at home. A little later we find plenty of well-educated men and women. In Moses Ingalls's family were three good teachers, Frederick, Nancy and Robert. Some seventy years ago Robert, or as he is more commonly known, Judge Ingalls, kept school near Moses rock. Among his scholars was a half-grown boy, whose parents had recently moved from Randolph. In those days Randolph was considered far removed from the benefits of civilization, and Mr. Ingalls naturally concluded the boy would be behind others of his age. "Can you read?" he inquired, taking up the old Perry's spelling-book. "I can read my A, B, C's," replied the boy, bashfully hanging his head. Slowly slipping his finger along he repeated the alphabet correctly. "Very well. Now can't you say a-b ab?" "I can try," was the modest answer. With the same slow precision that lesson was read, then the next, and the next, and not till Mr. Ingalls found out that with one exception his new pupil was the best reader and speller in school, did he see where the laugh came in. Barker Burbank also taught here, and was called one of the best instructors of the times, often spending a whole noon-time explaining some of Walsh's problems to a puzzled scholar. To this school came the Stowell boys, the Thompson boys and Ezekiel Evans's girls. Back of the Philbrook House, close to the foot of the mountain, stood a school-house, where Hannah Mason taught. Sometimes schools were kept at Capt. Evans's or Samuel Emery's. Susan Gates, Sally Austin, Elsie Head and Lydia Porter were teachers of fifty years ago; and good teachers they were, too, though they never heard of a Normal school nor a Teacher's Institute.

The Bean Hill school-house, just below H. P. Gates's was moved up about half way between Allan and Roswell Peabody's, and here Merrill C. Forist taught school and penmanship. Mrs. John Willis kept one term in William Newell's barn at the "Dugway" corner. Isabel Gates, Mrs. C. J. Lary, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Judge Burbank and Manson Green were a few of many experienced and popular teachers.

The law allowing women a voice in school meeting is of no practical value in this conservative town, and on general principles we doubt its propriety. Sanford Hubbard, while examining committee, was said to be very thorough in his examinations, and whoever received a certificate was considered amply qualified to teach all the studies required.

The way in which the first generation acquired the art of singing is as hard to ascertain as how they learned the alphabet. As most of the parents were singers, perhaps the children took it up naturally. The first singing-masters that those now living can remember were Reuben Hobart and John Kimball. "Mr. Kimball could sing more base than any six men now-

a-days." No doubt they could all make good music from the pieces in the "Handel and Haydn Collection," and the "Ancient Lyre," but, heard across the wide waste of years, perhaps it sounds sweeter to-day than at first. Jefferson Hubbard taught in the church some forty years ago, and used a book in which figures were used to denote the sound. Horatio Newell was the last singing-master here, and taught in the red school-house above the village.

The town has now a good system of schools, a board of education, and able teachers.

White Mountain Stock Farm.—Judge Robert Ingalls Burbank, of Boston, Mass., a native of Shelburne, has never lost in his active duties and life of the city his love and reverence for the charming town of his birth, and has added to its wealth and attractions in making this large farm from the large homestead of his father, Barker Burbank, who was for many years the most prominent man in all this section. To this home the Judge has added the farms formerly owned by Fletcher Ingalls, Nathaniel Porter, Oliver Peabody, Edward Green, and "Echo Farm," formerly the Hazeltine place. This makes a manorial estate of over three miles in length, comprising in its whole extent the fertile interval land along the Androscoggin. The "manor-house," a large two-story building erected about 1840, by Barker Burbank, stands in the center of an amphitheater of a rare and peculiar beauty, and although modernized, retains many of its old-time features. On the lawn back of the house, among other attractions, stands the stone settee formed in blasting "Granny" Stalbird's rock into railroad underpinning, and rescued by the Judge from destruction.* On this farm the Judge has a fine herd of high grade cattle, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein, Swiss, etc., and many farms in Massachusetts have paid large prices for pure blooded animals reared here. Parker C. Burbank, a graduate of the scientific department of Dartmouth college, is the superintendent. Peacocks, goats, doves, Shetland ponies, a Rocky Mountain eagle, and a bear, are some of the pets of the place.

Judge R. I. Burbank, son of Barker and Polly (Ingalls) Burbank, and grandson of Captain Eliphalet Burbank, is also grandson of Fletcher Ingalls, who built the first framed house in Shelburne. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1843; from 1844 to 1846 was private secretary of Daniel Webster; afterwards entered the Massachusetts bar, and made his home in Boston. He has held many offices, has been city councillor, state repre-

* A history of this remarkable woman is given in Jefferson. When quite aged she was called on a mission of healing to a sick woman in Shelburne. Overtaken by night and a terrible storm of wind and rain, she could not keep the road, and drove her horse under a projection of granite which jutted from a ledge by the roadside. Here the brave woman held "watch and ward" until the afternoon of the next day, before the tempest abated. From that memorable day Granny Stalbird's rock has preserved her heroism and remembrance of her kindly deeds. The stranger who is shown the settee finds his pulse beat faster while listening to the tribute tradition presents to her labors, endurance and skill.

sentative, state senator, chief justice of one of the courts, and a prominent militia officer. He is also a writer and lecturer of note, especially on agriculture, for which he has great natural taste, and has occupied a lecturer's chair at Dartmouth.

Lead Mine.—About 1820 Amos Peabody discovered fine specimens of galena on Great, or as later called, Lead-mine brook. Shafts were sunk in 1845 and 1846, and a rich deposit found. Considerable capital was invested, and mining was conducted for some years and abandoned. In 1856 another short-lived attempt was made to work the mine. In 1879 and 1880 a stock company, composed with one exception of Portland men, commenced operations, expended some money, and finally abandoned work. A specimen, nearly of cubical form, weighing 2,400 pounds, was taken from the mine and exhibited in London, England, in 1851, attracting much attention.

Hotels.—The summer hotels in such a romantic town as Shelburne are objects of peculiar attraction in the summer, and all are of merit and give satisfaction to their guests.

The Philbrook House is one of the finest among the mountain regions. It lies in the valley like a pleasant English country seat in Devonshire or Essex. It is like this, too, in providing accommodations for only a limited number of guests. Those who have the good fortune to be located here once, will remember its generous hospitality as a marked episode in their life. A. E. Philbrook, proprietor.

Grove Cottage, Charles E. Philbrook, proprietor, is a fine resting-place in the midst of lovely rural scenery.

On the south side of the valley at the "village" is the long-established hostelry *The Winthrop House*, the "hotel" of the town. During its existence many distinguished people have been its guests, and become satisfied with its neat, airy rooms, its quiet, unobtrusive service and well-cooked meals. Charles C. Hebbard, the proprietor, is also the postmaster. A bell is hanging in the room, and when mail is to be called for, the postmaster or assistant is speedily brought by ringing it.

Side by side with the Winthrop is Silas J. Morse's *Mountain Cottage*, a summer house very much valued by sojourners here. Other places there are whose doors are opened to the tourist or artist who wishes to revel in the natural beauties of Shelburne.

A. S. Jewett carries on merchandising, and is an enterprising and "pushing" business man. He has recently put up a mill and is engaged in the manufacture of the native woods into various products.

Soldiers.—Shelburne has always done her part in her country's service. Many of her early settlers were in the Revolution, among them were Wheeler, Evans, Jonathan Lary and Benjamin Clemens. Samuel Wilson, Hosea Young, Thomas Marston, Peter Wheeler, Reuben Hobart were

soldiers in the War of 1812. During the War of the Rebellion many enlisted from Shelburne and did noble work in that brave struggle for the right. Nearly all are mentioned in Col. Kent's comprehensive and valuable article, "Soldiers of Coös." Albion Abbott enlisted in the Fifth N. H. Vols., and was probably killed at Fredericksburg, as was Solomon Wilson. Henry Gates was in the Fourth Maine Battery, was in eleven engagements and never wounded. Ira Gates was in the Thirteenth Mass. Woodbury Jackson, John Newell, Delevan Hubbard, Rufus Hodgdon, William Ingalls, served in the Second New Hampshire; Ellery Wheeler was a corporal in the Seventh N. H. Darius Green and Leland Philbrook were in service; Sanford Hubbard, Albert Green and Harlan Ingalls, enlisted in the navy. Isaiah Spiller served in the Fifth Maine Battery. William Ingalls, Rufus Hodgdon and Leland Philbrook died in service.

Town Clerks and Selectmen from 1839.—1839. Oliver B. Howe, clerk; Robert Ingalls, Otis Evans, Stephen Peabody, selectmen

1841. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; Robert Ingalls, Alfred Carleton, Barker Burbank, selectmen.
1842. Samuel Peabody, clerk; T. J. Gates, Jotham F. Evans, Barker Burbank, selectmen.
1843. Robert Ingalls, clerk; Oliver B. Howe, Thomas J. Gates, J. F. Evans, selectmen.
1844. Robert Ingalls, clerk; Robert Ingalls, H. Philbrook, B. B. Head, selectmen.
1845. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; Harvey Philbrook, B. Burbank, B. B. Head, selectmen.
1846. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; B. Burbank, H. Philbrook, B. B. Head, selectmen.
1847. R. Ingalls, clerk; R. Ingalls, J. F. Evans, D. L. Austin, selectmen.
1848. B. Burbank, clerk; B. Burbank, H. Philbrook, D. L. Austin, selectmen.
1849. O. B. Howe, clerk; J. F. Evans, C. Gates, S. Chipman, selectmen.
1850. O. B. Howe, clerk; B. Burbank, S. Chipman, ———, selectmen.
1851. O. B. Howe, clerk.
1852. O. B. Howe, clerk; B. Burbank, H. Philbrook, V. L. Stiles, selectmen.
1853. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; B. Burbank, T. J. Hubbard, H. Philbrook, selectmen.
1854. O. B. Howe, clerk; B. Burbank, B. B. Head, D. L. Austin, selectmen.
1855. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; T. J. Hubbard, C. J. Lary, D. M. Head, selectmen.
1856. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; T. J. Hubbard, H. Philbrook, C. J. Lary, selectmen.
1857. Samuel Peabody, clerk; B. Burbank, J. F. Evans, L. B. Burbank, selectmen.
1858. Geo. H. Pinkham, clerk; J. F. Evans, B. Burbank, B. B. Head, selectmen.
1859. O. B. Howe, clerk; Robert Ingalls, Caleb Gates, Manson Green, selectmen.
1860. E. D. Green, clerk; Robert Ingalls, Manson Green, D. Evans, selectmen.
1861. E. D. Green, clerk; Robert Ingalls, Daniel Evans, Harvey Philbrook, selectmen.
1862. L. B. Evans, clerk; Manson Green, B. B. Head, Henry E. Ingalls, selectmen.
1863. L. B. Evans, clerk; B. B. Head, Daniel Evans, Jotham F. Evans, selectmen.
1864. S. B. Hubbard, clerk; T. J. Hubbard, James H. Hall, Joel Emery, selectmen.
1865. E. D. Green, clerk; T. J. Hartford, B. Burbank, Charles Philbrook, selectmen.
1866. E. D. Green, clerk; D. P. Evans, Charles Philbrook, Loren B. Evans, selectmen.
1867. E. D. Green, clerk; D. P. Evans, L. B. Evans, J. F. Evans, selectmen.
1868. E. D. Green, clerk; D. P. Evans, L. B. Evans, E. P. Burbank, selectmen.
1869. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; S. B. Hubbard, L. B. Evans, Ansel C. Evans, selectmen.
1870. E. D. Green, clerk; S. B. Hubbard, H. T. Cummings, W. B. Gates, selectmen.
1871. T. J. Hubbard, clerk; T. J. Hubbard, H. Philbrook, B. F. Lary, selectmen.
1872. E. D. Green, clerk; H. Philbrook, Manson Green, L. B. Evans, selectmen.
1873. E. D. Green, clerk; Manson Green, L. B. Evans, A. C. Evans, selectmen.
1874. E. D. Green, clerk; Manson Green, Ellery Wheeler, A. C. Evans, selectmen.
1875. E. D. Green, clerk; A. C. Evans, E. Wheeler, E. P. Burbank, selectmen.
1876. S. B. Hubbard, clerk; A. C. Evans, E. P. Burbank, H. A. Stevens, selectmen.
1877. S. B. Hubbard, clerk; A. C. Evans, E. P. Burbank, H. A. Stevens, selectmen.
1878. S. B. Hubbard, clerk; A. C. Evans, J. B. Head, Jackman Wheeler, selectmen.
1879. H. G. Green, clerk; A. C. Evans, J. B. Head, J. Wheeler, selectmen.

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1880. H. G. Green, clerk; A. C. Evans, B. F. Lary, E. P. Green, selectmen.
1881. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, B. F. Lary, C. J. Lary, selectmen.
1882. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, B. F. Lary, C. E. Philbrook, selectmen.
1883. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, B. F. Lary, C. E. Philbrook, selectmen.
1884. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, B. F. Lary, C. E. Philbrook, selectmen.
1885. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; E. Wheeler, H. G. Green, A. E. Philbrook, selectmen.
1886. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, C. E. Philbrook, B. F. Lary, selectmen.
1887. A. E. Philbrook, clerk; A. C. Evans, H. G. Green, Albion S. Jewett, selectmen.

The coming generations of Shelburne will owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. R. P. Peabody for her labors in rescuing so much of the early history of the town and its settlers from oblivion. Her work has been conscientiously done, and we are indebted to her published work in the *Mountaineer*, and subsequent assistance, for what we have given.

GORHAM.

CHAPTER CX.

Scenery and Attractions—Boundaries—Shelburne Addition—Survey—First Settler—First Permanent Settler—Other Settlers.

TO the eye of the cultured traveller who, with esthetic taste, has ranged through the classic regions of the Old World, and the grand, stupendous scenery of California and the Rocky Mountains, the White Mountains and their surrounding regions have a weird attraction all their own—a mingled awe inspiring grandure and wondrous sublimity, combined with quiet repose and gentle softness of landscape in an enchanting contrast. One of the most lovely of these scenes of sylvan beauty and restful repose, one that lingers long in the memory with a tender unobtrusiveness and beguiling and bewitching recollections, is Gorham, the eastern gateway of the northern approaches to the frowning majesty of Mt. Washington and its scarcely inferior companion peaks. Nestled in the river valley of the Androscoggin, on an extension of land created, apparently, for the site of a lovely village, the village of Gorham has attractions manifold. The narrow glen-like valley of Peabody river leads away up to the majestic mountain regions, and opens a bit of scenery that artists would go far to admire. Mt. Moriah shows itself the grand central object of as perfect a mountain picture as ever charmed an admirer; varying in its moods as varies the weather, it seems the lovelier with each new condition. Across the Androscoggin the harsh hills press their cliffs close to the river and frown, with scowl and wrinkle of nature's own formation, on the gentle plain below. Away off towards Lancaster the Pilot mountains give a fine imitation of the Sierra Madre range, and, in the evenings and later afternoons of clear days, exhibit the same gorgeous displays of coloring so characteristic of the mountain regions of the far West. "The glory of the sunset flames east upon those hoary giants southward, marking their western angles with strong color, and hiding all the gashes in

their eastern slopes under heavy shadow." These, and many other natural beauties and advantages, combine to make the river valley in Gorham a scene of loveliness unparalleled, and a summer resort which those "to the manor born," and the stranger, tarrying for a brief period amid its beauties, alike pronounce one of the most enjoyable and attractive in long leagues of travel; and which unite many of the lovely features described by Dr. Johnson in his fabled "Valley of Rasselas." The winding river, with its bank strewn with magnificent elms towering in arching columns of strength and beauty; the ever-inspiring mountain scenery; the level, plain-like valley, stretching along the Androscoggin like a refreshing memory in the mind of man; the quiet calm and restfulness that is ever here to soothe the tired and wearied wanderer; the perfect healthfulness of the climate; its pleasant homes, and the charming and unobtrusive hospitality of the citizens; all join in painting upon the mental canvas a picture of content and happiness that will not soon be obliterated.

From the opening of the Grand Trunk railway in 1851, Gorham has been the center of summer travel on the east side of the mountains, and we but voice the feelings of many visitors in what we have said concerning its attractions. Who comes once, will come again and often; and leave, each time of departure, with deeper feelings of regret than before.

The Alpine Cascades, situated on the east side of the Androscoggin river, near the Berlin line, are among the many attractions with which Dame Nature has so richly endowed Gorham. These cascades are reached from the road by a wire suspension bridge across the main channel of the Androscoggin. About seventy-five feet above the river is an incomparable view-point of the foaming river below, the falls above, the White Mountains in the distance, and, nearer, of the innumerable smaller hills. The path to the foot of the cascades is through a grove. At the foot of the lower cascade is a small circular pool, surrounded by a luxurious growth of majestic firs, spruce, hemlock, beech, birch, and maple, with smaller evergreen trees. From this point commences the ascent to the upper cascades by artificial stairs, 100 feet in length, ingeniously arranged, and securely fastened to the rock. At the height of about 200 feet is the Imp's Wash Bowl, a circular cavity in the solid granite. The whole length of the cascades is about one mile; their extreme height above the river is about 400 feet; their channel lies between nearly perpendicular walls of granite, in places rising above the water to the height of eighty feet; the progress of the water from its large basin at the top of the mountain, is first precipitous, falling nearly perpendicular, then (more slowly) down a steep inclined plane through narrow gorges, and at last expanding till it culminates in the most delightful view before reaching the pool at its mountain base.

Gorham, earlier Shelburne Addition, is situated at the northern base of

the White Mountains. Much of its territory is rough, unproductive, and, in an agricultural point of view, of little value. The Androscoggin valley immediately adjacent to the river is all that is of worth, and that is all that makes the value and the wealth of the Gorham of 1887. The town is bounded north by Berlin, east by Shelburne, south by the White Mountain territory, and west by Randolph. There are some fine water-privileges along the Androscoggin, and eventually these will be the seats of busy and remunerative labor. The waters of the Moose and Peabody rivers were formerly used to manufacture lumber, but the few establishments now located on these streams employ steam as their motive-power.

The area of Gorham is 18,146 acres. In 1770, it having been brought to the notice of Gov. John Wentworth by the grantees of Shelburne that the greater part of that grant was "so interspersed with mountains, unimprovable lands and waters, that it will not accommodate near the number of inhabitants that were by the conditions of the charter to be settled and resident thereon," he, in order "that the settling and cultivating that portion of our said province (which induced us to make the said first grant) may not be frustrated, but duly carried into effect," did make to the proprietors a second grant, which included the present town of Gorham in addition to its original domain. This was really then Shelburne Addition, and as such it was known until its incorporation as Gorham, June 18, 1836. It was never of any special value to Shelburne, for it paid no taxes, and made but little progress during all those years. It does not appear to have been surveyed into lots until after the commencement of the present century. In 1800 there were but eight or ten families resident in the "Addition," and the total population was but forty-five. In 1802 the town was surveyed by Uriah Holt, of Norway, Me., and Moses Ingalls, of Shelburne, assisted by Captain Daniel and Simon Evans (brothers), John Clemens, and James S. Austin. The Addition had been owned during most of the last quarter of the eighteenth century by John Pierce, of Portsmouth, but at the time of the survey it was owned by his son, Mark W. Pierce, and Benjamin Weld, of Brunswick, Me.

To the practical minds of the early frontiersmen there was no inducement for a settlement. A township with no upland of any account, the mountains running close to the river, giving only a limited amount of interval compared with that of towns lower down the river, with no timber to attract the attention of the lumberman, Shelburne Addition had but little to attract the attention of any one having capital to invest. There was only a simple trail through the town for those on the river below to reach the Connecticut river and Vermont. From time immemorial the Indians had followed this trail, and fished and hunted, and found fish in the streams and wild animals on their banks. This trail, as civilization advanced, became the highway to the Upper Coös country; and, in long

years to come, became the track over which were laid the long lines of iron over which roll the magnificent passenger coaches of the Grand Trunk railway. The simple pioneer who fastened for a brief space his eyes upon the Addition would have considered the man a lunatic who would have told one-half of the changes which seventy-five years have wrought. The township was not at all inviting. Pine lumber was not so abundant as in other towns. The uplands were everywhere regarded absolutely unfit for cultivation, while the interval lands were few and not of the first quality, compared with those in the lower towns. The great distance to a market was also quite another obstacle.

Dr. True says: "The first road from Gorham to Connecticut river was opened about the year 1803. It could not be travelled by teams except in winter. Mr. A. G. Lary says that a two-wheeled chaise was never owned in the town. People carried their wives and small children on horseback during the summer season. About the same time the road was laid out from Shelburne to Shelburne Addition. This was simply a horseback path for many years. People are now living who can remember when the road from Gilead to Shelburne stopped at the *Bars*, as they were called near Shelburne village."

The first settler was a good-natured, intemperate wanderer; too indolent to undergo the hardships incident to developing a farm from the tangled wilderness, and yet of sufficient good taste to be able to appreciate the quality of the moose-meat and the flavor of the trout provided by his gun and rod. He built his camp in close proximity to the present Lary house about 1803. His name was Bezaleel Bennett. He came from Pig-wacket (Conway), and brought with him his mother and sister. He cleared a small place, lived here a few years, and went away. The rocks used by him in his fire-place marked until recently, and perhaps do now, the site of his rude abode.

First Permanent Settler.—Stephen Messer, a native of Methuen, Mass., came from Andover, Mass., with his wife, Anna Barker, prior to 1800, and located in Shelburne. About 1805 he settled in the present Gorham, a little west of the new cemetery. He was of cheerful, sanguine temperament, and the difficulties of forming a home in the wilderness had no terrors for him. He had a large family of children with whose assistance he built a home, and he became a life-long resident, and, according to tradition, was the only "praying man" in town for years. Mrs. Messer was one of the most intelligent women of her day, and possessed a good education. She was physician for many years, and also nurse, for the settlements along the Androscoggin for miles; and many yet living in Gorham, Bethel, Gilead and Shelburne can testify to the reputation she won by her skill. She was strong, resolute, and fearless. Often, with a child in her arms, she would make visits on horseback to Concord and Pembroke,

and her old home in Massachusetts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Messer rest in the old yard opposite the cemetery, from all the toils of life. Of their children, the sons, John, Stephen, Samuel, and Enoch, possessed natural mechanical powers, inherited from their father, for no one could make a handsomer basket, snow-shoe or moose-sled, or "bottom" chairs with more artistic skill than the "old pioneer." Their daughter Hannah married David Blake, and has descendants now living in Maine; Susannah married Oliver Peabody, of Shelburne; Nancy married Amos Peabody of the same town; Esther married, first, Joseph Ordway, second, Aaron Rowell; Betsey married Thomas Hubbard, and lived and died in Shelburne, leaving descendants; Sarah married Isaac Carlton, and Mehitable became the wife of Simon Evans.

The Jackson and Goodno families were the next forerunners of civilization here. Henry Goodno, a native of Canterbury, married, in that town, Nancy, daughter of Joseph Jackson, and they, probably with her family, moved to Newry, Me., about 1800. They all became interested in the new lands in Shelburne Addition, and in April, 1807, Mr. Goodno came to Bethel with his household goods. Finding the snow in the roads six feet in depth, he disposed of the major part of his effects, and started with the remainder and some supplies on hand-sleds for his future home. This he made on that part of the J. R. Hitchcock farm lying in Gorham. Here he built his rough log-cabin, then called a camp, and commenced to cut out a home, and became a resident. In 1812 he enlisted as a soldier, and was made a recruiting officer. He enlisted about twenty men in Shelburne and vicinity, and, with them, marched across the country, and joined an expedition against Canada. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Three Rivers, P. Q., but, as peace was declared the next day, he was soon released, and started homeward, dying, however, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., from his wounds. He, it is said, built the first frame-house in the town. Dr. True says that "he was assisted by Nathaniel Greenwood, a single man, who was hired by Goodno. Subsequently Greenwood bought him out, and Goodno moved to Gilead." Mrs. Goodno, after passing through various vicissitudes, died at the county alms house. They had eight children, of whom Moses, so well-known to citizens of this generation, was the first white child born in town.

Joseph Jackson, then of Newry, in 1807 purchased the lot now the site of Gorham village, of Benjamin Weld. He built a log house, and became the first settler of the place. The whole lot, according to Dr. True, was estimated at the value of \$25. Jackson was accused of aiding an uncle in passing counterfeit money, was tried and convicted of this offense, and sent to the state prison. He escaped, however, and rumor says that he left this country on a vessel bound for the West Indies, and settled at Matanzas, where he died. He was an active man, and appeared desirous to

create a pleasant home for his family here. "He went to Canterbury, N. H., and obtained a sackful of small apple trees, which he brought home on his back, and set out a large orchard, the first in town, which is still remembered by old people. He also obtained from the same place a sackful of small pear trees, which he set out where the Congregational church now stands. When that was built, in 1862, there were pear trees six or eight inches in diameter, which were cut down to make room for the church. This was the largest orchard ever in town." Previous to 1815 Jackson, while under the ban of the law, gave this lot to his son Moses, but both he and his brother, Willard, soon left the town.

It was at this period that counterfeiting was carried on to a great extent in Canada. Men would actually pass through Shelburne Addition to Canada for this purpose. They took with them a quantity of pigtail and ladies' twist tobacco, with which to pay their travelling expenses. The scarcity of this article in those days was so great that it was as good and even better than money itself. These men would go to Canada and buy the counterfeit money for ten cents on a dollar, put a lot of it in the bottom of a bag, and fill it up with snake root, so as to escape detection. When they came to a place for the night, they would carelessly throw the bag down near the horses in the barn, where it remained untouched. Going into the lower settlements they disposed of it as best they could. If caught, they would sometimes redeem it with genuine money, and thus escape justice, but if they had nothing but the counterfeit, they would be arrested and sent to jail to be tried, and sent to the state prison. Occasionally specimens of these counterfeits may be seen in museums.

Simon Evans came to Addition in 1815, with six children. There were then seven cabins in the Addition. Three of them were frame shanties twenty-two feet square, simply "boarded in," covered with long shingles, having rough single floors and rock chimneys. There was not a bit of "plastering" in any building in town. There was not \$25 worth of furniture in all the houses, nor was there anything but "home-made" sleighs or wagons.

Population in 1815.—Mr. Griffin and his son Benjamin lived in a little log house in A. J. Lary's pasture, on the rise of land near Peabody's mill. He had seven children. John Messer lived near the Lary crossing. Samuel Messer and T. J. Hubbard lived on the square lot. One had eight children, the other ten. Simon Evans and grandfather Messer lived in the orchard near Jackman's and had six children. The widow of Henry Goodno lived near by. Simeon Evans occupied the place where he raised his boys. Abram Wilson lived in a little log hut on the bank near the Congregational church, and had eight children. Elijah Evans lived in a little cabin near Hitchcock's barn, and had six children. This gives the whole population of Gorham in 1815, except one family of Indians that lived in the pines

near Moose river bridge, John Mitchell and wife and three children. Only two horses were owned, few cows, oxen, or sheep, but there was quite a colony of dogs. Tobacco was a better circulating medium than money, and was even less plenty. Rum was a household necessity, for every one drank it.

CHAPTER CXI.

Early Difficulties in Way of Settlement—The "Addition" in 1821 and later—First School—Anecdote—The Great Freshet—Increase in Population—Commencement of Prosperity—Andrew G. and Jonathan Lary—First Mills—Village Site in 1835—Trade, Traffic and Hotels.

EARLY *Difficulties in Way of Settlement.*—The years succeeding the War of 1812 were noted for their hard times. The country emerged from that war with its commerce crippled and with exhausted finances. Money was scarce in all sections and labor received but little compensation. In this sparsely-settled section money was rarely seen and no demand for laborers existed. Added to this stagnation, for several years the labor in planting crops on the little clearings was of little avail, as the weather was most unpromising. In 1816 men planted their corn and beans with mittens on, and reaped their meager crops of unripe wheat when frost was on its stalks. Through the whole Androscoggin valley not an ear of corn was raised and but few potatoes. The few fortunate ones whose wheat ripened could sell it at from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. Yet no one starved. Fish and game were the chief supplies. One early settler says: "I have lived six weeks without bread, and but the milk of one cow for a family of ten, and potatoes, and we were better off than some." "If their food was frugal, their appetites were equally sharp. If they were fortunate enough to raise some beans, they could make bean porridge, which had the merit of lasting a good while. Hulled corn cooked with maple sap was no mean food. Boiled potatoes were mixed with flour, to lengthen out the latter. For want of a mill they pounded up their grain and boiled it. Old hunters went to Bethel, Norway and Paris in the winter, and hauled home on handsleds a *little* rum. They did not have much during the summers, on account of the difficulty of obtaining it." Some lived for weeks on "boiled greens," plants, roots, etc. Some corn was harvested in 1817 and a fair crop of wheat, and the acreage of tillable land was yearly increasing.

The pioneer was of necessity forced to hard manual labor. Felling trees, piling and burning logs, hacking in wheat with a hoe among the

stumps and rocks, and building heavy log fences were the necessary avocations. The frugal diet was aided by equally frugal and inexpensive drinks. In place of coffee, a decoction of the chocolate root growing plentifully everywhere was used. Dried raspberry leaves and clover blossoms were steeped for tea. A corn-cob, or dug out briar-root or potato, served as a pipe-bowl in which to smoke the hanging moss collected from the forest-trees, or the lung-wort from the trunks of the maples. Snake root, a valuable medicine, was dug and brought a dollar a pound. A board served as a table. They made their own baskets and wash-bowls, and often wooden spoons. Sometimes they could obtain lead sufficient to run some spoons, which were a little more aristocratic than those of wood. The neighboring brook or spring supplied them with water. A dipper served them a good purpose for drinking their rum. They made their own spinning wheels and looms, and tanned skins of all kinds for mittens, shoes and boots. Grandfather Messer had a tool called a *houell* with which he would hollow out a large log of poplar into trays. He made *keelers* for setting the milk, and tubs for butter. If they could not make maple sugar, they went without it. It was ruin for any man to indulge in the luxuries of life. Oxen were fed on the life-of-man root, which grew in abundance. This served for provender in the spring of the year, and they soon learned to like it. One settler started early one morning for Shelburne, a distance of thirteen miles, did a hard day's work, shelled a bushel of corn in the evening for his pay, and carried it in a bag on his back to a mill three miles distant, roused up the miller, who ground it for him, when he carried the meal home to Gorham Hill that night, where his family were waiting that they might have some of it to eat.

The Addition in 1821 and later.—In 1821 Hezekiah Ordway had a framed house in which he kept travellers. There was a log house where the Mullen house stands. Elijah Evans had a framed house on the Hitchcock place. Moses Goodno lived in a log house on the flat land where the road now turns off to the Glen. The three Evanses were living on the Stiles place. Benjamin Griffin came about 1825. Up to this time log houses had been the rule, and when a man was ready to raise one, men came from all quarters to assist in the work. Plenty of rum was the only reward desired, and it was always remembered as a jolly occasion. Sometimes the roads were so new and bad that men were obliged to unyoke their oxen and carry the yoke on their shoulders, and drive the oxen as best they could through the rough places. This was no obstacle when they were going to a *raising*.

Hezekiah Ordway was born in Vermont, and came to Shelburne when a boy. In 1823 he married Polly Porter, of Shelburne, moved to Gorham in 1826, and kept a public house, and was the first postmaster in town. He afterwards moved to Milan, then to Bethel, but died in 1879 in Green-

land, N. H., in his eightieth year. In 1827 Elijah Evans had a two-story house standing in Gorham. Elder Morse lived in Gorham after 1827. Daniel Ingalls was the only man then living on Gorham Hill. Lot Davis, brother of Abner, moved to Gorham in 1831. He built a two-story house and a store. This was the first store in town. He owned the Valentine Styles place and kept a public house, but was entirely burned out. He afterwards rebuilt, sold out to Abraham Cole about the year 1850, and moved out one mile on the Randolph road, and afterwards died in Jackson. Mr. Cole kept a public house, but was also burned out.

The first school was taught in 1823 by Miss Salome Mason, of Gilead, for the munificent sum of \$1.00 a week. She boarded with the scholars, and the proprietors paid for her eight-weeks term. She was a noted teacher in those days, and was well known in all the Androscoggin valley. An amusing anecdote is told of one of her pupils in a Shelburne school. Jonathan Lary was visiting the school at one time, and asked the child, who was diligently wrestling with arithmetic, assisted by slate and pencil, if she had been through addition. "Not clear through," was her response, "but I have been to Grandpa Messer's." It was a long time before she heard the last of "going through *Addition*."

As late as 1829 there were but three framed houses in town. One on the Hitchcock interval, another where Patrick Mullen's house now stands, and one opposite A. G. Lary's. The rest were log houses.

The Great Freshet.—Dr. True secured, in 1882, from Moses Goodno this description of that freshet on Peabody and Androscoggin rivers, known as the Great Freshet of August 28, 1826: "I was living with Elijah Evans, on the spot where I was born, in the interval near where Hitchcock's barns are situated. This was on August 28, 1826, when I was nineteen years old. It began to rain the previous night, and rained very hard all the next day, and in the afternoon the water began to rise in the river, when at seven o'clock in the evening it touched the stringers of the bridge. It rained fearfully hard till eleven o'clock that night before it ceased. It seemed like pouring water through a sieve, or as if a cloud had burst. A man could hardly keep from drowning when standing still, it rained so fast. In a short time the water rose about eight feet higher than ever known before, and carried away the bridge. About nine o'clock, the water began to run into the doors and windows, and the family started for the mountains. It was totally dark, but they waded across the interval and crossed a small bridge, and came to another which had just been swept away, and we could not go any further. We then turned back, hoping to reach the barn for shelter, but the bridge we had crossed before was now swept away, and we could not reach the barn. Trees floated down from the Peabody river near us, and swept us down with them. We caught into the tops and were borne down with the current a third of a mile. I suc-

ceeded in putting the children into the tops of the floating trees. At last the trees formed a jam about some stumps, but the water ran so swiftly that a part of the trees were torn away and carried down stream, and with them Harriet Evans and her brother, John C. Evans, and in a minute more it swept away the young man Elijah Evans and Harriet Wilson, then living in the family. I succeeded in reaching the girl and bringing her back, and then the boy. The father of the family, Elijah Evans, was in Shelburne at this time. I could hear the others screaming, and though it was pitch dark I swam part of the time and waded and followed the direction of the sound till I succeeded in reaching them, and found Harriet in the water clinging to the tree tops. I pulled her out of the water with her brother clinging to her clothes without her being aware of his being there. I succeeded in getting them onto a dry knoll. The old lady and two boys, Harrison and Sam, were still on the first jam, holding on to a stump. I thought they were quite safe there. I saw a streak of light in the sky, and being a good swimmer I struck for the mountain, well knowing that I could do no more for them there, and that they would all be drowned if the water rose much higher. I swam part of the way, and waded the rest. I struck a sheep pen just below John Burbank's barn, climbed onto it, and jumped down into the water, well soaked with manure, to the armpits, and had some trouble in getting out. I went to the house, opened the outside door, when the brooks from the mountains rushed in. I succeeded in shutting the inner door, went to the fire-place, caught a burning brand and put it in the oven so it should not be put out by the water, and shouted for Mr. Burbank. His wife sprang out of bed, lighted a candle, when Mr. Burbank followed, but fainted as soon as he arose. We placed him on a bed, she called her hired man, Isaac Carleton, and we let the cattle out of the yard, which was full of water, to keep them from drowning. We now lighted a lantern, took off the great doors from the barn and made a raft, but it flopped over, and we could do nothing with it. We next yoked the oxen and went to Mr. Joshua Kendall's house, who had a large lye-trough, which had been made by digging out a large tree like a boat. We hitched the oxen to this, Kendall rode in the boat, while Carleton and I each rode an ox. In this way we went across the interval, but did not dare to take the women into the boat, through fear of tipping over, and waited till daylight, when we made bridges of plank, and succeeded in bringing them all safely to Mr. Burbank's house about eight or nine o'clock in the forenoon. One of the boys had gone further down the stream on a jam, when he caught near Merrill Head's house at a distance of half a mile. He could not swim, but succeeded in keeping out of the current in the main river, and the family had given him up for drowned, but when they reached the house, to their great joy and surprise they found him. The escape of the whole family was cer-

tainly a marvellous one. The effects of that freshet were remarkable. The channel of the Peabody river previous to this time could be crossed on a single plank, but the floods of water tore away the banks, taking out large trees by the roots, and widening the channel to its present condition. The river was a milk white color, from the mud taken from its banks. It tore away about ten acres of excellent interval, and the land where Hutchinson's interval now is, making hollows and channels all over it, some of which still remain. Jams of trees covering five acres of land and fifteen feet high were formed. These were afterwards burned off. The reason why Evans's buildings were not swept away was owing to a jam of trees which lodged on some pine stumps and against the orchard which divided the current of water. The only building swept away was a vacated log house belonging to a man by the name of Brooks. It was several days before the news of the Willey catastrophe reached us."

Such was Mr. Goodno's story of one of the most interesting events in the history of the town. It was a very disastrous freshet to the crops. Large quantities of wheat and other grains floated down the river and were lost. Such another rain-fall has never occurred in modern times in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

By 1830 the population had increased to 111, and the first or rudimentary period of civilization was accomplished. Nothing occurred of importance for the first three years; only a small advance in the population and in the clearings. There was now a chain of settlers stretching through the town from Shelburne to Durand. Provisions enough were raised to give plain and nourishing food to all the dwellers of the settlement; and, although luxury had not yet made its appearance, and extreme simplicity of manners, customs and style of living prevailed, the hard and grinding conditions of absolute poverty and suffering for lack of suitable diet had passed away. There were no mills, however, and no center of trade. No attempt had succeeded to establish any business which would draw capital or population. Hard work developed the physical nature, and the women, as well as men, could do their share in rolling up the log-heaps and other heavy labor. They did not have neuralgia or headache, and, notwithstanding their toil, many attained a vigorous old age.

The period of prosperity began really in 1834. Dr. True says: "In 1834 Dea. Evans Wilson owned the first house this side of Randolph line; Joseph Messer next to him, then Samuel Emery, where Freeman Emery now lives, then Aaron Burbank, where Augustus Hodgdon now lives, then Widow Heath, where Thomas Heath now lives, then John Ordway, near where Mrs. Amanda Day now lives, then William Rowell, where Asa Evans now lives. Mr. Benjamin Griffin lived on the John T. Peabody place; next to him lived Andrew G. Lary, on the place he bought of Jordan Saunders. Near Moose river lived Jeremiah Harding. Moses Goodno

about fifty rods above Peabody river bridge. Daniel Rodgers lived in a block-house of hewn timbers, where John C. Evans now lives, next was Lot Davis, near Moose river, then Aaron Rowell, where J. C. Gordon lives, then Peter Coffin, on lot of Walter Buck's, then Abraham Wilson, where Patrick Mullen now lives, then Elijah Evans, on the Hitchcock place, near the large barn. Eighteen families constituted the site of the present village."

Addition received its most important inhabitant early in this year—one whose energy, business capacity and industry did much to inculcate habits of systematic labor, and principles of sound domestic economy among the earlier citizens who had never been trained in any such school. This was Andrew G. Lary, who came from Shelburne, purchased a large tract of land at what was afterwards known as Gorham Upper Village, and built the Lary House as a house of entertainment. This was the first painted house in Addition, and was located on the road to Lancaster, which had been opened through Randolph as early as 1825.

First Mills.—Jonathan Lary also was a prime factor in improvement. He built this year (1834) the first grist-mill, and saved many long journeys of the settlers to the mill in Shelburne. This was put up near where the bridge crosses Moose river, and, to furnish power, a canal was dug to convey the water of that stream by a shorter route to the mill, thus increasing the fall. The first saw-mill was constructed in 1836, on or near the same site, by Jonathan and Andrew G. Lary. The beneficent effect of these industries was soon felt. Men were employed in the mills, and during the winter, in the "woods" in providing logs to be manufactured. Money was brought into circulation, and a better manner of living was gradually introduced. In town and neighborhood affairs Andrew G. Lary was much interested, and through a long and useful life filled with credit and dignity, and for extended terms, all the prominent offices. Jonathan Lary and Andrew G. Lary were authorized to call the first town-meeting of Gorham; Andrew G. Lary was the first "moderator," and was chosen the first treasurer of the town. The town-meetings were held at his house for a long time. He was also the largest tax-payer.

T. H. Hutchinson says that on his first visit to the site of Gorham village in 1835 it was a desolate place enough. The snow drifted so hard that he could scarcely see the marks made by his horse, while the dry wire-grass wriggled above the snow, and the rocks stuck up very plentifully over the ground, and he would not have believed at the time that all the powers on earth could have made him come there to settle. Had he been a painter, surely he would have had abundant materials with which to make a picture of desolation.

The settlers' nearest market towns were Lancaster, twenty-five miles west, and Bethel, Me., twenty-one miles east. Here the produce of the little

holdings, some bear, moose, and fox-skins, with the fur of beaver, otter, and fisher, were taken and exchanged for "store-goods." It was quite a sight to see the long processions of teams en route to Portland conveying pork, butter, cheese, and poultry from the Upper Connecticut valley. Every ten or fifteen miles was a wayside inn furnishing accommodations, and half a dozen occupants were not unfrequently provided with lodging in the same apartment. Between Lancaster and Bethel were Whipple's old stand, Olcott Brown's in Randolph, A. G. Lary's in Addition, and George Green's in Shelburne.

CHAPTER CXII.

Act of Incorporation of Gorham—First Town Meeting—Town Officers—Tax payers in 1836—School Districts Formed—Extracts from Records and Civil List.

THE increase of population, and a corresponding increase of business, induced the inhabitants to petition the legislature for an act of incorporation into a town. In consequence, a petition was sent to the legislature in session at Concord, in 1836, and the following act of incorporation was passed and signed by the governor.

Act of Incorporation.—"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that the tract of land now known and called by the name of Shelburne Addition, shall hereafter be known by the name of Gorham, and shall be a town by that name.*

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said township be and hereby are made a body corporate and politic with all the rights, powers, privileges, immunities and liabilities of similar corporations in this State. And the said town of Gorham shall be classed for the purpose of electing a Representative, and shall be annexed to the same senatorial and councillor district as said Shelburne Addition was previous to the passing of this act.

"SECTION 3. And be it further enacted that for the purpose of duly organizing said town a meeting of the inhabitants thereof legally qualified to vote in town affairs shall be holden in said town on the third Tuesday next, at which meeting a town-clerk, selectmen and all other necessary town officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen and qualified agreeable to the laws of this State. And that Andrew G. Lary, Jonathan Lary and William Rowell, or any two of them, be authorized to call said meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual town meeting. And it shall be the duty of said Andrew G. Lary, Jonathan Lary, or William Rowell or some one of them to attend and open said meeting and preside thereon until a moderator be chosen and sworn.

"C. G. ATHERTON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"JAMES CLARK,

"President of the Senate.

"Approved June 18, 1836.

"ISAAC HILL, Governor."

*Sylvanus Davis, son of Mr. Josiah Davis, and Hannah Gorham, a member of the family of the Hon. William Gorham, of Gorham, Maine, were married November 19, 1789, and some time after moved to Chat-ham, N. H. Their son, Lot Davis, Esq., moved to Gorham, N. H., and was present at a meeting when the matter of organizing the town was under consideration. Mr. Davis suggested the name of "Gorham" and the town was called "Gorham."

Action of the Town and Civil List. —First Town Meeting. — "At a legal town meeting, duly notified and holden at Gorham, in the County of Coös, on Tuesday, the 19th of July, A. D. 1836, the inhabitants of said town of Gorham having a right to vote in any matter that might come before the town by a major vote and by ballot.

"1st. Chosen Andrew G. Lary, Moderator to preside over said meeting,

"2d. Chosen Joseph Messer Town Clerk, who being present, took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"3d. Chosen Thomas Ordway, Samuel Emery, John D. Burbank Selectmen, who being present took the oath by law prescribed.

"4th. Voted that Samuel Emery should serve as Highway Surveyor on the hill district,

"5th. Voted that Abram Wilson should serve as Highway Surveyor on the road that leads from Shelburne to Berlin, who being present took the oath by law prescribed.

"6th. Voted that Wm. Rowell should serve as constable for said town, who being present took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"7th. Voted that Abram Wilson serve as saxon (?) for his district.

"8th. Voted that James Heath serve as saxon (sexton?) in the S. Emery district, who being present took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"9th. Voted that Wm. Rowell should act as surveyor of lumber for the town of Gorham, who being present took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"10th. Voted that Andrew G. Lary should serve as scaler of weights and measures, who took the oath of office prescribed by law.

"11th. Voted that Aaron Rowell should serve as pound-keeper in the town.

"12th. Voted that William Rowell should serve as field-driver.

"13th. Voted that William Rowell should serve as Collector for the town, who being present took the oath of office as prescribed by law.

"14th. Voted that Andrew G. Lary should serve as Town Treasurer, who being present took the oath as prescribed by law.

"15th. Voted not to raise any school money.

"16th. Voted to raise one hundred dollars to lay out to repair the highway and bridges, the said money to be assessed on the residents.

"17th. Voted to reconsider the 15th article.

"18th. Voted that we should raise twenty-five dollars for school money.

"19th. Voted that this meeting should be dissolved.

"Joseph Messer, Clerk."

Tax-payers, Etc., 1836.—Aaron Burbank, John D. Burbank, Elijah Evans, Samuel Evans, Lot Davis, Benjamin Griffin, Moses Goodno, Jeremiah Hardin, Charles Hill, James K. Heath, Andrew G. Lary, Jonathan Lary, Joseph Messer, John Ordway, Stephen Ordway, Thomas J. Ordway, Aaron Rowell, William Rowell, Abraham Wilson, Evans Wilson, Solomon Wilson, Curtis C. Willey, Rufus Hubbard. Of these, eight paid only a poll tax. Andrew G. Lary stood the highest on the list of tax-payers, his real estate being valued at \$500. Jonathan Lary's mill, however, was valued at \$600. There were but three horses taxed in town. There were twenty-two oxen, and thirty-two cows. Of neat stock there were thirteen one-year-olds and ninety-four sheep. Footing of the residents' inventory in the year 1836, was \$76.32. School tax, \$25, assessed at 33 per cent. Highway tax, assessed at 134 per cent, \$100. The selectmen took their oath of office before Anthony Vincent, justice of the peace.

1837. In February a list was made of voters qualified to vote for state and county officers, representatives to Congress, electors of president and vice-president of the United States. This list contained twenty-nine names. In addition to those of the pioneers are Henry Evans, John Griffin, and Erastus Hubbard. This year Congress voted a division of the surplus revenue among the several towns and cities of the county. There was a great deal of political feeling on the subject, and Gorham voted not to receive their share of the division. At the same meeting, held March 14, 1837, the voters of the town cast their votes for the first time for county and state officers. There was no opposition candidate for governor, councillor, senator, register of deeds and county treasurer. Each candidate received twenty-five votes. For governor, Isaac Hill; councillor, Samuel Burns; senator, Nathaniel P. Melvin; register of deeds, Reuben Stephenson; county treasurer, William Lodge; Andrew G. Lary, town clerk; Thomas J. Ordway, Samuel Emery, Aaron Rowell, selectmen; Andrew G. Lary, treasurer. A vote was subsequently taken to devote the interest of the surplus revenue to the support of the schools. At the same meeting it was voted to divide the town into two school districts, the first to extend from the west line of lot No. 84. District No. 2 was to comprehend the west of the town. Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, and Success were classed in one representative district. March 15, 1837, the inhabitants of this district assembled in Gorham, and threw their votes for representative. The people were no longer a unit. F. I. Bean, S. Emery, A. G. Lary, S. Peabody, J. D. Burbank, J. Chandler, received one vote each; Barker

Burbank had twenty-five votes, O. B. Howe had forty-eight votes and was elected. Few persons are now living who realize the intensity of political feeling during these years. During the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin VanBuren, and William H. Harrison, politics ran high, and he was a remarkable man who could vote on any subject or for any man on the true merits of the case. At a town meeting, November 4, 1837, the first juryman, Abraham Wilson, was drawn to attend the court at Lancaster. At a meeting of the inhabitants in town meeting assembled at the house of A. G. Lary, June 8, 1837, it was voted to build a school-house in district No. 2. This was the first public school-house built in the town. It was built during that year near Joseph Twitchell's. The same year a road was laid out, three rods wide, from Berlin line to Gorham. The citizens built the road with their own labor. From the date of its incorporation the town increased in population and wealth, and assumed a position among adjacent towns which served to elevate the character of the people. For a town containing scarcely thirty tax-payers, it certainly accomplished a great work during the first year of its existence.

1838. In 1838 there were thirty-three voters in town. The names added that year were Sumner Chipman, Peter Coffin, James Harford, Stephen Farrington, John Morse, James M. Foot, William P. Moulton, while those dropped out of last year's list were Stephen Ordway, Joseph Meserve, Thomas J. Ordway. This change in the names in the lists from year to year, will indicate time of removal, or death. A. G. Lary was chosen town clerk; John D. Burbank, Samuel G. Evans, Lot Davis, selectmen; A. G. Lary, treasurer. The votes for governor were for Isaac Hill, eighteen, James Wilson, Jr., eleven. Only two voted in favor of making the town clerk the register of deeds, and one in favor of a change in the state constitution. John Morse, John D. Burbank, and Andrew G. Lary were appointed by the selectmen the superintending school committee. There seems to have been a great deal of difficulty in collecting the taxes assessed on unimproved lands. These were frequently bid off at auction for their non-payment.

1839. William Rowell was chosen town clerk; Perkins P. Moulton, Samuel G. Evans, and Henry Evans, selectmen; Sumner Chipman, town treasurer. The votes for governor were John Page, twenty, James Wilson, fourteen. The votes for members of Congress were twenty and fourteen. Voted to raise \$150 for the support of schools. Andrew G. Lary was chosen to build a town pound. Names added to the voting list this year: Elbridge Burbank, James Gordon, Josiah Hill, Stephen C. Jones, John Wells, John Mars. Dropped from last year's list: James Heath and James Harford.

1840. John T. Peabody and Edward Wells were added to the list of voters. John D. Burbank, Peter Griffin, Josiah Hill, Jeremiah Harding, Stephen C. Jones, John Mars, and Stephen Ordway were dropped from the list of 1839. John T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; John T. Peabody, Perkins P. Moulton, and Samuel Emery, selectmen; William Rowell, treasurer. Votes for governor, John Page, nineteen, Enos Stephens, twelve. Jonathan Lary, P. C. Moulton, and Samuel Emery were chosen a committee to superintend the building of a bridge across Peabody river that year. Daniel Green, of Shelburne, was elected representative to the legislature. The following additional names were added to the voting list for senators in October: Peter Coffin, Enoch M. Hubbard, Dearborn Lary, Warren Rich, Levi Whitney, Oliver S. Wilkins.

1841. Israel Griffin, Daniel Griffin, Solomon Wilson became voters making thirty-eight in town. Chose John T. Peabody, town clerk; S. G. Evans, S. Emery and Enoch M. Hubbard, selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, John Page twenty-five, Enos Stevens ten. Voted to raise \$75 for the support of schools, and to fence in the burying-grounds in town, for which \$20 were appropriated.

1842. Caleb S. Peabody, Silas P. Brown, Robbins Brown and America Wiley were added to the list of tax-payers. Chose John T. Peabody, town clerk; John T. Peabody, John Morse, S. Emery, selectmen. J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, Henry Hubbard twenty-two, John H. White seven, Enos Stevens one. The original burying-ground was situated near Abraham Wilson's house, and it was voted this year to remove the bodies to the burying-ground near Aaron Rowell's house. Elisha Whitney, Francis Wilson, Caleb S. Peabody, Anthony Martin, and Silas Bartlett were added to the list of voters, making forty.

1843. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, S. Evans, J. D. G. Burbank, selectmen. Votes for governor, Henry Hubbard twenty, Anthony Colby eleven, John H. White one. John Morse was chosen representative to state legislature, being the first elected to that office in town. There was a defect in the election of town officers for this year, and another legal meeting was called April 13th, when they chose James Gordon town clerk; S. G. Evans, J. D. Burbank, James Gordon selectmen; S. G. Evans treasurer. Added to the voting list this year: Fletcher I. Evans, Barak Jackman, Isaac Stearns, Ephraim Welch. The name of Peter Coffin, the only Revolutionary soldier ever residing in town, was dropped from the voting list this year.

1844. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, J. D. Burbank, J. Gordon, selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, John H. Steele twenty-four, Anthony Colby thirteen. Stephen Gray and William Weaver were added to the list of tax-payers, and Joseph C. Griffin to that of voters, forty-one. Silas Bartlett was dropped. The votes for electors for president and vice-president stood twenty to seven and four.

1845. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, J. D. Burbank, John Morse, selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, John H. Steel eighteen, Anthony Colby seven, Daniel Holt four, Franklin Pierce one. James Farrington and Hiram Wilson were added to the list of voters. The vote of the town for state senators was John Woodbury ten, Ichabod Goodwin six, John P. Hale one.

1846. John T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, J. D. Burbank, Abram Wilson selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for representative to Congress were John Woodbury nineteen, Ichabod Goodwin six, John P. Hale six. There were added to the tax-payers this year the names of Harriet Evans and Samuel B. Robbins, and to the voting list Daniel Rogers and Pliny Richardson.

1847. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. D. Burbank, A. G. Lary, Elisha Whitney, selectmen; A. G. Lary, treasurer. For governor, Jared W. Williams twenty-eight, Anthony Coby seven, Nathaniel S. Berry two. For representative to Congress, James H. Johnson twenty-eight, Henry K. Bellows seven, Jared Perkins two. Voted to raise \$25 in addition to what the law requires for the support of schools.

1848. Thomas Hapgood was added to the list of resident tax payers, and to the list of voters Burley (Bailey?) K. Davis, Noah Gould, Amos Lary, Orren Wilson, Obadiah Mann and Augustus F. Hodgdon, thirty-nine voters. Thomas Hapgood was authorized to sell spirituous liquors and wine at his store, in quantities not less than one pint, to be delivered and carried away therefrom. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, A. G. Lary, J. D. Burbank, selectmen; A. G. Lary, treasurer. For governor, Jared W. Williams twenty-six, Nathaniel S. Berry ten. The votes for electors for president and vice-president were twenty-eight, nine and one.

1849. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; A. G. Lary, J. D. Burbank, J. T. Peabody, selectmen; A. G. Lary, treasurer. For governor, Samuel Dinsmore twenty-two, Levi Chamberlain nine, Nathaniel S. Berry two. Number of voters in town thirty-six.

1850. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, Rufus Hodgdon, Moses Farrington, selectmen. J. T. Peabody, treasurer. The collection of taxes this year was bid off to Stephen Farrington at two per cent. Votes for governor, Samuel Dinsmore twenty, Levi Chamberlain eight, Nathaniel S. Berry two. Voted to raise \$75 in addition to the amount required by law for public schools. Voted to lay out a road up the valley of the Peabody river, and raise \$100 to be laid out on said road, provided the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Company will make a passable wheel road up to the south line of Gorham, beginning at the main road somewhere between A. J. Lary's in said Gorham, and Shelburne line. The owners of the land generally relinquished their right to the land, and it was laid out and carefully recorded in the town records. This is the first time any public notice is given in the town records of the A. & St. L. R. R. The company afterwards appropriated \$1,000 for this purpose, and appointed Barker Burbank agent, to expend it. There were added to the list of resident tax-payers of the town, Hazen Evans, Abram Cole, John W. Currier, Eben Garland, Nathan Fogg. During this year Peabody river bridge was carried away, and Augustus F. Hodgdon and Allen Whitney were added to the list of voters.

1851. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. T. Peabody, Hazen Evans, Moses Farrington, selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, Samuel Dinsmore fifteen, Thomas E. Sawyer nine, John Atwood four. There were forty-one legal voters this year. No impulse was given to the increase of population by the advent of the railroad. Sumner Chipman was sent representative to the legislature. John T. Peabody now appears a justice of the peace.

1852. J. T. Peabody was chosen town clerk; J. D. Burbank, Augustus F. Hodgdon, Pliny W. Richardson, selectmen; J. T. Peabody, treasurer. Votes for governor, Noah Martin twenty-one, Thomas E. Savage seven, John Atwood one. This year a marked change took place. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad had decided to build the Alpine House, to have repair shops in Gorham, to have a road built to the Glen House, for the benefit of tourists, and a new impulse was given to business. In 1852 the residents of the town were: John D. Burbank, Lot Davis, Hazen Evans, Fletcher I. Evans, John C. Evans, Stephen Farrington, Augustus F. Hodgdon, Moses Goodno, James M. Heath, John R. Hitchcock, Greenleaf T. Lougee, Gerry Nichols, John T. Peabody, Caleb S. Peabody, Samuel B. Robbins, Pliny W. Richardson, Evans Wilson, Hiram Wilson, Abraham Wilson, Francis F. Wilson, Solomon Wilson, Orren Wilson, Jonas Wells, Jonas G. Wells, Ephraim Wight, America Wiley, Curtis C. Wiley, Allen C. Whitney, Sumner S. Thompson, Andrew G. Lary, Michael C. Conner, Orren Dunlap, Barak Jackman, Longely & Co.'s Stage Co., Ingalls & Evans, John Currier, Charles W. Johnson, George F. Hutchings, John O. Reynolds, Percy B. Latham, Harriet Evans, John M. Wood. (occupied by P. Latham), Isaac Libby, Charles E. Marwick, Martin Flanagan, Patrick O'Donnell, Thomas Thorne, Sullivan N. Gilkey, A. C. Dennison, Addison Stillings, Daniel Rogers, John W. Westbrook, Edward Kelley, A. & St. L. Road Co., (occupied by J. R. Hitchcock), J. A. Bolston, William Stone, Samuel F. Emery, (occupied by A. C. Whitney), Foot Farm occupied by J. K. Heath. This makes a list of fifty-six polls for this year. On the list of legal voters appear in addition, for the first time, Henry Charles, James M. Evans, Robert G. Farrington, Thomas P. Green, William J. Harriman, Samuel W. Howe, Isaac Libby, Blake Lary, Daniel Rogers, Edward Wells, making the list of voters forty-five. During nearly all these years these records were kept by

John T. Peabody. The spelling and penmanship are good and the annual inventories made out and recorded with great care.

1853. James Gordon was chosen town clerk; John D. Burbank, A. F. Hodgdon, Pliny W. Richardson, selectmen; Hazen Evans, treasurer. B. Goodrich, non-resident, was taxed for 3,800 acres of land.

1854. James Gordon, town clerk; J. D. Burbank, James Gordon, Thomas D. Greene, selectmen; P. W. Richardson, treasurer. This year school district No. 2 was divided, so as to have a school in the now rapidly increasing district. Voted to license J. R. Hitchcock to sell spirituous liquors, and all other persons in town to cease after June 15th, and that the selectmen appoint a committee of vigilance to see that the foregoing vote be carried into effect.

1855. Brooks C. Flanders, town clerk; J. D. Burbank, Orren Dunlap, Francis F. Wilson, selectmen; Orren Dunlap, treasurer.

1856. Henry F. Wardwell, town clerk; John T. Peabody, Sumner Chipman, Valentine L. Stiles, selectmen; Simeon Hersey, treasurer. Elected Valentine L. Stiles representative to the state legislature.

1857. B. C. Flanders, town clerk; John T. Peabody, Valentine L. Stiles, Timothy H. Hutchinson, selectmen; Simeon Hersey, treasurer.

1858. Thomas Adams, town clerk; J. T. Peabody, Augustus Evans, Edward Parsons, selectmen; Simeon Hersey, treasurer; John T. Peabody, representative.

1859. H. F. Wardwell, town clerk; J. T. Peabody, A. O. Bailey, James Gordon, selectmen; Stephen R. Raynes, treasurer; Sumner Chipman, representative to state legislature. Whole number of voters, 142, of these sixty-nine were owners of real estate in the town.

1860. John Brewer, town clerk; A. O. Bailey, James Gordon, Ransom Smith, selectmen; Stephen R. Raynes, treasurer; S. Chipman, representative. The name of Lot Davis disappears from the voting list this year. He moved to Jackson, N. H., where he died. Votes for president and vice-president: Lincoln and Hamlin, ninety; Douglass and Johnson, sixty-one.

1861. Rufus F. Ingalls, town clerk; J. T. Peabody, O. Tubbs, John W. Currier, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Caleb S. Peabody, representative. At a town meeting held October 26, it was voted to furnish supplies to the families of volunteers in the service of the United States, according to an act passed and approved July 4, 1861.

1862. James F. Drake, town clerk; J. D. Burbank, Owen Tubbs, John W. Currier, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Caleb S. Peabody, representative.

Gorham Soldiers.—Volunteers who enlisted in Gorham, as appears on the town records of 1862:

Lot D. Wily, 5th Me. Regt.; Levi W. Dolloff, 5th Me. Regt.; Asa D. Jordan, 5th Me. Regt.; Joseph Goodno, 5th N. H. Regt.; Samuel Heath, 5th N. H. Regt.; James M. Evans, 5th Me. Regt.; J. Frank Raynes, 1st Me. Regt.; Israel Griffin, 5th N. H. Regt.; Lawrence Murphy, 5th N. H. Regt.; Martin Coyne, 5th N. H. Regt.; Luther Walcott, 5th N. H. Regt.; Isaiah W. Burbank, 5th N. H. Regt.; Charles H. Linton, 5th N. H. Regt.; James Farrington, 5th N. H. Regt.; Stephen Burbank, 5th Me. Regt.; Benjamin F. Hicks, 1st Me. Regt.; Lorenzo Poor, 5th Me. Regt.; Orlando Day, 3d N. H. Regt.; Asa Goodwin, 5th N. H. Regt.; George Field, 1st Me. Regt.; Daniel W. Scribner, 5th Me. Regt.; Dudley Green, 5th N. H. Regt.; James McCormick, 3d N. H. Regt.; Albion Alcott, 5th N. H. Regt.; Thomas Thayer, 5th N. H. Regt.; James Staples, Jr., 10th Me. Regt.; John Farr, 5th N. H. Regt.; Moses W. Rand, 5th N. H. Regt.; James Mansfield, 10th Me. Regt.; Dustin Crooke, 5th Me. Regt.; Peter Clarity, 13th Mass. Regt.; Scribner Cates, 5th N. H. Regt.; Stephen Cummings, 5th N. H. Regt.; Dudley Conery, 5th N. H. Regt.; numbering thirty-four men.

At a town meeting held August 27, 1862, it was voted to raise \$2,500 for the purpose of paying \$100 to each volunteer who has heretofore, or may hereafter enlist from this town, and be accepted by the United States under the first call for 300,000 volunteers. At a legal meeting held October 1, 1863 (?), it was voted to pay \$200 to each man drafted into military service from the town.

1863. Andrew J. Lary appears for the last time as moderator in town meetings, a position he had held almost uninterruptedly since the organization of the town. James S. Drake, town clerk; John D. Burbank; Charles M. Morgan, Charles C. Smith, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer.

1864. Josephus C. Gordon, town clerk; John D. Burbank, Jabez P. Evans, Pearson G. Evans, selectmen; Jabez P. Evans, treasurer; Orren Tubbs, representative.

1865. Josephus C. Gordon, town clerk; Jabez P. Evans, Orren Tubbs, Augustus Evans, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Orren Tubbs, representative. This year only fifty men were reported as capable of performing military duty, according to law. Soldiers having a right to vote for members of Congress in Gorham, March 15, 1865: Scribner Cates, 5th Regt.; Charles Wells, 13th Regt.; George F. Webb, 14th Regt.; James M. Rowe, 14th Regt.; Henry Goodno, 14th Regt.; Erastus W. Forbes, 14th Regt.; John P. Dunham,

H. A.; Ephraim Wight, H. A.; Timothy N. Wight, H. A.; Andrew J. Howard, H. A.; Addison Dolley, H. A.; Henry Cunningham, H. A.; Woodbury G. Hicks, H. A.

1866. There were recorded 177 legal voters. Augustus O. Bailey, town clerk; Elihu Libby, John T. Peabody, Thomas E. Fisk, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Orren Tubbs, representative.

1867. Rufus F. Ingalls, town clerk; Orren Tubbs, Josephus C. Gordon, Valentine L. Stiles, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Urban Shorey, representative.

1868. Rufus F. Ingalls, town clerk; Orren Tubbs, Valentine L. Stiles, Albert S. Twitchell, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Urban Shorey, representative.

1869. Rufus F. Ingalls, town clerk; Orren Tubbs, Valentine L. Stiles, Albert S. Twitchell, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Rufus F. Ingalls, representative.

1870. Moses A. Hastings, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Augustus Evans, James Tubbs, selectmen; Thomas E. Fisk, treasurer; Rufus F. Ingalls, representative.

1871. Moses A. Hastings, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Augustus Evans, George A. Hodgdon, selectmen; Orren Tubbs, treasurer; Pearson G. Evans, representative.

1872. Moses A. Hastings, town clerk; Jabez P. Evans, Augustus Evans, David P. Hazen, selectmen; Rufus F. Ingalls, treasurer; Pearson G. Evans, representative.

1873. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Timothy N. Wight, Stephen Gordon, selectmen; Rufus F. Ingalls, treasurer; Warren Noyes, representative.

1874. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Timothy N. Wight, Stephen Gordon, selectmen; Rufus F. Ingalls, treasurer; Enoch L. Knight, representative.

1875. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Augustus Evans, John E. Willis, selectmen; Rufus F. Ingalls, treasurer; Enoch L. Knight, representative.

1876. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Urban Shorey, Asa G. Evans, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Augustus Evans, representative.

1877. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; James B. Chaffin, Levi Shedd, Andrew C. Harriman, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Augustus Evans, representative.

1878. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; James B. Chaffin, Levi Shedd, Andrew C. Harriman, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Wallace Mason, representative.

1879. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Levi Shedd, Alfred N. Twitchell, George A. Hodgdon, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer.

1880. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, George A. Hodgdon, Pliny W. Richardson, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer.

1881. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus E. Ingalls, Levi Shedd, Henry P. Smith, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Wallace Mason, representative.

1882. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Levi Shedd, Henry P. Smith, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Wallace Mason, representative.

1883. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Henry P. Smith, Angier A. Heath, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Thomas Gifford, representative.

1884. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Henry P. Smith, Angier A. Heath, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Thomas Gifford, representative.

1885. John W. Greenlaw, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Henry P. Smith, Charles H. Shorey, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Sabin M. Leavitt, representative.

1886. George E. Tubbs, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Henry P. Smith, Charles H. Shorey, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Sabin M. Leavitt, representative.

1887. George E. Tubbs, town clerk; Rufus F. Ingalls, Charles H. Shorey, Walter C. Libby, selectmen; Sabin M. Leavitt, treasurer; Henry Marble, representative for 1887 and 1888.

CHAPTER CXIII.

Ecclesiastical History: Free-Will Baptist Society—Congregational Church, Society, Pastors—Methodist Episcopal Church—Universalist Society—Catholic Church—Schools.

FREE-WILL *Baptists*.—There does not appear to have been any organization, civil, educational or religious, for many years after the settlement of the town. From 1815 to 1820 the Free-Will Baptist denomination began to increase and organize churches in the new settlements of Maine and New Hampshire. Although their ministers were generally men of quite limited education, they possessed a simple piety and earnest zeal, and filled a place in the condition of society as it then existed. Pioneers though they were, they did excellent work in controlling the elements of society, and impressing on the people, especially in the remote settlements, their religious duties and obligations.

Among those who first preached in Gorham were Elder Zachariah Jordan, of Raymond, Me., and Dudley Pettengill, of Sandwich. Their visits were only occasional, but seemed to excite an interest among the people, and it resulted in the organization of the Free Will Baptist church, at sometime between the foregoing dates. Elder Jordan seems to have been the chief instrument in its organization. Among those who were original members were Mrs. Mehitable Evans, wife of Simon Evans, Samuel Messer and wife, John Messer, Elder John Morse of Randolph, Elaska Jackson and wife, Charles Evans, and Samuel Wilson. Elder John Morse came from Otisfield, Me., and was made the first deacon. He afterwards became a preacher. Elder Bowles, of Whitfield, is still remembered as one who preached for them. At a later period they had accessions to their numbers, among whom was John Burbank and several of his family. He was deacon of the church, and its leading member for many years. Deacon Burbank was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, the only one organized in town until after 1850, and it was said that for many years he was the only man in town who was known to pray in public. The church kept up a nominal life, ministered to by Elder Jaquith, an itinerant Methodist preacher, and Rev. Almon Wallace, a Free-Will Baptist, who came to Gorham in 1816, and after a short stay moved away. After the railroad came, and other societies were formed, this ceased to exist and its members joined other churches.

Congregational Church. The first Congregational preaching in Gorham was by the Rev. Elihu Burt in 1856, under the patronage of the N. H. Missionary Society, one-fourth of the time during two successive years. He did a good work in preparing the way for his successor. Much of the

population was of a transient character, which is always detrimental to the best interest of a town. As the population became more permanent, the tendency among the people increased towards different organizations, religious and secular, such as exist in every well regulated town. Rev. George F. Tewksbury was the first settled minister. He was a native of Oxford, Me., was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1833. He studied theology at Andover (Mass.) Theological seminary, and was installed pastor of the church in Albany, Me., in 1838. In 1859 he was employed as a gospel pioneer missionary to labor in the new but growing village of Gorham. He commenced preaching in the village school house to a small congregation, supplying them every Sabbath. The only religious organization in the town at that time was a Sabbath-school of twenty-five or thirty members, started in 1856, by the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland. Gorham at this time was emphatically missionary ground, as there was no church organization, nor church edifice in town.

In the autumn of 1859, Valentine L. Stiles finished and opened a hall for public worship, which was known as Ingalls Hall, and was dedicated about Christmas. From that time the congregation and Sabbath-school greatly increased, so that the hall, which seated about 100 people, was usually well filled. This continued to be the only regular place of worship for upwards of two years. At last Mr. Stiles made a proposition to his pastor to build a church on his own responsibility, provided he could raise \$600 towards it. Mr. Tewksbury solicited and obtained that amount from Christian friends abroad, and in 1862 the house was finished and dedicated. The cost of the building was \$3,350 and was built in good style, with a vestry in the basement, and neatly frescoed, and soon a good bell was placed in the belfry. At the sale of the pews only sixteen were purchased. In January, previous, Rev. E. P. Hammond came here as an Evangelist, and held a series of meetings for ten or twelve days, which was followed by fifteen or twenty hopeful conversions, mostly in the Sabbath-school. March 18, 1862, a Congregational church was organized, consisting of twenty-five members. The same year a Congregational parish and society was organized, with Thomas A. Adams, clerk. The society soon purchased the church building of Mr. Stiles, and it was furnished by the Congregational circle at an expense of \$300.

In 1865 Mr. Tewksbury resigned the pastorate. In the same year Rev. Thomas T. Merry commenced labor in Gorham as acting pastor, and continued in the field nearly two years. In 1867 Mr. Benjamin P. Johnson, a student in the seminary, preached a few Sabbaths, and in 1868 Rev. Ferdinand W. Dickinson was acting pastor. In 1869 Brother Tewksbury accepted an urgent invitation of the church to come back to his old field of labor, and here he remained until June, 1876. Rev. Arthur Benedict was the next settled pastor. He was energetic and prompt in all his professional

duties, and cheerfully performed his public work amid discouragements incident to all who engaged in ministerial labor. During his ministry twenty-four were added to the membership of the church. He resigned his pastorate in May, 1882. July 9, 1882, Rev. Theodore C. Jerome, a native of Oxford, N. Y., and a graduate of Andover (Mass.) Theological seminary, commenced his ministry. Mr. Jerome was active in matters of education and public improvement. He contributed largely to the religious newspapers of the day, and some of his published sermons and addresses had wide circulation. Mr. Jerome was succeeded by Rev. George F. Wright, the present pastor. Elihu Libby was chosen deacon of the church March 25, 1862.

The church and society are free from debt, with a strong membership who are sincere in their efforts to sustain and support the ordinances of the gospel. Since the church organization took effect there has been an outpouring of the Holy Spirit and a revival has been enjoyed which added much to its strength. The Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Asahel Moore, a Methodist preacher, came to Gorham and preached six months in 1858-59. This was all the preaching the denomination had until the spring of 1862, when a class was organized. As soon as the Congregational church was erected, the Methodists withdrew, formed a separate congregation, and worshiped for a time in the old hall. Almost the first thing to be accomplished was the building of a church. This was erected in 1862 on the spot where it now stands. It was subsequently finished and a fine-toned bell furnished. It is a neat and well-constructed building. The singing-gallery is in the rear of the desk, and constructed in such a way as to give the best acoustic effects.

The first appointment of a minister by the conference was made in 1862, when Rev. W. W. Baldwin was stationed here. He was a ready writer, an active thinker, and did much towards laying the foundation of a good society. He remained two years, and was reappointed for the same position in 1875-76. He was followed in 1864-65 by J. H. Newhall; in 1866 by R. Sanderson; in 1867 by Thomas Gifford; in 1868-69 by H. B. Mitchell; in 1870 by M. B. Cummings (three months); 1870-71, W. H. Meredith; 1872, Samuel Watson; 1873, Joseph Hawks; 1878-80, Perry Chandler; Alanson R. Sylvester, 1880-82; H. E. Foss, 1882-83; F. W. Smith, 1884 and 1885; Rev. J. H. Trask, 1886 and 1887. There are sixty-eight members of the church, 105 pupils in the Sunday-school, and eighteen officers and teachers. The society has among its members some of the most substantial citizens, and it has done a good work in developing the moral and religious interests of the town. The pastors have been men of a catholic spirit and zealous workers in Zion's cause.

Universalist Society.—As early as 1861 those persons in Gorham of the Universalist faith, though few in numbers, secured the services of

Rev. L. Wolcott to preach the Gospel. The breaking out of the war took from them their pastor, as he enlisted in the army. They had preaching most of the time by transient ministers until 1879, when Rev. A. Bosserman supplied the pulpit one-fourth of the time for two years. The services were held in Gorham House hall. Rev. B. K. Russ has performed much ministerial work for this society since.

In November, 1886, a few individuals assembled and formed themselves into a society, which was called the Universalist "Good-will Circle," with these officers: President, Mrs. J. W. Greenlaw; vice-president, Mrs. M. R. Demond; secretary, Mrs. Levi A. Noyes; treasurer, Mrs. Levi Shedd; committee on by-laws, Mrs. Seth L. Chipman, Lizzie C. Thomas and Mrs. N. D. Hyde. This profession of faith was adopted:—

Profession of Faith.—"ARTICLE I. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"ARTICLE II. We believe that there is one God, the Creator and Governor of the Universe, the Father and Friend of all spirits, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"ARTICLE III. We believe in the rewards of virtue and the punishment of vice; that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

This circle increased rapidly in numbers and interest, and, February 12, 1887, a Sunday school was organized with the necessary officers. Scott Bryant, the superintendent, after serving four or five weeks with ability and to the satisfaction of all, was taken from them by death. Mrs. Demond then conducted the school which numbers fifty-two scholars and eight teachers, and has a library of 160 volumes of good and useful books, donated in part (by the kindness of Mrs. Gay) from Dr. Miner's church in Boston, and in part from other churches, through the influence of Mrs. Dr. Hyde. The remainder was bought by the school, which is also well supplied with service and singing-books. The success of the circle and school was due to the earnest efforts put forth by its members without the aid of a pastor.

The progress and vigor of the school encouraged the friends of liberal Christianity to organize a society, and, May 30, 1887, the "First Universalist Society" of Gorham was formed, funds raised to support preaching through the summer, and a committee chosen to obtain a suitable pastor. Rev. Dr. Leonard, of Tufts college, Medford, Mass., an able divine, recommended Rev. F. L. Payson, who was secured July 12th, and services were held weekly during the summer, and as often as practicable in the fall and winter in the Gorham House hall. Rev. Mr. Payson proved the "right man in the right place"; his earnestness and decided convictions of the importance of his work made its impress upon his hearers, and renewed interest in the faith of "love to God and man" was the result. Attendance on the services is very encouraging, the average being about 100 per-

sions, and the new society bids fair to prosper and become a strong and live factor in the religious element of Gorham.

Catholic Church.—Gorham was regarded as a mission of Lancaster, under the care of Father Noiseaux, in 1858, until the arrival of Father Narcissus Charland, in October, 1876. Previous to his coming the mission was visited quite regularly by the priests of the Diocese of Portland. In 1876 was formed a regular parish, under the name of Church of the Holy Family. The church was erected in 1870, the interior was completed in 1876 and dedicated in August, 1879. The cemetery was consecrated during the same month, and a parsonage was built in 1880. Father Charland left in July, 1880. He was a very efficient pastor, and did much towards elevating the condition of his church. He was followed at once by Father Gorman, who left in July, 1881. Rev. E. J. Walsh immediately succeeded Father Gorman. He was graduated at St. Mary's college, Montreal, in 1876, and at the Grand seminary, in the same city, in 1879. He was appointed pastor in Gorham, July, 1881. Rev. Dennis A. Ryan commenced his pastoral service in January, 1887. There are at present 150 families in the congregation. They have a large Sabbath-school, which is held on *Saturday*. Father Ryan is a very popular, earnest, and devoted pastor.

Gorham Public Schools.—Like every other new England community, the citizens of Gorham made provision for the education of their children. The rudiments of learning were taught in the log school-house which stood on the bank of the river on Mrs. Stiles's land. Miss Elsie A. Head (afterwards Mrs. Hazen Evans) was the first teacher. After the incorporation of the town in 1837, a school-house was built near Joseph Twitchell's. It was a long stride from the log hut and "Sam Emery's pig-pen" to the neat school-room erected near the Flanders store. Many remember with love and respect the names of Abby Burnham, Maria Lion, Emeline Burbank, Amanda Twitchell, Salome G. Twitchell, Mary Oliver, and a long list of other worthy names. Some have not forgotten that

"In eighteen hundred forty-eight,
We had a teacher tall and straight;
Hubbard Spaulding was his name,
And from Lancaster he came."

They also remember that, though Spaulding was an excellent teacher,

"‘Little Jim,’ more rogue than fool,
Shot through the door and left the school."

John D. Burbank was a very tall man, every inch a good teacher and a good friend to all the boys. He would rise early in the morning, care for a large stock of cattle, take a hasty breakfast on Gorham hill, harness his horse, pick up a large load of girls and boys on the way, drive to the "Lary school-house," at the corner, give them good instruction, return

them to their homes at night, and, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, for very small pay.

In 1837 the town was divided into two school districts, No. 1, on Gorham hill, and No. 2 near Peabody's Mills. No. 3 was formed in 1854. In 1876 the village school-house, containing three rooms, was erected on Main street at an expense of about \$3,500. In 1879 Dr. N. T. True opened a select high-school in the village, which he continued two years. Many availed themselves of this opportunity to pursue the languages and higher English studies.

Schools of To-day.—There is a Kindergarten school taught by Miss Isabella Soule. There are four schools outside of the High School building, well graded, all under the town system, and compare favorably with any in the state. The High school was organized in the spring of 1886. The number of pupils in the high or village school building the last term of 1887 was 252. About 100 attended other schools in town. The teachers at High School building are: A. W. Rogers, high; Lucy E. Hebbard, grammar; Mary E. Eames, first intermediate; Emma L. Fassett, second intermediate; Lizzie C. Thomas, primary. School board, J. W. Greenlaw, T. N. Wight, A. S. Twitchell.

CHAPTER CXIV.

Railroads—Grand Trunk Railway, Shops and Employés—Gorham Village—Hazen Evans—Valentine L. Stiles—Progress of Gorham—Fires—Buildings—Lawyers and Physicians—Business Interests, Manufacturers, Bank, Merchants and Tradesmen.

RAILROADS.—In 1842 the Boston & Maine railroad reached Portsmouth from Boston, and in 1843-44 it was extended to Portland. Soon after this Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, conceived the idea of connecting Portland with Montreal. In 1847 a charter for such a road was given under the name of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railway. July 4, 1847, ground was broken near Fish Point, in Portland, Judge Preble, the president of the road, throwing into a wheelbarrow the first shovel of earth. From that day until 1853 the work went on, though amid many difficulties, till it reached the boundary line between Vermont and Canada that year. At the same time the road was built on the Canadian side, and connected with the former. But it did not stop here. The idea was advanced that the road must extend to the region of the great lakes, so that now, as the Grand Trunk railway, it extends to Chicago, and con-

nects with all the great lines on the continent. In 1850 the railroad was built to Gorham and trains commenced to run regularly July 4, 1851. In 1852 trains commenced running from Gorham to Northumberland, and to Island Pond in 1853, where this road connected in July with the St. Lawrence & Atlantic. Capt. Warren Noyes had the honor of running the first engine over the boundary line. The cars ran over the road once a day during the first year. As soon as they ran from Montreal to Portland, long trains were numerous, and have been increasing in number till now the engine whistle is heard at almost any hour of the day and night.

The next question of importance arose: Where shall some central point be selected for repair shops? It was finally decided in favor of Gorham. The company wisely bought several acres, including the common and the land where the shops are now located. In 1850 a wooden engine-house and turn-table were built. In the fall of 1852 the first shop was built. Only light repairs were made; all heavy repairs were done in Portland. In 1855 the engine-house and shops were burned, and the same year rebuilt of brick. The engine-house was capable of holding twelve engines, besides the turn-table. The shop was 150 feet by 30, with an additional blacksmith and carpenter shop. Additional machinery and buildings have been added from year to year, until over fifty engines can be kept in repair, besides the running repairs on the cars. All parts of a machine are manufactured and tempered here; while the tenders are made in the shops.

In April, 1879, the great fire consumed the coal shed, 250 feet in length, store room and offices 100 feet long, and part of the freight house. A new store room and offices, 100 feet by 28, heated by steam, were at once built on the same spot. The freight-house is 120 feet by 60. The station is about 80 feet by 25. There are now two coal sheds, each 500 feet by 30 on the south side of the track, and so elevated that coal is dumped into the tender. There are connected with the shops the machine department, blacksmith, "setting-up" or fitting department, boiler, brass foundry, tin shop, and carpenter department. One hundred and fifty men connected with the running of the road and repair shops reside in Gorham. Two-thirds of these have families, and one-half own homes of their own.

Capt. Warren Noyes is superintendent of the shops, and has held the position nearly a quarter of a century; Thomas E. Fisk is foreman of the machine shop, and is considered a man of superior judgment in respect to their management; Thomas A. Adams is the station agent, and but few on the road have held office more years; Charles S. Vining is pattern-maker, and has been in the employ of the G. T. R. since 1866; Enoch L. Knight has been in the wood working department since 1864; he has also taken an active part in town affairs; Seth L. Chipman is foreman of the blacksmithing, and for nearly twenty-five years has been an important

factor: John W. Greenlaw, in 1868, entered the office of the mechanical department as clerk and time-keeper. He served some years as superintendent of schools and on the board of education in Gorham, and is well-known for his ability. He built in 1881-82 the block on Exchange street which bears his name; Urban Shorey commenced work for the G. T. R. in 1854 as engineer and machinist. He represented Gorham in 1868-69, and has served as selectman and collector of taxes. Robert I. Heath and others, good order-loving citizens, are among the employés of the road.

Gorham Village.—During the early life of the town there was nothing to indicate that the center of importance would be here, and a beautiful and prosperous village take the place of nodding weeds, unsightly stumps, and projecting rocks. It was not until the railroad had decided to locate its shops here that building began and improvements commenced, and the population of the town to increase with rapidity. The census of 1850 showed only 224 inhabitants. In the same year Abraham Wilson, a native of Randolph, owned most of the land now the village, and occupied it as a farm. His field was on the north side of the railway, and most of his pasture on the south side. His farm was mostly a poor gravelly soil, on which he cut fifteen or eighteen tons of hay. The house which he built was the one remembered as the old long tenement opposite the Congregational church, owned by Patrick Mullen in 1881, and replaced by an elegant residence. Wilson sold a part to John Brickett Ordway, who lived in a log house at the foot of Alpine street. Ordway never paid for it, and his brother, Dustan Ordway, advanced the money for it, never lived on it himself, and finally sold it to Jotham Evans, who sold it to Barker Burbank, who sold it to Barak Jackman. Barak Jackman, owned fifty five acres of land near Soldiers' Hill. He built a house on Main street, and in 1850 Wilson and Jackman were the principal owners of the land within the present limit of Gorham village. At that time woodchucks were more abundant than human beings, Main street was the county road from Bethel to Lancaster, and, fortunately for the beauty of the town, was kept up as a wide street. A wide and comparatively level spot was all that could induce the founders of the village to locate it where they did. The dividing line between the lands of Jackman and Wilson ran just east of R. F. Ingalls's store to the river. The railway was first surveyed through the town in 1850, and during that year Hazen Evans purchased of Mr. Wilson two acres where the Alpine House now stands. In 1853-54 Hazen Evans purchased all of Mr. Jackman's interest (thirty acres of land in the village, fifty acres in what is known as the Hitchcock pasture, in sight of the village, and 100 acres of wild land,) for \$1,150.

In 1850-51 A. C. Denison built the store now occupied by R. F. Ingalls, and with John M. Wood opened a store for the purpose of furnishing wholesale supplies to the sub-contractors along the line of the railroad,

while it was building. In March, 1851, Thomas Hapgood and Hazen Evans, anticipating that the village would be built at the forks of the road near A. G. Lary's house, opened a store on the eastern bank of Moose river. They continued in trade there scarcely a single year, when Mr. Evans, in 1852, bought out Denison & Co., and went into trade, where he continued with the exception of a single year, till 1871, when he sold out to his partner, R. F. Ingalls. In 1853 Mr. Evans built the Gorham House and moved into it the same year. He kept it as a public boarding-house for nearly two years, sold out to Parris B. Latham, and, in 1856, built west of the Gorham House, and continued in trade in company with Judge Robert Ingalls for two years, with his brother, Jabez P. Evans, five years, and with Rufus F. Ingalls six years. His first wife, Elsie Head, was educated at Pembroke academy, and taught school for eight years before she was married, having been among the first who taught in town. She also taught in Berlin when she was obliged to ride into town on horseback.

In connection with Mr. Evans, Valentine L. Stiles was prominently connected with the business activity of the early days of the village; and to him is the development of the place most owing. Exchanging his farm in Shelburne, in 1854 or 1855, for the Abraham Wilson farm, then owned by his son, Orren, Mr. Stiles moved to Gorham and the same year laid out Exchange street and constructed two buildings. This was quite an important private enterprise for the embryo village, and the gift by him of the street to the town assured a steady and solid growth. Mr. Stiles first lived in the old red "Mullen" house, but soon built the "Burt stand" on Exchange street on the site now occupied by the Odd Fellows' block. In 1861 and 1862 he built the "boarding-house" on the opposite side of Exchange street, removed thither, and made it his home until 1873, when he removed to the house he had just completed outside of the village. He was a hearty co-operator with those who worked for the weal and advancement of the town and village; a public-spirited man, he built many houses on Mechanic and Church streets. He built the Congregational church, and was nearly its sole owner for two years. He will be long remembered. In 1860 the population had advanced to 905. From this time Gorham has steadily progressed. From 1860 to 1880 the merchants did a prosperous trade. All the Androscoggin country from Berlin and West Milan, Randolph, etc., looked upon this as the great center of trade; the opening of the railroad had made a new and fascinating route to the White Mountains, and the fact that nowhere was a better place for pure enjoyment was soon developed. Dr. True says: "Gorham has been the center of summer travel on the east side of the White Mountains since the opening of the G. T. R. in 1851. Large and commodious houses have been built for the accommodation of summer visitors. The pure water and clear and bracing mountain air are great recommendations in its favor. One

feels none of the chilling winds of the seaside that go through and through a man even with an overcoat on. Here, on the contrary, he feels a peculiar exhilaration of spirits not found in the cities."

In 1870 the population had increased to 1,161. Magnificent six and four horse coaches carried tourists from the Alpine House to the Glen House and the top of Mt. Washington. Tradesmen, shop keepers and mechanics of all pursuits incident to a prosperous and well-to-do community were in busy existence. The town was supplied with lawyers, physicians and religious services. The Grand Trunk railway distributed a steady sum weekly to its employes, whose earnings added to the wealth and prosperity. The changes incident to every community went on here; firms changed; here and there an old resident dropped out of the busy throng on the streets, and a new mound was upheaved in the "silent city of the dead"; new faces came, with new energies and business, and remained as citizens. In 1855 came the first fire, when the railroad shops were burned. One of greater disaster occurred in 1872 when the Alpine House became a prey to the devouring element. The great fire which destroyed Exchange street and the Grand Trunk railway's extensive shops and offices occurred April 28, 1879. This was the most serious catastrophe the town had ever experienced. The business men knew not what to do. If the shops were not rebuilt, there was nothing to induce investment here, and several months were passed in intense and anxious suspense. To set this matter at rest Capt. Noyes very wisely addressed a letter, July 28, 1879, to the Hon. Joseph Hickson, managing director of the G. T. R., to ascertain his views in the matter and the question of rebuilding the burned district wholly depended on his answer. A letter from Mr. Hickson in reply gave the public assurance that not only would the shops be continued but that their business would be increased in the future. This gave assurance to all parties, and from that date to the present Gorham has continued to increase in population, industry and wealth.

Twitchell's Block, erected in 1879, on Exchange street, by A. S. Twitchell, was the first building constructed after the fire. It is the best business building and location in Gorham, and now contains, on the ground floor, the postoffice, *Mountaineer* office, Demond Brothers' hardware store; lawyers, physicians, etc., occupy the second story with offices; the Masonic hall and Grand Army hall are in the third story.

Opera House Block was erected in 1881, by A. S. Twitchell and Dr. Henry Marble. It is one of the finest buildings in the county, with a hall among the best in Northern New Hampshire, having a stage fully equipped and furnished in good style. On the ground floor are two excellent stores. In the basement is a very convenient and attractive restaurant, now kept by Hobbs Brothers, and a meat market. Gorham House block and Gor-

don's block, are devoted to business purposes; Greenlaw's is for residents. This was built in 1881.

Lawyers.—For fifty years the town had no lawyer. Disputes were settled in a primitive way; sometimes by a fight, at others by mutual agreement, or by the interposition of friends. A justice of the peace attended to the making out of deeds, occasionally solemnizing a marriage and administering oaths when necessary. There were but few suits in the courts at Lancaster. The first lawyer to come here was one Thomas B. Hinkley, who became a victim of the fever, which was so prevalent in 1870, and died. Some time after came Daniel W. Scribner, who only remained a short time. Next came Thaddeus S. Chase, who remained several years, but did not make a permanent home. Albert S. Twitchell was the first to settle permanently, which he did in 1866. Since then several others have practiced here, among them Capt. M. A. Hastings, Edwin F. Philbrook, James B. Chaffin, Alfred R. Evans, and Carl Abbott. [For sketches of Gorham lawyers see "Bench and Bar" in County History.]

Physicians.—In the early settlement the people often suffered much for the want of a good physician. The exposure to the extremes of heat and cold, and wet and dry, was greater than at the present. Acute diseases were frequent, and often resulted in a settled and chronic state of disease only relieved by death. Many suffered terribly from that most painful disease, rheumatism. "Lung fever," typhoid fever, and other diseases found their victims the same as now.

Among the first who acted the part of a physician was the squaw Mollocket, who travelled across the country from Vermont and Canada to Bethel, and acted as nurse and doctor. By her gentle manner, kind disposition, and willingness to be useful, she found a welcome in every house. People are still living who like to say she rocked them in the cradle in their father's home. Her remedies for the sick were very simple. The inside bark of the spruce was one of her favorite remedies. There was an air of mystery about her prescriptions which served to increase and strengthen the faith of the sick in her ability to cure them. Another travelling doctor was Granny Stalbird. She had a circuit extending from the Connecticut river to Gilead.

Dr. A. Bartlett is said to be the first physician who became a resident. Dr. Buffum and Dr. Worthley were here for a short time. Dr. Oliver B. Howe, although residing in Shelburne, practiced regularly here. Dr. Henry F. Wardwell was the first who made a permanent home in the town, coming here in 1855. During the Civil war he received the appointment of assistant surgeon, and served six months with the Fourth New Hampshire. He practiced in Gorham for nearly a quarter of a century. He removed to Berlin in 1879, where he is in active practice. Dr. Horatio Torrey and Dr. Luther W. Houghton were here about ten years ago, but did not remain.

Dr. Edward M. Wight, a native of Maine, commenced practice in Gorham about 1865. He is a physician and surgeon of merited reputation, and has a practice extending over a wide radius. He is often called great distances for consultation, and to perform delicate operations of surgery. His success in these has been phenomenal. His offices are fitted with all appliances of a medical institute; and operating rooms, laboratory, etc., etc., are connected. There is nothing to compare with it along the line of the Grand Trunk from Portland to Montreal. Few physicians have such an extensive library either of medical, scientific or literary works.

Dr. Nathan D. Hyde has been in practice for nearly ten years; has made many warm friends; is a successful practitioner, and a citizen who is interested in and promotes the welfare of the community.

Dr. Henry Marble removed to Gorham in 1889 from Auburn, Me., where he was city physician. As a surgeon his skill and ability is recognized. He takes an active part in town matters, and is the present representative to the legislature.

Dentist.—George H. Hoadley is building up a fine practice, is a good citizen, and has a branch office in Berlin.

Business Interests.—C. S. Peabody & Co. (Timothy N. Wight and John T. Peabody) manufacture all kinds of long and short lumber on or near the site on Moose river one mile above the village, where Jonathan Lary built mills in 1834, and, in 1836, with A. G. Lary, put up more extensive ones. When John T. and Caleb S. Peabody purchased them, in 1842, there were in operation a clothing-mill, a fulling-mill, a shingle-machine and a turning-lathe. They at once changed the old "over-shot" mill to an "under-shot" one, and introduced an "up-and-down" saw. They afterwards put in a shingle and clapboard machine, a turbine wheel, a rotary saw, and in 1860 commenced sawing long lumber. Since 1872 it has been run by steam. During the war Moose river was turned into Moose brook by a canal, which makes a good water power for planing and grist-mill all the year. During the last fifteen years the steam mill has cut an average of 6,000,000 feet of lumber, and now produces about 10,000,000 feet annually. The firm employs from 125 to 150 men in the winter, and fifty in summer, and conducts a mercantile establishment in connection. What is known as the "Peabody settlement" has sprung up; a thriving little village, mostly due to the thrift and enterprise of this company. The venerable senior, Caleb S. Peabody, is now hale and hearty, in his eightieth year, and preserves the same unassuming and pleasant ways which have endeared him to so many all along his active and busy life. Timothy N. Wight has been a member of the firm since 1868. He has done good service on the broad of education. E. M. Watson, now foreman of the lumber department, has been with this firm fifteen years.

E. Libby & Sons (Elihu, Walter C., Alva B., and Charles C.) manu-

facture all kinds of long and short lumber on Peabody river. Mr. Libby, better known as "Deacon" Libby, came to Gorham in 1861, and became a member of the Gorham Lumbering Company, soon sold his interest to George Goodrich, and took charge of the mills for him, and the succeeding firms of Clement & Goodrich, and Clement, Goodrich & Benson, until 1867, when the business passed into the hands of Clement, Benson & Co., the members of which firm were Edwin and Frank M. Clement, A. M. Benson, and Mr. Libby. In 1870 the firm was Edwin Clement & Co. Since then Mr. Libby has acquired possession and admitted his sons into partnership. They own a large tract of land contiguous to the upper Peabody which has supplied not only the one mill now operated, but one, which has been burned, located five miles above. They derive their power from a twelve horse-power steam engine which drives their rotary, clap-board, lath, shingle, and planing machines. They employ a large force of men in connection with their mill and in the "woods," eighty-five in winter and forty in summer. A grist-mill, a machine shop, and a store are connected. Annual production of lumber about 8,000,000 feet.

Albert H. Gerrish came to Gorham in 1864, built the mills on the Berlin line, and manufactured lumber until 1872, when he sold to the Berlin Mills Company.

The Grand Trunk railway makes, in its shops located here, all parts of a locomotive engine, all "tenders" used on the eastern portion of the road, and maintains a large and efficient body of intelligent and skilled mechanics of a high grade in steady employment. Eleven thousand dollars are paid out monthly to the 100 or more men constantly at work in the shops, and their attractive homes, mostly owned by themselves, are one of the features of the village.

The Gorham Five Cent Savings Bank was organized in 1872. It is a solid and substantial monetary corporation. Capt. Warren Noyes has been president since its incorporation. Rufus F. Ingalls has been treasurer since March, 1873. These gentlemen rank in the highest circle of prompt, accurate, conservative, and reliable men, have been honored with positions of honor and trust by their townsmen, and, under their management, the bank cannot fail to be a prosperous and beneficent institution.

Merchants.—Charles G. Hamlin, a veteran of the Civil war, became a member of the firm of Twitchell & Hamlin in June, 1875. He purchased Mr. Twitchell's interest in March, 1882, and is still in trade at the corner of Maine and Exchange streets. His stock consists of general merchandise, and he transacts a large business.

Twitchell & Goodridge (Alfred N. Twitchell and William W. Goodridge). Mr. Twitchell commenced merchandising in Milan, where he was largely engaged in manufacturing. In 1875 he became the senior member of the new house of Twitchell & Hamlin, in Gorham. This was one of

the reliable business houses of this whole section. Retiring from this firm in 1882, he afterwards formed a partnership for general merchandising with Mr. Goodridge. They have traded in the Gorham House block until this year (1887), when they have removed to Odd Fellows' block. Mr. Goodridge was formerly a clerk for E. Clement & Co.

Simon Stahl opened his store on Main street in October, 1878. He is extensively known, and sells general merchandise, with a *penchotat* for dry goods and clothing. [See Stahl Brothers, Berlin.]

G. E. Clark & Co. (Hyman Stahl and Abraham M. Stahl) deal in clothing, furnishing goods, etc., on Exchange street.

Orren Tubbs commenced trading in dry goods and groceries on Exchange street, in 1851, and was in trade for thirty-one years. His son, George E. Tubbs, now deals in hardware, stoves, etc., in the same place.

Diamond Brothers (George N. and William R.) were the pioneers in the hardware business of Gorham. They commenced business in January, 1876. Their store is on Exchange street.

Sabin M. Leavitt has built up a prosperous and valuable business. He began trade in April, 1865, and occupies the corner of Main and Exchange streets. He has a very neat and artistically arranged establishment; and deals in clothing, fancy goods, books, stationery, etc.

Cyrus H. Howe established a furniture store in April, 1875. He is now located in Opera House block, where he also conducts undertaking.

Henry Marble & Co. established a drug and medicine store in 1878. This firm has been succeeded by Fred W. Noyes, whose store is in Noyes block, corner of Exchange and Railroad streets.

L. S. Barrett commenced business as a druggist, on Main street, in 1882. The admission of his son as partner has since formed the firm of L. S. Barrett & Son.

Woodbury B. Gates founded a grocery store here in 1874. J. F. Brown has since been admitted, forming the house of Gates & Brown. They do a large business in groceries, meats and provisions.

O. E. Twitchell, groceries, fruits, etc., has an establishment on Exchange street.

Stephen Gordon was in trade from about 1860 until the great fire.

Jonathan Jewell came to Gorham in 1866, and has since been continuously engaged in the flour and grain business in connection with farming and lumbering. He has been very active in temperance since 1876, was president of the temperance league, and became noted for his original and effective oratory.

Rufus F. Ingalls began trade as a merchant in 1865, and, in connection with important public business and responsible monetary positions, has done as much business as any resident of the town, and in a quiet, unostentatious

tentatious manner. We are indebted to him for assistance in the preparation of this history.

Livi Shedd, one of the present board of county commissioners, was in trade from 1873 for ten or twelve years as a dealer in groceries and family supplies.

Barak Jackman came to Gorham in 1872 and went into trade with J. C. Gordon. The firm continued six years. Mr. Jackman, having a competency, then permanently gave up all business.

A. S. Twitchell sells coal, brick, lime, etc.

R. H. Emerson engaged in trade as a manufacturer and dealer in harnesses in 1879.

J. P. Dunham manufactures and sells carriages, sleighs, etc., on Androscoggin street.

Thomas Gifford is well known as the reliable and efficient express agent.

John O'Connor is a wholesale dealer in wines, liquors, and ales.

H. H. Mandigo has a nice stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, etc., on sale on Main street.

M. N. Norwood & Company (L. M. Norwood) keep millinery and fancy goods for sale in Noyes block on Exchange street, and attend to millinery work and dress making. They are widely known for their artistic skill in designing, fitting, etc.

Mrs. M. B. Farr began business in 1871 as dress-maker. In connection with this she now carries on a store of fancy-goods and millinery on Exchange street.

Mrs. M. J. Gifford opened a fancy-goods store in 1872. She also sells millinery goods.

Several others have traded in Gorham for longer or shorter periods, but are not now actively engaged.

Tradesmen.—Among the other tradesmen of the day are J. C. Richardson, E. D. Kilgore, H. Kerr, blacksmiths; A. Twitchell, W. Wight, boots and shoes; F. Buck, carriage-maker; C. H. Hobbs, photographer; A. N. Gilbert, builder.

[For Gorham *Mountaineer*, see "Coös County Press" in County History.]

There are some fine farms in town, and intelligent and prosperous farmers.

CHAPTER CXV.

Hotels—Societies—Postmasters—Mascot Mine—Thirty Years Changes.

HOTELS.—*Lary House.*—Gorham has been a grand place for hotels from the time of the opening of the Lary House in 1831 to the present. After its service as a wayside inn, this good old fashioned hostelry was a favorite resort of the summer tourist who knew of the pleasant courtesy of the host, the acknowledged excellency of its table, and the advantages it possessed as a charming center for walks and drives. All this has changed. The old-time gentleman who presided over its destinies has passed on to a fairer land, modern houses have taken the patronage of a public who knew not the place, and the large and hospitable mansion, closed as a hotel, is only sought and found by a small circle of its former guests.

The Alpine House.—In 1851 the managers of the G. T. Ry. decided to build a first-class hotel near Gorham, for the accommodation of summer boarders as well as for furnishing meals for passengers. Accordingly, in the winter of 1850-51, Capt. Edward Merrill, of Bethel, contracted to put the frame of a large hotel on the spot where the present Alpine now stands. He built a shanty, hired his men and had the hotel ready for raising in the spring of that year. The main house was of the same size as the one now standing, having a front of 100 feet, but the "ell" was much larger. It was designed to be a first-class hotel, costing about \$20,000. It was opened about the first of July, 1851, under the management of Mrs. Margaret Hayes, a lady of great energy of character, who acquired a deserved popularity for her successful management. She ran the house about two years, when J. R. Hitchcock, who had been chief managing clerk, became proprietor. He at once brought it to the highest possible standard, and for nearly twenty years, until the house was burned in 1872, conducted it with marked ability, and acquired wealth. Under his administration it was the pride of Gorham. In 1875 the house was rebuilt at about the same cost as the original house. The new house was opened by W. & C. R. Milliken, proprietors of the Glen House. The house is heated by steam, and can accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred. After having been under the management of G. D. Stratton for a time, it is once more under the charge of C. R. Milliken.

Glen House.—To John Bellows must be awarded the credit of the establishment of this grand caravansary of the mountains. It is not located in Gorham, but its business interests, and its connection with the Alpine

House, bring it properly in the province of the Gorham historian. An old clearing was made years ago and a primitive house built on the hotel site. In 1850 Mr. Bellows, who owned Martin's, Green's and Pinkham's grants, was attracted by the wonderful beauty of the glen at the head of the Peabody river. This is a narrow valley between mountain sides through which, for, perhaps, countless ages, the Peabody river has held its steadfast northern way. It took its name from the river, but is most generally called "The Glen." It is in the southern half of Green's grant, and the Glen House is about midway its length. Here a full and unobstructed view of the highest peaks of the Mt. Washington range meets the eye, while its altitude (1,632 feet) gives the purest and most tonic of atmospheres. Through the Pinkham Notch, leading south up the narrow valley to Glen Ellis, the carriage road seeks the Saco valley fifteen miles distant. Gorham is eight miles off on the Grand Trunk, but the lovely carriage ride makes it seem not half the distance, the scenery along the Peabody river being so picturesque and grand. On this site Mr. Bellows built a small house where he entertained a few guests in 1851. In 1852 Col. Joseph M. Thompson purchased 700 acres of land, including the hotel site, paying \$11,000 for the property. He enlarged the building at once to twenty-five or thirty rooms. In the winter of 1852-53 he built a house 120 feet long, 44 feet wide, and of three stories. Patronage increased so as to necessitate enlargement in 1865-66, and he made additions which gave a front of 414 feet in length. The parlor was then the largest in the United States, being 100x44 feet. This house became one of the most fashionable places of resort in the country. Col. Thompson was drowned October 4, 1869, in the Peabody river at a time of freshet. In the spring of 1871 the property was sold to W. & C. R. Milliken, and, in 1874, became the sole property of Charles R. Milliken, who now conducts it. A magnificent new building has taken the place of the old one, and stands on a gently-sloping grassy hill at the foot of Mt. Carter. Right in front, only a league away, is a view unparalleled for beauty. The five highest of New England's mountains—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, and Clay—give a permanent grandeur to the view in any of the moods, varying though they are, in which they may appear. During the season the Glen is headquarters for mountain visitors. Carriages leave for the Summit, for Gorham, for Glen Station; while numerous parties plan expeditions and walks in the wild, untamed solitudes on every hand, or to Glen Ellis falls and Crystal Cascade, the finest water-falls of the mountains.

The Gorham House is situated on Main, and fronting Exchange street, and is seventy rods from the railroad station. It was built in 1853 by Hazen Evans, who ran it for a short time and sold it. After several changes it passed into the hands of Walter Buck, who enlarged it and

built a large and commodious hall, which is the principal hall in the village for public occasions. After several more changes it passed, in 1881, into the hands of Mr. G. D. Stratton, who conducted it until he took charge of the Alpine House and removed thither, when the Gorham House was closed. In the latter part of 1887 it was again fitted up for a hotel and occupied by Mr. Stratton. It has a central location, and, under the care and personal supervision of Mr. Stratton, is a quiet and satisfactory resting-place, and an appetizing *cuisine* may be expected. Mr. Stratton is also proprietor of the Umbagog House in Errol.

The Eagle Hotel, on the corner of Main and Alpine streets, was built by B. C. Flanders as a combined store and dwelling, and, in 1870, it was enlarged and opened as a hotel by Sargent & Jewett. In 1879 L. L. Jackson became proprietor.

Several cottages for summer visitors are open for guests during the season, and are well filled by desirable patrons. Among those we would note as worthy of mention are Riverside cottage, Willis cottage, and Woodbine cottage.

Societies.—For history of Gorham Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, see "Masonry in Coös," in General History.

Glen Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 54.—Glen Lodge was instituted February 5, 1874, through the personal efforts of the eight charter members who withdrew from Mt. Abram Lodge, Bethel, Maine, for the purpose of instituting it. They were: J. W. Greenlaw, Timothy N. Wight, A. A. Carter, M. A. Hastings, George E. Cross, H. M. Blackwell, E. S. Mason and Addison Dolley. The ceremonies took place in the room over Barrett's drug store, in the Mason block, on Main street, at which time sixteen new members were initiated. After the great fire of 1879, the Odd Fellows purchased the lot known as the Burt lot, on Exchange street, and erected a fine block, and now have a building of which any lodge in the state might well be proud. The block is 45x55, with two stores on the first floor which they rent.

The hall is forty-eight and one-half feet long and twenty nine feet wide, and the walls are adorned with emblems of the order, tastefully arranged. There are three ante-rooms connected with the hall; one 12x15, one 15x22 and the other 15x19, the last two named connect by folding doors, which, when opened, makes a grand reception-room or banquet-hall, to which are attached coat rooms and every appliance needful for convenience. The stairway leading to the hall is wide and commodious, and elegantly finished. Glen Lodge building cannot be excelled in the state for attractiveness and convenience, and with the additions has cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The officers for the present term were installed July 9, 1887, by District Deputy Grand Master E. W. Evans, assisted by Past Grand A. M. Hubbard as grand warden, Past Grand J. W. Greenlaw as grand secretary,

Past Grand Nathan Stewart as grand treasurer, Past Grand Thomas Gifford, 2d, as grand marshal, and Past Grand E. Y. Vernon as grand guardian. The following are the officers for the ensuing term: Noble grand, Charles H. Hobbs; vice grand, John A. Burbank; secretary, V. V. Twitchell; treasurer, Nathan Stewart; warden, Walter A. Heath; conductor, Thomas W. Buck; inside guardian, George F. Woodsum; outside guardian, Isaac Woodsum; right supporter to noble grand, Allen M. Hubbard; left supporter to noble grand, Ambrose Wheeler; right supporter to vice grand, E. Y. Vernon; left supporter to vice-grand, I. W. McLellan; right scene supporter, Frank M. Thurston; left scene supporter, William A. Burbank; chaplain, N. D. Hyde; marshal, Warren Noyes; representative to grand lodge, Charles H. Shorey; visiting committee, Gorham, noble grand, vice-grand and treasurer, Shelburne, Ellery Wheeler; Gorham upper village, Isaac Peabody; Berlin, Joseph Tucker; Milan, R. A. Twitchell; Dummer, A. J. Magill. Investigating committee, George H. Hersey, R. F. Ingalls and Walter C. Libby. Finance committee, A. J. Graham, A. S. Twitchell and Urban Shorey. The present membership is 203.

John E. Willis Post, No. 59, *G. A. R.*, Gorham, N. H., was instituted December 28, 1880, with twenty charter members: A. S. Twitchell, Warren Noyes, S. L. Chipman, Elmer L. Stevens, Erastus W. Forbes, C. G. Hamlin, Frank C. Stevens, John P. Dunham, Ora P. Howland, Charles W. Nolan, S. E. Bartlett, Joseph Goodnow, O. H. McKeen, P. M. Morgan, James W. Farrington, Thomas Flynn, George F. Buchanan, I. W. Burbank, E. M. Hanson, George W. Burbank. The first officers were: A. S. Twitchell, commander; Warren Noyes, senior vice-commander; S. L. Chipman, junior vice-commander; C. G. Hamlin, adjutant; E. L. Stevens, quartermaster; John P. Dunham, chaplain; S. E. Bartlett, surgeon; E. W. Forbes, officer day; C. W. Nolan, officer guard; A. C. Gurney, sergeant-major; O. P. Howland, Q. M. sergeant. Encampments are held on the third Thursday of each month. The post has a Grand Army room in Twitchell's block, well furnished, and is an efficient and active organization. The present officers are: Commander, Josiah W. Perkins; senior vice-commander, I. W. Burbank; junior vice-commander, Philemon Harri-man; adjutant, Albert S. Twitchell; quartermaster, Levi Shedd; officer of the day, James Wilson; officer of the guard, Bernard McCormick; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Trask.

Postoffices.—"Shelburne Addition" postoffice established December 12, 1833. Postmasters: Hezekiah Ordway, December 12, 1833; Andrew G. Lary, June 5, 1834; *changed to Gorham*, July 27, 1837; Andrew G. Lary, July 27, 1837; John T. Peabody, April 4, 1840; John R. Hitchcock, February 2, 1852; Charles W. Bean, July 25, 1861; Wesley Wight, June 27, 1865; Thomas Gifford, April 19, 1869; Valentine L. Stiles, February 4, 1870;

Miss Helen E. Stiles, December 3, 1873; Albert S. Twitchell, September 3, 1877; Rufus F. Ingalls, July 19, 1886.

Mascot Mine.—The Mascot Mining Company was organized in 1881 to work the silver-bearing galena in the vein discovered on Mt. Hayes. Costly machinery was introduced, valuable buildings constructed, a large amount of ore taken out of the extensive drifts and shafts, and a great mining "boom" created. All is now over. The works are abandoned. The machinery has been taken away, and the long line of stairways on the steep mountain-side are fast hastening to decay.

Thirty Years Changes.—In an interview with Timothy H. Hutchinson, published not long since in the *Mountaineer*, Mr. Hutchinson recalled the fact that in 1856, when he came to Gorham, there were but two streets in the village—Main and Mechanic streets. We now have nineteen, we think, distinct streets, viz.: Main, Mechanic, Androscoggin, Alpine, Macfarlane, Pleasant, Jewell, Evans, Emerson, Glen, Park, Railroad, Exchange, School, Church, Dublin, High, Promenade and Washington, and the extensions of Main street might almost be said to form two more distinct streets—Upper and Lower Main. He also spoke of the registered voters then and now, and how few of those whose names appeared on the check-list containing a list of the voters in March, 1857, were voters in this town to-day. In March, 1857, the check-list contained the names of 111 voters; at the November election, 1886, the check-list contained the names of 353 legal voters, and 310 votes were cast for representative. Of the 111 votes registered in 1857, only eighteen are now voters here. The following is a list of them: Thomas A. Adams, Charles W. Bean, Samuel F. Emery, Moses Goodno, Benjamin F. Howard, George A. Hodgdon, Caleb S. Peabody, Iram S. Wells, Jonas G. Wells, Edward Wells, Sylvester Wilson, Timothy H. Hutchinson, Parker Howard, George B. Hilborn, John Mullen, Edward B. Wilson, Daniel M. Head and Patrick Mullen. Of the remaining ninety-three, forty-six are known to be dead, and the others—forty-seven—are gone from us and scattered all over this nation.

The population in 1880 had reached 1,383. March 1, 1887, the valuation of the town was \$433,458, and there were 428 polls, 173 horses, ninety-two oxen, 163 cows, 148 sheep owned by residents. Gorham now has fine blocks and buildings, neat residences and churches, a good system of public schools, the professions filled with intelligent and useful men, citizens industrious and temperate in their habits, so that there is an air of thrift and progress manifest throughout the town. All these considerations give increased responsibility to the citizens and make this one of the most interesting villages in Northern New England.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDREW G. LARY.

For a period of half a century Andrew G. Lary was a citizen of Gorham, identified with its early settlement and its later prosperity. His familiar form was to be seen daily on the street, and his face and cheery presence was much missed—as the disappearance of a long well-known land-mark makes a void—when his death occurred, February 26, 1884, at the venerable age of nearly eighty-five years.

Andrew G. Lary, the son of Capt. Joseph and Hannah (Blake) Lary, was born in Gilead, Me., August 14, 1799, to which place his father removed, about 1789, from Wolfborough, N. H. On attaining his majority, in 1820, Mr. Lary settled in Shelburne on a farm near the state line, where he made his home for fourteen years, taking part in the affairs of the town. In 1827 he married Levee, daughter of Amos and Ruth (Head) Chandler, of Pembroke. They had five children, Ruth, Ann, Blake, Dawn, and Head. [The families of Head and Chandler have been eminent in the annals of New Hampshire for long years. The Heads are of Welsh ancestry, and originally settled in Bradford, Mass., but, prior to the Revolution, moved to Pembroke, N. H. “On the northerly side of Pembroke street, west of a cross-road leading to the site of the old town-house, is a field on a side hill in which stood the Head garrison-house, one of the four of the town, where the inhabitants sought protection from marauding bands of savages in the old French and Indian wars.” James Head was in command of the post, and was afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel under Gen. John Stark. He was killed at the battle of Bennington while doing noble service for his country.]

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Lary removed his family to Gorham. There were then but twelve families living in the town. He located on what has since been known as the “Lary place” at Gorham Corner, Gorham Upper Village. He built the Lary House the same year. This was the first painted house in town, and, in 1835, it was opened as a public house. At that time the summer hotel business, which is now the most important in a number of towns lying among the mountains and at their base, was in its infancy. The hosteleries were few, and the nearest inn was in Randolph. The usual price for a single meal was twenty-five cents, lodging six to eight cents, a glass of rum fourpence, keeping a horse over night without grain, twenty-five cents. At that time the travel was immense from Northern New Hampshire and Vermont to Portland. Farmers carried their pork, butter, cheese and poultry to Portland, and exchanged them for tea, coffee, rum and such other necessities as their wants demanded. It took



A. G. Lary



J. R. Hitchcock

from five to six days to make the trip. The Lary House when built was thought to be sufficiently large for the requirements of the business for years to come, but the popularity of its landlord, and the increase of mountain travel, required its frequent enlargement and rebuilding; its situation being favorable to make it a quiet resort for the summer visitor. It is located one mile from Gorham village, near the Androscoggin, and from it one has a fine view of the northern slopes of the White Mountains. Here Mr. Lary lived until his death, a period of fifty years, a notable instance of an innkeeper remaining in the same house for so long a time. He had seen the children of Gorham become men and women, marry, and their children attain maturity, and, by his extensive acquaintance with the people, was able to recount much of the important history of the town and its inhabitants. He retained his mental faculties remarkably; and although his health was much impaired when Dr. True wrote his history of Gorham, he obtained much information from Mr. Lary which might otherwise never have been preserved. Mrs. Lary died January 12, 1873.

Mr. Lary was Republican in his politics, and strong in his advocacy of the principles of that party, but was never a political aspirant. He served his town as moderator, clerk, selectman and treasurer with fidelity. He was one of the type of innkeepers rapidly passing away. He always took an interest in his guests, but was never obtrusive in his intercourse with them; and when entering his house, they felt like coming home. Dignified and quiet in his manners, agreeable, hospitable, genial and social, keen-witted, and with a mind well balanced, he could not fail to be a pleasant companion. He was also an active man, enjoyed an out-door life, and had been engaged somewhat in surveying. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Lary, occupy the old homestead, and the engraving which accompanies this sketch is their tribute to the memory of their honored father.

JOHN RAYMOND HITCHCOCK.

John Raymond Hitchcock, son of John and Sarah (Webster) Hitchcock, was born in the beautiful town of Claremont, N. H., November 16, 1821. He was a worker from his early years; his education was obtained in the local school, which was the college of those days, and for the practical business life of active New England it did its work well. He passed his life until he was eighteen years old on a farm, and amid rural surroundings, daily accustomed to hardship and laborious exertion, the young boy grew into that vigorous manhood which the exigencies of the time required.

About 1840 Mr. Hitchcock, desiring to make a change in his life, went to Hanover, where he found employment with Jonathan Currier at the Dartmouth Hotel, and was engaged in many departments pertaining to

the hotel business. He took charge of the staging, hotel, and livery, kept the books, was bright and active, quick to learn, and willing to work, and, during his stay of many years, he saved some money and acquired a valuable experience. From Hanover he went to Boston; and, in company with Nathaniel Huggins, kept the Pearl St. House for a few years, and after a short tarry in Providence, R. I., he returned to New Hampshire in the summer of 1851, and in September of the same year commenced his highly successful career as managing clerk of the Alpine House, then known as the Station House, which had been finished that summer by the Grand Trunk railway for the accommodation of summer boarders as well as furnishing meals for passengers. After two years Mr. Hitchcock assumed the sole proprietorship, changed the name to Alpine House and conducted it until 1872, a period of over twenty years, when the hotel was burned and he retired from the business. Eleven years of this time he had the charge of the Tip-Top House. These houses were managed with admirable ability, and many distinguished people were often his guests.

In 1857 Mr. Hitchcock had purchased and much improved a beautiful farm in the Androscoggin valley lying in the towns of Gorham and Shelburne with residence in Shelburne, and here, after he had retired from public life, he enjoyed the happiness of a quiet home with his wife, Dawn, daughter of Andrew G. and Levee (Chandler) Lary, a lady who enjoys the warmest regards of the community, whom he had married January 11, 1875. But this pleasant domestic life was of short duration, for Mr. Hitchcock died suddenly of heart disease, September 30, 1879. During his long residence in Gorham he was ever known as a gentleman of kind spirit and pleasant manners. It was often remarked of him that "he always recognized an acquaintance, rich or poor, high or low, with the same readiness and courtesy."

Mr. Hitchcock was a member of F. & A. M. Gorham Lodge. Though not belonging to any church denomination he contributed largely to the support of religion. He was a prosperous man, but in early life had not the adventitious aids of wealth or education, as his parents were in limited circumstances, and his prosperity was due to his natural push and perseverance in any work he took in hand. Kind-hearted, generous, and impulsive, his means were dispensed in the same spirit. But it is especially as the genial landlord, friend, and host, that Mr. Hitchcock is recalled to his numerous friends, to whom this record will bring many pleasant recollections. Possessed of great energy and executive ability he greatly enjoyed the labor and the life. He had a natural aptitude for his chosen vocation, and his guests met him with pleasure and parted from him with regret, and it is only justice to add that while his good judgment and quick sagacity brought him financial success, it also added much to the wealth of the town.



Warren Noyes

CAPT. WARREN NOYES.

The name Noyes is of Welch origin. In the eighteenth century some of the family emigrated to America and settled in various parts of New England. Among the soldiers of the Revolution was Bela Noyes, of Massachusetts, who, after his patriotic services for his country, became a resident of Norway, Me., where he pursued the honorable calling of a farmer, and died in 1833, at an advanced age. His son, Bela, was born in Norway, in 1794, and married Honor Prince, of New Gloucester, Me. Mr. Noyes made a home for himself and wife in the sparsely-settled section of Norway. He was vigorous, industrious, cleared land, felled trees, and became a farmer and lumberman. The four children of Bela and Honor (Prince) Noyes were George W., Warren, Robert P. and Aphia E. (Mrs. David Pratt). Mrs. Noyes was a good christian mother, a member of the Methodist church, and although the churches were at a great distance in this newly settled country, the zealous, God-fearing members were scrupulous in attending the services. Mrs. Noyes died in 1858, aged sixty years. Mr. Noyes's death occurred in 1860, in the town of his nativity.

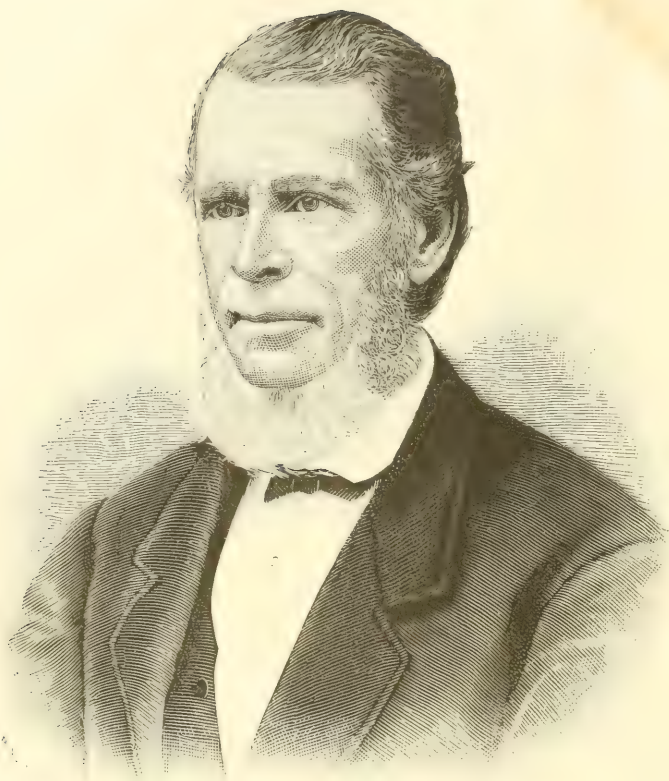
Warren Noyes, second son of Bela and Honor (Prince) Noyes, was born in Norway, Me., March 7, 1832. From his parents he received the goodly heritage of a vigorous and virtuous ancestry. After passing his childhood and early manhood on the farm, attending the common schools, and adding to his robust physique by hard labor, at the age of twenty he went to sea, but soon returned, and April 21, 1852, he began his long continued and faithful service in connection with the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (Grand Trunk) railroad by working in the yard at Portland. He commenced life at the right end of the ladder, and had a large amount of capital in the shape of courage and energy. He was honest, industrious, and manly, and soon took his first step upward. June 10, 1852, he began firing on an engine; July 1, 1853, he was detailed as engine driver on engine "Casco" at Island Pond, then engaged in drawing the necessary materials for the contractors to complete the road to the boundary line. This work employed him until the completion and connection at the boundary of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence & Atlantic railroads. He took the first passenger train drawn over the A. & St. L. R. R. when it lacked half a mile of completion. After the roads were united, Mr. Noyes was engineer on both the first freight train and the first passenger train which crossed the boundary line. From this time until April 1, 1857, he was engineer on passenger and freight trains running from Island Pond to Portland, and also, for three years of this time, was superintending the supply of wood along the line of the road, having, in this capacity, the charge of about forty men. April 1, 1857, he was advanced to the responsible position of locomotive foreman at Island Pond, where he remained until August 21, 1862.

At this time the President had called urgently for loyal men to fill the demand for more soldiers in the Union army, and Mr. Noyes promptly responded by enlisting as a private in Company E. Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, then being formed under the colonelcy of Redfield Proctor, afterwards governor of Vermont. As an evidence of the esteem of his comrades Mr. Noyes was chosen captain by the very complimentary vote of ninety-six out of ninety-eight votes cast; the opposing candidate, for whom Mr. Noyes voted, receiving two votes. His regiment served for nine months in the Army of the Potomac; and it must not be forgotten, that, although not participating in any of the historic engagements of the war, these soldiers filled the places assigned them with as faithful service and as loyal obedience as any in the field. Returning to Island Pond after his regiment was mustered out in July, 1863, Captain Noyes was gladly welcomed to his old position, and was in charge of the engines at that place until May 22, 1864. The brick engine-house there was built under his supervision. He removed to Gorham in 1864 to supervise the large interests of the road as master mechanic, and has charge of the repairs on fifty engines running from Portland to Island Pond, and has 115 men under his direction: they build no new engines, but in making repairs they construct every portion of a locomotive, make new tenders, etc. Capt. Noyes has been located at Gorham for nearly a quarter of a century, and by his energetic and prompt handling of the affairs of the road, he has justified the confidence reposed in him. His fine presence, dignified manners, strict integrity and faithfulness have made him a very popular and useful superintendent.

He married, January 24, 1856, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Cummings) York, of Norway, Me. Their children are Abbie F., Fred M. and Harry G.

During these many years' residence in Gorham, Capt. Noyes has been an active promoter of the industry and prosperity of the town. In 1879 he built Noyes's block. His example of honesty, perseverance and industry has been an incentive to the many young men under his employ, and they have husbanded their earnings, made comfortable homes, and thus added to the value of the town. As an employer, Capt. Noyes had often given his advice to the employés of the road to save their money, and to aid in this a savings bank seemed the thing needed. The Gorham Five Cent Savings Bank was organized in 1872 with Capt. Noyes as president, which office he still fills.

Democratic in politics, Capt. Noyes represented Gorham in the state legislature of 1873, but refused further political honors on account of the demands of his business. He has twice been offered the nomination of state senator, which, as his party were numerically in the majority, was equivalent to an election. He is a member of Glen Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.,



Timothy H. Hutchinson

and has passed through the chairs; and Eastern Star Encampment, Portland; he is also an active member of John E. Willis Post, No. 59, G. A. R.

He is a great lover of hunting and fishing, and enjoys the charms which a true lover of nature discovers in her varied creations. Few men know better how to tell a story, catch a fish, or make life happier than Capt. Noyes. He possesses a strong personality, is leal and loyal in his friendships, has broad and liberal views, reads and appreciates solid and historical works, and is an extremely agreeable and social companion. He is kind and affectionate in his family relations, and a worthy citizen, whose character through life has been marked by honesty and fidelity; and, to-day, he holds no second place in the regards of his large circle of friends.

Success in life is not an accident; neither are a man's capabilities trammelled by the environment of circumstances; on the contrary, it is the man with capabilities who makes himself the master of circumstances. A proof of this is shown by the successful career of Capt. Noyes and his brothers, both of whom have distinguished themselves in railroad circles, George W. being master mechanic at Island Pond, and R. P. filling various positions on the Grand Trunk and other roads with ability.

TIMOTHY H. HUTCHINSON.

Timothy Harden Hutchinson, son of Timothy and Nizaulla (Rawson) Hutchinson, was born in Sangerville, Me., March 5, 1810. The Hutchinsons trace their ancestry to A. D., 1282, when Barnard Hutchinson resided in Cowlan, York county, England. Richard, tenth in descent from Barnard, born in Arnold, England, in 1602, was one of the first emigrants of the family to America, coming in 1634. He settled in what is now Danvers, Mass., and became a large land owner. The Rawson family was early in this country. In 1654 Edward Rawson was secretary of the Massachusetts colony.

The Hutchinsons were people of marked characteristics, and Timothy was no exception to the rule. He had but limited advantages of education in the primitive country schools of a few weeks in a year, but was trained in the school of labor. In early life he worked at the millwright business, soon developing an inventive skill which led him to produce many very useful and profitable improvements in his line of trade. During the years from 1832 to 1846 he was much engaged as a mill builder, and, in 1833, he came to Coös county, and worked on a mill at Shelburne. In 1846 he bought a mill privilege on Great river (Androscoggin) at the head of the falls, put up a mill, and carried on lumbering for nine years. In 1849 he built a curious mill, or rather what one would call a "crooked mill," on the "rips," just below Berlin bridge. Every bend, brace, and

other part of machinery or attachment that could be formed from a "natural crook" of timber was used in that way. Even in the boxing around the wheels, in the gates, etc., etc., the same plan prevailed, and during its construction the surrounding forests were diligently searched for this peculiar material. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, but in this case one might say originality was the moving force. The mill so constructed was a success, and each timber proved the exact thing needed.

Possessing in a large degree that predominant and distinguishing characteristic of the "Yankee," which, seeing a need, proceeds at once to devise a way to supply it, Mr. Hutchinson, with a singleness of purpose and determination to succeed, coupled with an analytic and practical turn of mind, began to devise labor-saving machinery. He invented and patented a valuable improvement in mill work; a machine to separate clover-seed from the chaff; a water elevator; he invented the grooves on grist-mill stones to prevent heat when grinding. (Before this it was necessary to stop grinding to cool the stones that the meal might not become heated; millers were also obliged to run the meal through "hopper-boys," costing \$1,500 each, before it could be bolted.) This invention enabled the grinding to go on continuously, less power was required to run the mill, and the "hopper-boys" were no longer needed. Mr. Hutchinson also made suggestions to parties connected with Boston horse-railroads of a manner of starting street-cars by introducing springs so that the momentum would aid in overcoming the friction, which, on being adopted, saved about two-thirds of the power in starting cars. He also brought to successful issues many other things involving natural mechanical and inventive skill. The thoroughness with which he does his work is evinced by the beautiful cable-bridge of 168 feet span which he built across the Androscoggin to connect his land lying on both sides of the river. Three years before the locating of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, two routes had been surveyed, both unsatisfactory, and the company had nearly given up the idea of finding a practicable route, when renewed interest was given by Mr. Hutchinson, who personally looked out and surveyed the line of the road as now laid, and to him must be accorded the merit of its construction. By laying out and selling building lots he has much improved the eastern part of Gorham village.

In March, 1856, Mr. Hutchinson purchased a place in Gorham, put up a house, and December 22d, of the same year, he married Eliza A., daughter of James and Betsey Hazelton, of Orford, N. H., a lady whose artistic taste is shown in her numerous paintings, etc.

Mr. Hutchinson is a Republican in his politics, has held the office of justice of peace for many years. He is an independent thinker, and an advocate of freedom in every respect; he does not conform to the opinions

of others, and is not content to derive knowledge from ordinary sources. In his younger years, before he came to Berlin, he paid considerable attention to and became an adept in phrenology. He has been a logical and interesting lyceum debater, possesses strong and retentive memory, and by his industry and foresight has secured a handsome property. He is a strong supporter of his rights, and to secure them has had much litigation, some cases being in the courts for over twenty years. He has made it a rule never to put his name to notes, or any obligation to draw money; and never has allowed anything to be charged to him except by parties who were owing him. All in all, he is a man of great reflection, remarkable observation and unusual originality.

VIRGIL V. TWITCHELL.

Virgil V. Twitchell, the popular editor and proprietor of that breezy newspaper, the *Mountaineer*, son of Joseph A. and Orinda L. (Mason) Twitchell, was born in Bethel, Me., June 27, 1842. He received the educational advantages of Gould's academy, of which he made good use. From sixteen to nineteen he was engaged in photography in Bethel, Portland, and Boston. His patriotism induced him to enlist as a private soldier in the Fifth Maine Infantry in 1863, but he was not accepted on account of his delicate physical organization. Through the influence of Gov. Perham, then member of Congress from Maine, he was appointed to a position in the U. S. Sanitary Commission, with headquarters at City Point, Va. After the battle of Petersburg he was placed in charge of the sanitary post in Richmond, where he remained until after the close of the war. Here he contracted a disease which came near terminating fatally; but, by sheer force of will, he was enabled to reach Portland; in so enfeebled a condition, however, as to necessitate his being carried on a stretcher. Regaining a degree of health in the northern air, he entered the *Star and Advertiser* office in Portland, and rapidly acquired the essentials of a true "newspaper-man." After six years of hard but pleasing labor, he took a short rest on account of impaired health; then engaged in trade for two years in Portland; he followed this by three years' service as clerk of the Waumbek House in Jefferson. He removed to Gorham in October, 1876; and the next April founded the *Mountaineer*, which has attained much more than a local circulation and reputation, and is appreciated for its keen humor and pure literature. Mr. Twitchell is at home in the editorial chair, writes an occasional poem, and wields a clear, cutting, and ready pen on practical subjects. He has a refined and cultured taste; a *penchant* for valuable and antique books; a veneration for relics of a by-gone generation, and a desire to aid heartily in every good work going on

in the community. His *sanctum* is a veritable museum, with its library of nearly two thousand volumes, and its collections of minerals, coins, rare and historical works, Revolutionary and other *souvenirs* of past days. He is an active and influential Mason and Odd Fellow, and a modest and unassuming gentleman.

Mr. Twitchell married, September 18, 1866, Georgie E., daughter of Benjamin W. Cary, of Portland, Me., a lineal descendant of the John Cary who was one of the pioneer proprietors and settlers of Bridgewater, Mass. They have had three children, Helen May, Ora Lee (deceased), Willie C. Mr. Twitchell has a pleasant home, where he and his agreeably wife entertain their friends with true hospitality.

NATHANIEL T. TRUE, A. M., M. D.

This eminent educator and popular local historian was born in Pownal, Me., March 15, 1812. He entered Bowdoin college when twenty-one. In 1835 he opened the first high school in Bethel, Me. In 1840 he was graduated as physician from Maine Medical school, but soon took charge of Monmouth academy. He was made A. M. by Waterville college in 1842, and by Bowdoin in 1868. In 1847 he assumed the principalship of Gould academy at Bethel, and held the position thirteen years with conceded skill. In 1863 and 1864 he was in charge of Oswego (N. Y.) State Normal school. He then returned to Maine, and four years was agricultural editor of the *Maine Farmer*, and a regular contributor to the leading journals of Maine. In 1879 and 1880 he taught a high school in Gorham, and, later, one at Milan Corner. Four years before his death (which occurred in May, 1887,) he was stricken with paralysis.

Dr. True was well versed in the classics, and in French, Spanish, German, Italian, and a recognized authority in the dialect of the Abenakis Indians. He was also a popular lecturer on geology and mineralogy, and possessed a valuable cabinet of stones and minerals. He was much interested in local history, and wrote for the newspapers of those towns quite extended histories of Bethel and Gorham; that of Gorham in the *Mountaineer* forms the basis of the history of the town in this work.

RANDOLPH.

BY CHARLES E. LOWE.

CHAPTER CXVI.

First Grant—Location—Scenery—Hotels—Lots, Ranges, Improvements—Early Settlers.

RANDOLPH was granted to John Durand, and others from London, under the name of "Durand," August 20, 1772, and incorporated as Randolph, June 16, 1824. It is situated at the northern base of the White Mountains; is bounded on the north by Berlin, east by Gorham, south by the White Mountains, and west by Kilkenny. The surface is uneven and broken with hills, and, of its area of over 36,000 acres, only a small number are under improvement. Farming, lumbering, and keeping summer boarders are the principal employments of the people. The lumber business is an important branch of resource. Tributaries of Moose and Israel's rivers are the principal streams and afford some water-power. In 1820 the population was seventy-three, in 1886, 360.

The scenery is lovely and there are many attractions. The mountains are lined with ravines, cascades, and beautiful primeval forests; the streams of clear sparkling water are inhabited by speckled-trout; pleasant walks to Ripple falls, and along Lowe's paths to the cascades on Israel's river; mountain climbing to Mt. Adams,* and other peaks of the Presidential range; the King's Ravine, the grandest the mountains afford; Cold Brook falls, a favorite spot. The Ravine House is three-fourths of a mile from the latter falls, and from it many points of interest can be easily

*It has been a custom of visitors to Mt. Washington by the way of Mt. Adams to leave a record of their journey "bottled up" for the benefit of the tourists of the next year. The ascent of Mt. Adams had never been made in mid-winter until February 17, 1887, when Charles Lowe, of Randolph, accomplished this perilous feat, dug up the bottle, and on his return forwarded its contents to Boston. His mode of climbing was by the aid of a strong staff with a pick, which he could stab into the ice and in this way step by step he made progress slowly but surely and finally gained the top of the ice-covered mountain.—EDITOR.

reached. The Mount Crescent House possesses attractive features for tourists, and the best place for a drive is along Randolph hill.

Improvements and Settlers.—*Lot 17, range 2.* Commenced by Benjamin Ockington, and a saw-mill built in 1827 by him was owned by Joseph Holmes. Augustus Stephens built a clapboard-mill near the saw-mill in 1835. Anson Stillings bought the property and sold to Robert Blair, who sold to the Canton Steam Mill Company. This mill was burned in 1884, and rebuilt by Libbey Brothers, the present owners, in 1885. Joseph L. Kelsey owns a part, and M. V. B. Watson a piece of the same lot.

Lot 18, range 2. Commenced by Jesse Bumpus, and a log house and barn built on it. It was occupied by Samuel Rogers a few years, deserted, and went to the owners of lot 17, range 2.

Lot 16, range 2. Commenced by Silas Bumpus about 1800, and bought by Levi Lowe in 1818. He died there, and his son Justus took it, and lived on the homestead fifty years. At his death, Perly, his son, became owner, and is now the occupant. On this lot there is a large beaver-meadow, and the remains of the old dam can now be plainly seen.

Lot 15, range 2. Occupied by James Hill early in 1800, but it was sold and added to the Bowman place, and remained in that tract until 1859, when it was sold to Ezekiel Sheldon of Rhode Island. He sold to A. J. and Pembroke Watson, who disposed of it to M. V. B. Watson. Thomas Suiter bought and sold to Richard Hadley, the present owner of the west half, Gilman C. Bradbury owning the east half. There is a nice school-house and grounds on this lot.

Lot 14, range 2. Opened up and cleared by John Bowman. He was one of the earliest settlers, and came before 1800, built a log tavern and barn. He, with his son Hiram, kept a tavern on the place for a number of years. Hiram died about 1827. John Bowman figured in town affairs considerably in its early growth. At the time of the Willey slide there was a slide came down Israel's river, covering the Bowman place with trees, rocks and dirt. It completely surrounded the house, but Bowman and his wife slept through it all, and knew nothing of it until the next morning. The large wood-covered mountain at the foot of Mt. Jefferson was named for Mr. Bowman. Since 1845 the place has been occupied by a number, but not permanently. Residents since Bowman have been John Kimball, Frank Morrison, Frank Wilson, Henry Wallace, Frank Hayes, C. S. Lowe, Charles E. Lowe, E. A. Crawford. Lowe, Evans & Andrews are the present owners.

Lot 13, range 2. Commenced by a man named Higgins; no one knew from whence he came nor whither he went. The next occupant was Hubbard Hunt, the present owner and resident.

Lot 12, range 2. Robert Ingalls, of Shelburne, cleared fifteen acres

about 1828. In 1856 Charles and Clovis Lowe bought it, and also lot 12, range 3. There are three families on these lots: Mrs. Clovis Lowe, and her grandson Charles E. Hunt, Charles E. Lowe, and F. F. Reed. Clovis Lowe had a nice set of buildings destroyed by fire here, and, although he was nearly eighty years of age, he rebuilt them, determined to die in a home of his own, which he did in 1882, two years later.

Lot 11, range 3. Partially cleared by Caleb Wilson, of Lancaster, and occupied by his son-in-law until Obediah Mann bought it about 1830.

Lot 10, range 3. Commenced by Stephen Gilson prior to 1800. Obediah Mann, Sr., bought of Gilson. Mann was an old Revolutionist, and brought considerable property here. He died, and was buried beside a stone wall in the field, and no stone marks his resting-place. He was once the glory of his country, but is now nearly forgotten. Obediah, Jr., occupied the place until about 1858. It then became the property of A. G. Messenger. A few years later the buildings were burned; since then there have been several owners; the present ones are William Watson and T. S. Lowe. A new house has been put up on the place.

Lot 9, range 3. Clearing was commenced here by a Mr. Noble. A number of old cellars mark the spots where other settlers lived who are now unknown. About 1850 J. W. Watson built a block house, and lived in it nearly twenty years, and then sold to Henry Rich, his son-in-law, who sold to William Smith, the present owner.

Lots 8, ranges 3 and 4. Improvements were begun here by Gilson. He built the first mill in Durand. It was built on Cold brook just below the falls, and went out with the first freshet. He erected a second mill, for making lumber and grinding grain, about 1800. John Morse bought out Gilson and kept the mill in operation for a number of years. There were three dwellings on those lots at one time, all occupied by the Morse families. The traces of the old mills are all gone, not as much as the end of a dam remaining. New buildings were erected on the lots but are unoccupied.

Lots 7, ranges 3 and 4. A man by the name of Stuart began improving here about 1810. Elaska Jackson built a log house there in 1816. His wife was insane; and she was kept in a "cage" in the house for a number of years. Stephen P. Watson bought of Jackson. He was drowned crossing the stream near the house. Abel N. Watson, his son, took the place, reared a large family, and occupies it with his son, Laban M. They built the first house for summer visitors in town. This accommodates about forty guests who are well entertained.

Lot 6, range 4, known as the Eliot place, was cleared before 1800 by Eliot. William Watson built a house and lived there a few years. Jerome Leavitt purchased the place, and built the first circular saw-mill in Randolph here in 1856. The mill was owned by several parties, and finally

came into A. G. Messenger's possession, who put in the first engine ever used here. He partly sold to J. G. Lary, of Gilead, Me. The mill was burned and never rebuilt. A few rods from the house, there is one of the best, if not the best, springs that can be found in the state. Mr. Messenger at his own expense has put a granite watering-trough, for the accommodation of the public, by the roadside, where man and beast can refresh themselves.

Lot 5, range 4. About 1795 a Mr. Wilcox put up a log house and cleared some of the land. The brook that runs through this place was named for him. The next occupant was Anthony Vincent, who took possession in 1825, and built the frame house now on the place. He sold to Alfred Carlton, who occupied it until 1860, since which time a starch-factory has been built on the brook. It is now used for threshing grain and sawing wood, and is owned by L. M. Watson. Fred Messenger lives in the old house and owns the part of the lot east of the brook.

Lot 4, range 4. Clearing was commenced on this lot about 1794 or '95 by Joseph Wilder. He erected a two-story gable-roof frame house, a novelty in those days. Misfortune overtook him. He signed bonds for his brother, could not pay, was sent to jail, and, being too proud to take the "debtor's oath," he remained there a number of years. He had the "liberty of the yard," or a circuit of a mile to roam in. James Gray bought the property, and sold half to Asa Stephens, who disposed of his share to Pool. The east half was first occupied by a man by the name of Lisher, then by John Bowman for several years. James Douty also lived there; his son was the first person buried in the new graveyard.

Lot 3, range 4. Douty rolled up a log hut on this lot, and commenced clearing, but soon left. James Gray was the next owner; he built the house now standing on the lot, but it has been remodelled, and former owners would not recognize it. Samuel Evans bought of Gray, and Robert Wood, who came here about 1852, was the next in possession; the property has been in the Wood family since. George Wood, the present proprietor, has the largest stock and dairy farm in town.

Lot 3, range 3. Silas Bumpus cut the first tree on this lot. He sold to Clark Fellows. Bumpus brook runs through this lot.

Lot 2, range 3, was improved first in 1830, by Jonas Green, of Shelburne. He cleared the land for a pasture, and built a small frame house and barn. Stephen Gray was the next occupant, hiring it of Green. John Parker was the next owner and sold to William Hawker. He built large and convenient buildings; and is now, with his stepson, the owner and occupant.

Lot 2, range 4. Here work was commenced by Titus O. Brown, for his son, Titus O., about 1795. He made "salts" here at one time. Brown went away and Asa Stetson moved on the place. Brown built a block

house which stood till about 1860. Elizur Evans bought of Brown, and Timothy Hodgdon of him, and he let William Boswell have it. Robert B. Hodgdon was the next owner. He kept the postoffice a number of years, and a hotel about thirty years. George R. Hodgdon built the house now on the place. It is owned and occupied by Hodgdon's brother-in-law, Ithiel Scates.

Lot 1, range 5. Henry Goodenough built a log house and began a clearing about 1800. Abraham Wilson was the next occupant, living in this log house. The next occupant was Jonathan Goodin, who married Henry Goodenough's daughter. She had a law-suit with Obediah Mann and lost the place. Timothy Hodgdon bought it of Mann, and built a frame house, living in it a short time. Hodgdon sold to John B. Kelsey, who remodelled the house, built a barn, and for a number of years kept summer boarders. He was burned out and went to Massachusetts. The first church erected in town is on this lot. A man named Alnaud Wallace built a log house here in which he died.

Lot 2, range 5. John Wilson cleared land and put up a log house and framed barn as early as 1803. The barn was never fully boarded, and the bears used to crawl in and catch his sheep. After Wilson's occupancy the lot became a part of the Brown property. John Wilson's son, Samuel, also built a log house here in which he lived for a number of years.

Lot 1, range 6, was cleared by a man named Wheeler about 1793. The next occupant was Deacon Evans Wilson. Robert Ingalls bought it for a pasture, afterwards selling to John Parker, who sold to Henry Evans, and he to J. R. Hitchcock.

Lot 2, range 6. Here Amos Peabody had built a log house and barn before 1800 on the east half of the lot. The barn was never fully boarded and it soon blew down. Nat Ordway moved to this lot about 1826, and built a log house and hovel. James Gordon married one of his daughters, and resided here until about 1850, when Benjamin Kelsey became the owner, rebuilt the buildings and is now the occupant.

Lot 3, range 5. Settled by Cornelius Bass. He built a log house and a hovel, and lived here until he committed suicide in 1820. He was buried on the place near his cabin. Caleb Cushman later built a log house where the old orchard is now, and occupied it fifteen years. Since then it has been pasture land.

Lot 4, range 5. Elizur Evans commenced improvements on this lot by building a log house and frame barn. Before him some squatter had put up a log house, but probably was a brief inhabitant. Robert Leighton built a block house and frame barn here sometime in the "thirties."

Lot 5, range 5. Settled by Garmands, or the clearing was begun by him. Joshua Holmes took possession about 1820, erected a frame house and barn, and lived there about twenty-five years. Abel Jackson bought

it, built a frame house, and sold out to C. C. Leighton; he to R. I. Leighton, and he to L. M. Watson.

Lot 3, range 6. Settled by Robert Leighton in 1806. He put up a log house, and cleared the land. John Wilson bought the east half, and built a log house and barn there. He also built the frame house now on it. He exchanged places with Ithiel Scates, since which time this has been in the possession of the Scates family and is now occupied by Frank Scates. John C. Leighton built a frame house and barn, on the west half about 1841, which he and his son Joel now occupy.

Lot 4, range 6. Settled by Samuel Emery about 1800. He put up a log house and barn. Isaac Carter bought his claim, and became the next occupant. Robert Leighton was the next owner and resided here a short time. He let his son Robert have the east half of the lot, and he built a house and barn on it. Here he made his home for life, raising his family here, and in course of time built new buildings. He left it at his death to his son Robert L., who built the house and barn now standing. Jesse Bumpus raised a log house on the west half of this lot, and lived there from eight to ten years, then sold to Jacob Morse, who added a log barn to the buildings, and brought up a large family on the place. Stephen Wren has lately purchased this place and built a fine house.

Lot 5, range 6. Settled by Mark Pitman, who built a log house about 1800. The next occupant was Elaska Jackson, whose house was burned. Silas Bumpus then purchased the lot and sold it to Spofford Stevens, he to Thomas Boothman. He and his sons built fine buildings, but time, that levels all things, has levelled them or nearly done so. The east half is owned and occupied by Robert I. Leighton, and a pleasant and commodious mountain-house under his management, here opens its doors each summer for guests.

Lot 6, range 6. Settled by William Felker in 1826. He built a frame house, lived in it a few years, and committed suicide by hanging. Darius Green then moved thither, remained a short time, and sold to Jacob Stevens, who in turn sold to James and William Warburton, who made an addition to the house, and built a new barn. They sold to William Frank. His stay was short. The buildings have gone to decay, and the land is open common.

Lot 7, range 6. Settled by Jacob Morse about 1826. He built a log house and barn, lived there fifteen or twenty years in true pioneer manner. The bears used to trouble him, and he often sat up nights and pounded on logs to scare them away.

CHAPTER CXVII.

Act of Incorporation—First Town Meeting Called—Representatives—Town Clerks—Selectmen—Town Treasurers.

ACT of Incorporation.—"Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives in General Court convened, that the tract of land Granted and known by the name of Durand, situate in the county of Coos, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Randolph, and shall be a Town by that name.

"Section 2d. And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said Township be and they hereby are made a body corporate and politic with all and the same rights powers privileges immunities and liabilities of simalar corporations in this state, and that said Town of Randolph shall remain classed as at the present time electing a Representative until otherwise ordered by the Legislature.

"Section 3d. And be it further enacted that for the purpose of duly organizing said Town a meeting of the Inhabitants thereof legally qualified to vote in Town affairs shall be holden in said Town on the first Tuesday of September next, at which meeting selectmen and other necessary officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen agreeably to the standing laws of the state and that Joseph Morse, Levi Lowe and Titus O. Brown, jr., or any two of them, be authorized to call the first meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual Town meetings.

"In the House of Representatives Jan. 12th, 1824 the foregoing bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted sent up for concurrence.

"Andrew Pierce, Speaker."

"In Senate June 15th 1824 the foregoing bill was read a third time and passed to be enacted.

"Joseph Bartlett, President."

"Approved June 16th 1824.

"Daniel Lawrence Morrill.

"Secretary's office, Concord, June 16th 1824.

"A true copy of the original on file in this office,

"S. A. Kimball, Dept. Secretary."

"A true copy of record.

"Silas Bumpus, Town Clerk."

Call for first Town Meeting.—

[L. s.] State of New Hampshire, Coos S. S.

"Greeting: Agreeable to an act to incorporate this place recently called Durand to a Town by the name of Randolph, and whereas Joseph Morse, Levi Lowe and Titus O. Brown, Jr., or any two of them being authorized to call the first meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual town meetings, we, the undersigned, in compliance with the above requirement, do, therefore, in the name of the State of New Hampshire, notify and warn all the inhabitants of the Town of Randolph duly qualified to vote in Town meetings to appear at the house of Mr. Joseph Morse in said Town of Randolph on the first Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. first, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, to choose a town clerk. Third, to choose selectmen and other necessary officers for said town.

"Given under our hands and seal at Randolph this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four

"Joseph Morse
"Levi Lowe
"Titus O. Brown, jr. } Committee."

"A true copy of Record

"Silas Bumpus, Town Clerk."

Town Officers.—1824. Levi Lowe, clerk; Clovis Lowe, John Morse, Joseph Morse, selectmen.

1825. Silas Bumpus, clerk; Hiram Bowman, Caleb Cushman, John Bowman, selectmen.

1826. Obediah Mann, clerk; John Morse, Titus O. Brown, Obediah Mann, selectmen; John Bowman, treasurer; also voted John Bowman, Caleb Cushman and Silas Bumpus a committee to find a place to inter the dead, and the place now occupied is the place they chose.

1827. Justus Lowe, clerk; Titus O. Brown, Jr., Hiram Bowman, Silas Bumpus, selectmen; John Bowman, treasurer. The first record of a postoffice was this year, and Hiram Bowman was postmaster. He died in September, and Justus Lowe was chosen selectman September 24, 1827, to fill the vacancy.

1828. Justus Lowe, clerk; John Morse, Anthony Vincent, Obediah Mann, selectmen; John Bowman, treasurer. There were at this time twenty-seven voters in the town.

1829. Justus Lowe, clerk; Anthony Vincent, John Morse, Justus Lowe, selectmen; no treasurer.

1830. Justus Lowe, clerk; Anthony Vincent, John Morse, James Gray, selectmen; Justus Lowe, treasurer.

1831. Justus Lowe, clerk; John Morse, James Gray, Evans Wilson, selectmen; Justus Lowe, treasurer. March 9, 1831, Clovis Lowe was chosen to represent this district, consisting of Randolph, Jefferson, Kilkenny, Bretton Woods, Nash and Sawyer's Location.

1832. Anthony Vincent, clerk; Joseph Holmes, John C. Holmes, John Kimball, selectmen; no treasurer. Thursday, December 13, 1832, a meeting was called to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the town of John C. Holmes and John Kimball. Anthony Vincent and Obediah Mann were chosen.

1833. Anthony Vincent, clerk; Anthony Vincent, Joshua Holmes, Silas Bumpus, selectmen; John Morse, treasurer; Clovis Lowe, representative for the towns of Randolph, Jefferson, Kilkenny, Nash and Sawyer's Location.

1834. Anthony Vincent, clerk; Anthony Vincent, John Bowman, John C. Leighton, selectmen; no treasurer.

1835. John C. Holmes, clerk; Justus Lowe, John C. Holmes, James Gray, selectmen; John Morse, treasurer.

1836. John C. Holmes, clerk; John C. Holmes, John C. Leighton, Caleb Cushman, selectmen; no treasurer.

1837. John C. Holmes, clerk; John C. Leighton, Justus Lowe, John C. Holmes, selectmen; Jacob Stephens, treasurer.

1838. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, Daniel D. Mann, John W. Watson, selectmen; Jacob Stephens, treasurer.

1839. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, John C. Leighton, John W. Watson, selectmen; no treasurer.

1840. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, William Boswell, Joseph Holmes, selectmen; no treasurer.

1841. J. C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, William Boswell, Jacob Stephens, selectmen; no treasurer.

1842. John C. Leighton, clerk; John C. Leighton, Daniel D. Mann, James C. Scates, selectmen; no treasurer; Justus Lowe, representative.

1843. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, James C. Scates, R. P. Hodgdon, selectmen; no treasurer.

1844. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, James C. Scates, James Gordon, selectmen; no treasurer.

1845. John C. Leighton, clerk; John C. Leighton, Robert B. Hodgdon, Daniel D. Mann, selectmen.

1846. J. C. Leighton, clerk; J. C. Leighton, Daniel D. Mann, Calvin P. Stevens, selectmen; no treasurer.

1847. John C. Leighton, clerk; Calvin P. Stevens, William Gray, Alfred Carlton, selectmen; no treasurer.

1848. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, John C. Leighton, Alfred Carlton, selectmen.

1849. Rufus Hodgdon, clerk; Justus Lowe, William Gray, James C. Scates, selectmen; Robert P. Hodgdon, representative.

1850. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, James C. Scates, A. F. Hodgdon, selectmen.

1851. John C. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, James C. Scates, G. R. Hodgdon, selectmen.

1852. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; G. R. Hodgdon, Ithiel Scates, John W. Watson, selectmen; James C. Scates, representative.

1853. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; Justus Lowe, John C. Leighton, Alfred Carlton, selectmen.

1854. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; J. C. Leighton, Justus Lowe, Alfred Carlton, selectmen.

1855. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; J. C. Leighton, Alfred Carlton, Justus Lowe, selectmen.

1856. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; Justus Lowe, John C. Leighton, John W. Watson, selectmen.

1857. G. R. Hodgdon, clerk; John C. Leighton, George Wood, Joseph S. Scates, selectmen.

1858. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Joseph S. Scates, G. R. Hodgdon, selectmen; G. R. Hodgdon, representative.

1859. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Joseph S. Scates, Justus Lowe, selectmen.

1860. George Wood, clerk; John C. Leighton, G. R. Hodgdon, Anson Stillings, selectmen.

1861. Joel E. Leighton, clerk; John C. Leighton, Justus Lowe, G. R. Hodgdon, selectmen.

1862. Joel E. Leighton, clerk; Justus Lowe, George Wood, James C. Scates, Jr., selectmen; John C. Leighton, representative.

1863. George Wood, clerk; George R. Hodgdon, Joel E. Leighton, George Wood, selectmen.

1864. A. G. Messenger, clerk; G. R. Hodgdon, Joel E. Leighton, Justus Lowe, selectmen. June 4, 1864, John D. Carlton was chosen first selectmen to fill vacancy caused by G. R. Hodgdon moving away.

1865. A. G. Messenger, clerk; John D. Carlton, Joel E. Leighton, Joseph S. Scates, selectmen.

1866. Joel E. Leighton, clerk; George Wood, Ithiel Scates, Justus Lowe, selectmen; Robert I. Leighton, representative.

1867. Joel E. Leighton, clerk; George Wood, Ithiel Scates, Justus Lowe, selectmen.
 1868. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Joel E. Leighton, Ithiel Scates, selectmen.
 1869. Joel E. Leighton, clerk; Joel E. Leighton, Henry Rich, Hubbard Hunt, selectmen.
 1870. George Wood, clerk; Joel E. Leighton, Robert I. Leighton, Emery M. Watson, selectmen; Joel E. Leighton, representative.
 1871. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Hubbard Hunt, Ithiel Scates, selectmen.
 1872. George Wood, clerk; John C. Leighton, Ithiel Scates, Hubbard Hunt, selectmen.
 1873. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Ithiel Scates, L. M. Watson, selectmen.
 1874. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Laban M. Watson, Hubbard Hunt, selectmen; no treasurer; George Wood, representative.
 1875. George Wood, clerk; George Wood, Laban M. Watson, John M. Kelsey, selectmen; no treasurer; George Wood, representative. October 12, 1875, a meeting was called to elect a selectman in place of John M. Kelsey, and Henry H. Rich was chosen.
 1876. Ithiel Scates, clerk; Joel E. Leighton, Laban M. Watson, Charles E. Lowe, selectmen; no treasurer; Ithiel Scates, representative.
 1877. Ithiel Scates, clerk; Joel E. Leighton, Laban M. Watson, Charles E. Lowe, selectmen; no treasurer; Ithiel Scates, representative.
 1878. Ithiel Scates, clerk; Joel E. Leighton, Charles E. Lowe, Henry H. Rich, selectmen; no treasurer; Laban M. Watson, representative.
 1879. Ithiel Scates, clerk; George Wood, Henry H. Rich, Perly N. Watson, selectmen; no treasurer.
 1880. Ithiel Scates, clerk; Perly N. Watson, A. G. Messenger, John W. Buzzell, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer. A vote was taken March 9, 1880, to re-bury the scattering dead in the burial-ground, which was partially performed. Some are yet lying in different parts of the town.
 1881. Ithiel Scates, clerk; A. G. Messenger, Perly N. Watson, Orange S. Phelps, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer. May 3, 1881, a meeting was called and Hubbard Hunt was chosen first and Frank F. Reed second selectmen in place of Messenger and Watson resigned.
 1882. Ithiel Scates, clerk; George Wood, Hubbard Hunt, Charles E. Allen, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer.
 1883. Ithiel Scates, clerk; George Wood, Hubbard Hunt, Charles E. Allen, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer.
 1884. Ithiel Scates, clerk; George Wood, Hubbard Hunt, Charles E. Allen, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer.
 1885. Ithiel Scates, clerk; A. G. Messenger, John Buzzell, T. S. Lowe, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer; Charles E. Lowe, representative for 1885 and 1886.
 1886. Ithiel Scates, clerk; George Wood, Gilman C. Bradbury, John W. Buzzell, selectmen; Ithiel Scates, treasurer.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

Schools—Church History—Organization of "Union Congregational Society"—War Record—Pond of Safety—Prominent Citizens.

SCHOOLS.—The inhabitants of Randolph always took a great interest in schools, as the town records show. The first school-house was a log one, built before the incorporation of the town, directly in front of where George Wood now lives. Since that time there have been three districts created, and a number of school-houses gone to decay, and others built. It has always been said that no resident ever grew up here that could not read or write.

Ministers.—The first ordained minister was John Morse. He labored here a great many years. In 1887 he was the oldest man living that was here when the town was Durand. He lived at Jefferson Mills some years, where he died in 1887, over ninety years of age. Ebenezer Evans, a Baptist minister, married and died here. James C. Scates, Sr., had charge of the Sunday-schools, and faithfully performed his trust year after year for more than thirty years until his death, eight or ten years ago, since which time there has been a church built. Sabbath-school services and meetings are now held each week.

*History of Church.**—I am indebted to Elder John Morse for many of the following facts. Elder Morse had a clear intellect and good health, even after attaining more than ninety years. March 18, 1816, he moved from Otisfield, Me., to Randolph, N. H. Among the inhabitants of Randolph at that time were John Wilson, Robert Leighton, Cornelius Bass, Edward Wells, Elaska Jackson, Amos Peabody, John Bowman, and John Clemens. Obediah Mann, Caleb Cushman, James Gray, Almon Wallace and others came soon after. Samuel Hutchinson, a regular Free-Will Baptist ordained minister, was pastor of the "Durand church" which belonged to the Lisbon Quarterly Meeting. This church was organized some years before 1816. Samuel Wheeler, who moved from Randolph Hill to Shelburne, took an active part in church matters. In 1816-17-18 a good religious interest was manifest. John Morse, Eunice Morse, Robert Leighton, and Cyrenia Bass were baptized January 1, 1820, by Elder Zachariah Jordan, from Raymond, Me. Among the members of the church were John Wilson, Cornelius Burse and Amos Peabody.

Soon after Mrs. Evans Wilson, Obediah Mann and wife, James Gray and wife, and Eveline Gray became members. Among the members also were Nat Evans, Joseph H. Vincent, Joseph Holmes, Almira Wilson and Salvi Wilson, but we have not the date of their admission. The deacon's name was Worthing and he lived in Kilkenny. Samuel Wheeler's son, Austin Wheeler became a noted minister and received a fair education. Father Morse says "Austin was the subject of many prayers, was prayed for at home, prayed for while away from home, and prayed for on his return." In 1823 Samuel Wheeler and John Morse were delegates from the church in Randolph to the Lisbon Quarterly Meeting. Mr. Morse held meetings in Randolph and adjoining towns. In 1824 a Free Baptist church was organized in East Jefferson, and practically placed in his care. It consisted of a dozen or more members, and was in active operation while Elder Morse lived in Randolph. In 1833 he was ordained to the christian ministry. The meeting was at the house of James Gray in Randolph, now owned by George Wood, Esq. There were present Elders David

*By Abner Davis.

Cowing from Lisbon, John Davis from Bethlehem, and Gordon and Smith from Meredith.

Soon after a branch of the church was formed at Gorham; and from 1837 to 1846 Elder Morse was its pastor. Among the members were Esther Rowell, Lucinda Davis, Margaret Davis, Nancy Wilson, Anna Ordway, John Ordway, Jr., John Ordway, Sarah Ann Ordway, William Rowell and wife, and Deacon Evans Wilson.

In those days the people were poor, and the work of the minister was a labor of love. Religious meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings. Ministers received little pay in money for services. On one occasion Father Morse walked twenty miles to attend a funeral, and then walked home again. He received a *present* of a pair of "feetings." He would get up early Sunday morning, walk to East Jefferson, hold three meetings, and then in the evening walk back to Randolph so as to be ready for his work Monday morning. For miles the road lay through the wild, unbroken forest. One bright moon-lit night a wolf trotted out into the road before him and sat down. The old man said he "was a little startled at first, but he grasped his stick more firmly and walked on. The wolf eyed him a moment and then trotted off." The old elder said "the exercise was good for him," and, said the man of ninety years as he straightened up, "I am better for it now." In 1837 Elder Morse moved from Randolph, and probably there has been no regular minister settled there since.

Some time after, a Sabbath-school was organized, of which James Scates, Sr., was a faithful superintendent for more than twenty years. It had no creed except the New Testament, and the Holy Bible was the book used. Sometimes a minister came along and gave them a sermon. Among the active workers were the families of James Gray, Asa Stevens, James Scates, Obediah Mann, Evans Wilson, Frederick Hodgdon, Samuel Heath, Robert Hodgdon, John D. Burbank, Thomas Boothman, Wood, Leighton, Kelsey, and others.

For many years, each quiet Sabbath morning saw old men and matrons, young men and maidens, and children, too, wending their way to the Sabbath-school in the old school-house. In the summer they would gather round the door, and, after shaking hands and having a little friendly talk, they would enter, seat themselves on the hard benches, and with bowed heads reverently listen while "Uncle" Scates or "Father" Stevens would offer a fervent prayer. Then came the reading of the lesson: "The story of Ruth," "The home in Bethany," "The raising of Lazarus," or, "The Crucifixion." Questions were asked and answered. The children repeated their Bible verses; then the congregation, led by Samuel Heath with his "tuning fork," would sing "Coronation," and "Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove."

So the years passed on. A few families, Scotch and English, came, bringing money and good common sense. Their sons and daughters married, and helped celebrate the "Fourth of July." They took part in the lyceums, spelling-schools, and social gatherings. Sturdy sons and comely daughters came, as, one by one, the older ones passed on, and Randolph was a town of peaceful, happy homes.

A few years ago a beautiful "Union chapel" was built, *paid for*, and dedicated. The fathers had finished their work. The hands of the mothers were folded in peace. The old "tuning-fork" was rusty and still; but the sunlight streaming in through those beautiful stained windows kissed the cheeks of their grandchildren, whose songs of praise, with the notes of the organ and the music of the birds, rang out in gladness and joy.

Union Congregational Society.—"Be it known, that on the 14th day of January, 1883, there was organized at Randolph, in the County of Coös, and State of New Hampshire, by written articles signed by each member, a religious society, by and under the name of 'Union Congregational Society of Gorham Hill and Randolph,' agreeably to the provisions of Chapter 163 of the General Laws of New Hampshire, for the purpose of becoming a body politic and corporate and of possessing all the powers incident to corporations of similar character.

"The said society, on organization, made choice of Geo. A. Hodgdon, Clerk; Ithial Scates, Treasurer; Trustees, Geo. Wood, A. C. Harriman, J. W. Buzzell, Sylvester Wilson, Geo. A. Hodgdon. Said Clerk was duly sworn, and has duly recorded the proceedings, name, and intentions of said society.

"GEO. A. HODGDON,

"Clerk of said Society.

"Randolph, N. H., Jan. 15th, 1883."

War Record.—Randolph furnished its full quota of soldiers or substitutes. There were four men went from this town as soldiers for the town. N. F. Lowe enlisted in 1861, and served three years and eight months. He was promoted from a private to first lieutenant. Charles E. Lowe, Ezekiel Sheldon, and James Hawker enlisted in the First Heavy Artillery. Fred Lowe enlisted in the Twelfth Maine. Pembroke Watson in a Massachusetts regiment. Alden Stillings in the navy. Clovis Lowe was in the Balloon Corps on the James river, and with the Army of the Potomac. His son T. S. C. Lowe had charge of all the balloons in the army. Obediah Mann, Sr., one of the old settlers, was a Revolutionary soldier. He lies in an unmarked grave near a stone wall, on what is still known as the Mann place. Ebenezer Evans, Clovis Lowe and Justus Lowe were soldiers in the War of 1812 and '13. Evans lost an arm by a cannon shot. The widows of all three still reside here.

Pond of Safety.—James Rider, Benjamin Hicks and Lazarus Holmes were soldiers who enlisted in the Continental army for a certain number of years or "during the war"; when the number of years named in the enlistment had expired, they claimed that their term of enlistment had terminated, and the government claimed that it had not, and they deserted the service, fled to the wilderness, and made their camp at the pond in the easterly part of Randolph, and remained there until they were out of

danger from arrest for desertion. And they gave the name to the pond, "Pond of Safety." In 1826, and years following that date, they were all Revolutionary pensioners.

Prominent Citizens.—John C. Leighton is the oldest inhabitant. A man of good education and great memory. He is about eighty years old and has always lived here.

The Lowes have taken an active part in public matters. Clovis Lowe was the first selectman chosen, and the first representative sent from this town. Lowe and Burbank's Grant was named from him and Barker Burbank, of Shelburne. Levi Lowe, his father, was the first clerk. Justus Lowe was in office about forty years, and the list (1886) closes with the name of Lowe for the representative.

Esquire Hodgdon, "Uncle Robert," was a noted man in town affairs, kept a public house, and was postmaster many years. Ithiel Scates, the present town clerk, married his youngest daughter and resides on the old homestead. [The family of Clovis Lowe deserves honorable mention for the zeal manifested by its members in defence of the country during the great civil war. The father, Clovis Lowe, served eighteen months, with his son, Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, the well known aeronaut, who held the grade of colonel; another son occupied the same rank in the Q. M. department of the western armies; another rose to a lieutenancy from the "Fighting Fifth"; and the other three sons were in service. The entire family, father and six sons, were engaged at the same time in the same cause. Clovis Lowe was for a while a resident of Jefferson Mills, where he engaged in trade; he also spent some years in Maine, his native state, but returned to Randolph in 1855, bought land, and died April 17, 1882, aged eighty-two years.—EDITOR.]

ERROL.

CHAPTER CXIX.

Grantees—Lumbering—Soil—Boundaries—Umbagog Lake—Androscoggin River Improvement Company—Errol Dam Company—Old Families—Petitions of Proprietors, Action of Town, Etc.

ERROL* was granted February 28, 1774, to Timothy Ruggles and others; but in three or four years a large portion was purchased by the gentlemen of Salem and Danvers, Mass., whose names are attached to the petitions below as proprietors. Very little was done in the way of settlement until the present century, and the town contained but twenty-six inhabitants in 1820, and was not incorporated until December 28, 1836. At the time of the agitation of the highway from Colebrook to Hollowell, Me., in 1803 and 1804, attention was attracted to the rich lands of this town as a good place to make homes, and some made camps and located here; but, in a few years, as the road was not speedily constructed, the lack of communication drove them to more available localities. It was not until lumbering had assumed some proportions on the Magalloway that civilization came to make a permanent occupancy, and, even now, while agriculture has been carried on to some extent and fine farms have been developed, the lumbering interest is the preponderating one. The soil in some portions is very good. Fair crops of oats, potatoes and hay are produced, and the proximity of extensive lumbering operations affords good market for products. There is some manufacturing; and, in coming years, there will be much more. W. A. Bragg is a carriage manufacturer.

Errol is bounded north by Wentworth's Location, east by Umbagog lake and Maine, south by Cambridge and Dummer, and west by Millsfield. There are several ponds and small streams, which are attractive to the sportsman. Umbagog lake is about twelve miles long, and its average

*We are indebted to L. C. Bragg for statistics, etc.

width perhaps a mile and a half. From it can be seen Mounts Dustan and Agizcoös and the Diamond peaks.

The Androscoggin River Improvement Company was incorporated in 1852 by the New Hampshire legislature, and had been previously chartered by Maine. The original capital was \$5,000, and the stockholders were E. S. Coe, of Bangor, and L. E. Dunn, then of Old Town, Me. It was created "to construct a series of dams at the outlets of the various lakes, and thus cause an artificial rise of water to enable lumbermen to run timber from the remote logging camps above at any season of the year." Prior to 1858 three dams had been constructed; the "Lower dam," at Errol falls, was 200 feet long, with nine gates and a large sluice-way for driving logs, and of sufficient height to raise Umbagog lake nine feet. [Here the company erected a mill and have made their headquarters.] Seven miles above the inlet of Umbagog lake is "Middle dam," which raises the waters of Allegundebagog, Welokenabakook, and Mollychunkamunk lakes eleven feet above the inlet of the upper one of these. Three miles above is the "Great lake," or Mooselukumaguntic, where was located the "Upper dam," 1,500 feet long, which would raise the surface of the Great lake thirteen feet. The Androscoggin Lakes Transportation Company has steamers plying on these lakes and the Magalloway and Androscoggin rivers, and convenient hotels exist at suitable points.

The "Akers House," John Akers, proprietor, has been a well-known hostelry for years, and the family has always been a prominent factor in town affairs.

The "Umbagog House," opened in December, 1886, is one-half mile from Errol dam, one mile from Akers' pond, and on the highway to Colebrook, "twenty miles away." At this point has been made quite a settlement, as it is the base of supplies for the upper country and the place of departure for Magalloway river and Parmachenee lake, and the depot of the "Errol Dam Company."

"*The Errol Dam Company*" was organized under the laws of New Hampshire in 1876 by R. C. Pingree, George S. Bearce, E. S. Coe, David Pingree and L. E. Dunn, "to provide, maintain, and use a dam with proper gates and other incidental works across the Androscoggin river at a convenient place in the town of Errol for the purpose of providing and furnishing water-power and water for such mills, and purposes as require water, and to acquire suitable rights of flowage for this purpose." The headquarters of this company and the place where its business is carried on is at Errol. The original capital was \$5,000.

Among those families most identified with the development of the town as settlers are the well-known Bragg family, which has been prominent in affairs from prior to the organization of the town, (the first town meeting being held "at the house of James F. Bragg";) Akers, Sweatt,

Davis, Thurston, and others. These all have been active in the formative processes of civilization: good, law-abiding citizens. Population in 1880, 161. Much interest is manifested in education. The Board of Education has for its members John Akers, H. W. Fickett, A. E. Bennett.

Petitions of Proprietors, Action of Town, Etc. Petition of Proprietors for renewal of Grant.—"To the Hon'ble the Senate & the Hon'ble the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court convened December 1789.—

"The Petition of the Subscribers proprietors of Errol & Millsfield in sd State humbly sheweth, That in the year One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Nine, we employed a Committee & Surveyors with Necessary attendants & at the great Expence of Two Thousand one hundred & Eighty pounds transported provisions by Packmen through the Wilderness Sixty Miles Nearly, without any Road, & laid out sd Towns into hundred Acres Lots. That by reason of the War, and other difficulties, we were at that time induced to lay aside our purposes of Compleating the Settlement of Sd Towns,—that we have since renewed our Intentions, and by our Agent Major Joshua Heath have begun to make improvements, by felling of Trees, clearing of Roads, & putting up Log Houses in sd Towns, by raising the Sum of Fifty pounds Eight shillings.—That it is our unanimous Resolution, to pursue the original Design of Compleating the settlement of sd Towns with as much Speed as may be; provided we can be Accommodated, with Roads, & be allowed a further Time, to Compleat the Condition of our Grant.

"Your petitioners therefore pray the Lands from Conway to Errol, may be made liable to pay the Expences of making a good passable Road, through the several Grants, under the Direction of such a Committee as this Hon'ble Court shall see fit to appoint: & that a further time to fulfill the Conditions of our Charters may be granted, or that such other proceedings may be had for the Relief & encouragement of your Petitioners, as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet, and as in duty bound shall every pray &c.—

"Salem 9th Dec'r 1789

"Benj'n Goodhue	Jonathan Ropes	W'm West
"Jon'a Peele	W'm Shillaber	Abraham Rand
"Jacob Ashton	Edw'd Norris	Sam'l Ward
"Eben'r Beckford	W'm Vans	Joshua Heath"

Petition for a Confirmation of the Grant.—"To the Hon'ble the Senate, & the Hon'ble the House of Representatives of the General Court assembled.—

"Your petitioners humbly shew, that sometime in the Year 1778, we purchased & paid, a valuable consideration for more than three fourths of the land, in two Townships in the County of Grafton, known by the name of Millsfield & Errol; & in the Next Year, the sum of Twenty one hundred & eighty pounds, of the then currency, was expended in laying out these townships, in lots of one hundred acres each,—at the time these purchases were made your petitioners together with other proprietors who were inhabitants of the State of New Hampshire, determined as soon as a peace should take place between this Country & Great Britain, to comply with the Conditions on which the grants were made.—Since the year 1783 We have been constantly endeavoring by very advantageous offers to engage persons to undertake the Settlement of them, but the almost impassable woods between them and the inhabited part of the country, was an obstacle to the intended settlement, which we could not remove, but by the cutting & clearing of roads through other places, at an expence, which we are sure you would neither expect or desire. We flatter ourselves, that you will view us as situated very differently from the proprietors of many unsettled townships, which border immediately on others, through which there are good roads; for we have been long expecting that Such proprietors from the comparatively easy Access to their townships, would at least have opened roads through them; that their Neighbors, who were disposed to make Settlements, might have had it in their power, without the additional expence of making roads, for those, who had so long, and so unreasonably Neglected their duty: at length after repeated disappointments, we agreed in Septem'r 1789 with Capt. Joshua Heath, to procure a Number of Men, and cut a road through the woods to Millsfield, & Errol; this they effected; they cut down a considerable quantity of wood in different parts of the township of Errol, and erected a number of log houses, intending the following year, to place Several Settlers there; but doubts arising in the minds of some, respecting the propriety of proceeding, untill we had obtained from Your Honors, a confirmation of our right to the land in question, put a stop to our exertions, and induced us to trouble you with this Application;—The attempts we have made to accomplish Settlements, particularly the last mentioned one, were attended with great expence, and though productive of but little real benefit, Yet are indisputable proofs of our intentions to comply with the terms of the grant; if the Grantees of any lands in the State have a claim to your indulgence, and to a further time for the performance of the conditions of the grants, we have no doubt You will consider those of Millsfield & Errol of the number. We have so much confidence in your wisdom & equity,

as to believe, that as you have the power, so you have the inclination to do us ample Justice—we therefore pray, that you would grant us such further time to complete the Settlement of the two Townships of Millsfield & Errol as to your hon's may seem meet, & at the same time give such directions respecting the clearing of Roads between our land & the inhabited part of the Country, as shall remove any extraordinary difficulties, which at present lay in our way.—Anything further we Neither expect, or wish & as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

“Salem January 15th 1791

“Wm West	S. Goodhue Attorney to Benj'n Goodhue Esq	
“Wm Vans	Joseph Sprague	Wm Snillaber
“Jon'a Peck	Jonathan Hoopes	Sam'l Ward
“Edw'd Norris	George Dodge	Eben'r Beckford
“Jacob Ashton	Jn'o Fisk	Elias Hasket Derby
“Robert Foster	Joshua Crippen	Bart Putnam
“Abraham Rand”		

CHAPTER CXX.

Application for Call of a Town Meeting—Call, Notification and Action of First Town Meeting—Act of Incorporation—Warrant for, and First Town Meeting after Incorporation—List of Voters, 1837—Civil List.

APPPLICATION for Call of a Town Meeting. —“To Joseph Loomis Esquire one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Coos and state of New Hampshire.

“The undersigned freeholders of Errol an unincorporated and unorganized town or place in said county respectfully show that there are in said town or place no town officers who are by law authorized to call a meeting of the inhabitants of said town or place and that it is necessary that such officers should be immediately chosen and other things should be done by the said town or place.

“Therefore the undersigned request you the said justice to issue a warrant in due form of law for the purpose of calling a meeting of the inhabitants of said town or place to act upon the following subjects:

“1st, To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

“2d, To choose all necessary town officers.

“Errol Nov. 20th 1830.

“Joseph Abbott	David Sweatt	Daniel G. York
“Luther Sweatt	David Sweatt Jr.	Jonathan Shattuck
“Eliakim Davis	Abraham T. Sweatt	James Swcatt
“Sylvanus Larnard	Sylvanus Larnard Jr.	James F. Bragg
“J. T. Wait	Fletcher Russell	Ebin Abbott”

Call for First Town Meeting.—“[L. S.] State of New Hampshire.

“To James F. Bragg one of the freeholders of the town or place called Errol in the county of Coos.

“Whereas application has been made in writing to me the undersigned one of the Justices of the Peace for said county by thirteen inhabitants of said town or place called Errol to call a meeting of the inhabitants of said town or place to act upon the following subjects hereinafter mentioned; and whereas there are in said town or place no town officers who are by law authorized to call a meeting of the inhabitants of said town or place therefore you are commanded and requested in the name of the State of New Hampshire to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town or place qualified by law to vote in town affairs to meet and assemble at the dwelling house of James F. Bragg in said town or place on the fourth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to act upon the following subjects:

“1st, To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

“2d, To choose all necessary town officers.

“Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon at said meeting.

“Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of December A D 1830

“Joseph Loomis } Justice
of the Peace.”

Notification of First Town Meeting.—"State of New Hampshire, Coös, S. S.

"This is to summons and notify the inhabitants of the town of Errol qualified to vote in town affairs to meet at the dwelling house of James F. Bragg on Tuesday the fourth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to act upon the following articles viz.:

"1st. To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

"2d. To choose all necessary town officers.

"By a warrant from Joseph Loomis Justice of the Peace to me directed.

"Errol Dec. 20th 1830.

"James F. Bragg."

"State of New Hampshire Coös S. S.

"I hereby certify that the within notification has been posted up at my house in Errol it being a public place from the day of the date up to the present time.

"James F. Bragg."

"State of New Hampshire Coös S. S.

"Sworn to this 4th day January 1831 Before Me

Joseph Loomis, } Justice
of the Peace."

Action of First Town Meeting.—"State of New Hampshire Coös S. S.

"At a legal meeting duly notified and holden at a place called Errol in the county of Coös on the 4th day of January 1831 agreeable to the warrant for that purpose the meeting being opened the ballots being called for for a moderator Joseph Abbott was chosen and sworn before Joseph Loomis, Justice of the Peace. The ballot being called for for a clerk Luther Sweatt was chosen and sworn before Joseph Loomis Justice of the Peace. The ballot being called for for selectmen, David Sweatt, Ebin Abbott & James F. Bragg were chosen and duly sworn.

"Luther Sweatt, Town Clerk."

The whole number of votes, March, 1831, was eighteen.

An Act to Incorporate the Town.—"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that the tract of land now known by the name of Errol shall hereafter be a town by that name.

"Section 2. Be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said township be and hereby are made a body politic and corporate with all the right, powers, privileges, immunities and liabilities of similar corporations in this State. And the said town of Errol shall be classed for the purpose of electing a representative with the same towns and places with which it has been heretofore been classed and shall be annexed to the same councillor and senatorial districts as said Errol was previous to the passing of this act.

"Section 3. Be it further enacted that for the purpose of duly organizing said town a meeting of the inhabitants therefore legally qualified to vote in town affairs shall be holden in said town on the second Tuesday of March next at which meeting a town clerk, selectmen, and all other necessary town officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen and sworn agreeable to the laws of this State, and that James F. Bragg, David Sweatt, and George W. Garland or any two of them be authorized to call said meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual town meeting and it shall be the duty of said James F. Bragg, David Sweatt or George W. Garland or some one of them to attend and open said meeting and preside therein until a moderator be chosen and sworn.

"Approved December 28th 1836

"A true copy."

Warrant for First Town Meeting after Incorporation.—"State of New Hampshire Coös S. S.

"Pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed the 28 December 1836 authorizing James F. Bragg, David Sweatt and George W. Garland to notify and warn the inhabitants of Errol to choose all necessary town officers,

"You are hereby notified and warned to meet at the school house in said Errol on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March next at nine of the clock A. M. to act upon the following subjects viz.:

"1st To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.

"2d To choose all necessary town officers for the year ensuing.

"3d To raise any sum or sums of money for the repair of roads and the current expenses and schools.

"4th To Bring in your votes for Governor, Councillor, Senator, County Treasurer, and Register of Deeds.

"5th To transact any other business that may legally come before the town when met.

"Errol the 17th Feb. 1837

"James F. Bragg

"David Sweatt

"George W. Garland."

First Town Meeting after Incorporation.—"At a legal town meeting holden in Errol on the fourteenth of March, 1837, chose Eliakim Davis, moderator, sworn by Samuel Akers, justice of the peace. Chose James F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, Jared Cobb, selectmen, sworn by the moderator. Chose Geo. W. Garland constable and collector, sworn by S. Akers, justice of the peace. Chose Nicholas Sweatt, highway surveyor of upper

district, and David Sweatt for lower district, sworn by S. Akers, justice of the peace. Chose Jared Cone, school agent. Voted three months schooling in the summer and two in the winter. Voted to raise twenty-five dollars for the support of schools. Voted to raise ninety dollars for the current expenses of the town. Voted to raise three hundred dollars for the repair of roads. Voted that the resident money be laid out the north side of the Androscoggin River. Voted that a good laboring man have ten cents per hour and oxen ten cents per hour. Voted that the Revenue Money should lay and should be put out at interest by the State treasurer.

"Votes for State Officers.—For Governor, Isaac Hill had 8 votes; for Councillor, Samuel Burns had 8 votes; for Senator, Nathaniel P. Melvin had 8 votes; for County Treasurer, William Dodge had 8 votes. For Register of Deeds Reuben Stephenson had 8 votes. For members of Congress: Samuel Cushman had 8 votes; James Farmington had eight votes; Charles G. Atherton had 8 votes; Joseph Weeks had 8 votes; Jared W. Williams had 8 votes.

"James F. Bragg, Town Clerk."

List of Voters. 1837.—"An alphabetical list of all the persons in the town of Errol in the county of Coös qualified to vote in the choice of state and county officers, representatives in Congress, and electors of president and vice-president of the United States made by the undersigned the 17th day of February, 1837.

"Akers Samuel	Maxwell James	Shattuck Benjamin
"Bragg James F.	Sweatt David	Shattuck Jonathan
"Brooks Chancey W.	Sweatt Abraham F.	Sargent Enoch
"Davis Eliakim	Sweatt John P.	Taggart James
"Garland George W.	Sweatt Nicholas	Wait John T.

"James F. Bragg

"David Sweatt

"George W. Garland

"James F. Bragg Town Clerk."

Civil List.—1831. Luther Sweatt, clerk; David Sweatt, James F. Bragg, Joseph Abbott, selectmen; George W. Garland, treasurer.

1832. Luther Sweatt, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, Geo. W. Garland, selectmen; the selectmen, treasurer.

1833. Luther Sweatt, clerk; Samuel Akers, Geo. W. Garland, Eben Abbott, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer; Brazilla Brainard, representative.

1834. Luther Sweatt, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Eliakem Davis, David Sweatt, selectmen; Jared Cone, treasurer.

1835. Luther Sweatt, clerk; J. F. Bragg, David Sweatt, Luther Sweatt, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer.

1836. J. F. Bragg, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, George W. Garland, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer.

1837. J. F. Bragg, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, Jared Cone, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer.

1838. George W. Garland, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, James Maxwell, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer.

1839. George W. Garland, clerk; Samuel Akers, James Maxwell, David Seavey, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer; David Sweatt, representative.

1840. George W. Garland, clerk; Samuel Akers, David Sweatt, Jr., Seth L. Davis, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer.

1841. Peter Austin, clerk; J. F. Bragg, William Dunn, David Sweatt, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer; Samuel Akers, representative.

1842. Peter Austin, clerk; J. F. Bragg, Samuel Akers, James Presby, selectmen; William Dunn, treasurer; Clark J. Haines, representative.

1843. George Graham, clerk; Samuel Akers, J. F. Bragg, James Presby, selectmen; William Dunn, treasurer.

1844. William Dunn, clerk; Samuel Akers, William Dunn, J. F. Bragg, selectmen; William Dunn, treasurer.

1845. William Dunn, clerk; William Dunn, S. L. Davis, A. T. Sweatt, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer; William Dunn, representative.

1846. William Dunn, clerk; William Dunn, Samuel Akers, A. T. Sweatt, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer.

1847. William Dunn, clerk; William Dunn, Elliot Harper, William McMaster, selectmen; Samuel Akers, treasurer.

1848. D. H. Thurston, clerk; Moses Thurston, A. K. P. Cummings, Enoch Sargent, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; Richard Blanchard, representative.

1849. Joshua I. Bragg, clerk; E. Harper, S. L. Davis, Wm. McMaster, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; S. Akers, representative.

1850. Wm. H. Leverett, clerk; Samuel Akers, Moses Thurston, Ira Carter, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; S. Akers, representative; delegate to convention to revise constitution, Moses Thurston.

1851. W. H. Leverett, clerk; Jared Cone, D. H. Thurston, Granville Brown, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; Moses Thurston, representative.

1852. W. H. Leverett, clerk; Samuel Akers, Jared Cone, Geo. W. Garland, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; Elliot Harper, representative.

1853. W. H. Leverett, clerk; George W. Garland, T. A. McMasters, W. H. Leverett, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer; Elliot Harper, representative.

1854. W. H. Leverett, clerk; William W. Bragg, Moses Thurston, B. E. Harper, selectmen; S. Akers, treasurer.

1855. D. H. Thurston, clerk; W. W. Bragg, Moses Thurston, B. E. Harper, selectmen; Ira Carter, treasurer.

1856. D. H. Thurston, clerk; D. H. Thurston, W. W. Bragg, B. E. Harper, selectmen; William McMaster, treasurer; J. F. Durkee, representative.

1857. J. D. Palmer, clerk; W. W. Bragg, B. E. Harper, J. P. Sweatt, Jr., selectmen; Ira Carter, treasurer.

1858. J. D. Palmer, clerk; W. W. Bragg, J. D. Palmer, W. Garland, selectmen; W. P. Rich, treasurer; D. H. Thurston, representative.

1859. William P. Rich, clerk; D. H. Thurston, William McMaster, W. P. Rich, selectmen; William McMaster, treasurer.

1860. W. P. Rich, clerk; S. L. Davis, William McMaster, W. P. Rich, selectmen; Moses Thurston, treasurer; M. F. Cooledge, representative.

1861. W. P. Rich, clerk; S. L. Davis, D. H. Thurston, W. P. Rich, selectmen; Moses Thurston, treasurer.

1862. J. D. Palmer, clerk; C. L. Heywood, B. E. Harper, J. D. Palmer, selectmen; Moses Thurston, treasurer; voted not to send representative.

1863. J. D. Palmer, clerk; C. L. Heywood, Wm. McMaster, D. H. Thurston, selectmen; M. Thurston, treasurer.

1864. J. D. Palmer, clerk; W. McMaster, J. D. Palmer, W. W. Bragg, selectmen; Moses Thurston, treasurer.

1865. J. D. Palmer, clerk; W. W. Bragg, C. L. Heywood, J. D. Palmer, selectmen; J. D. Palmer, treasurer.

1866. J. D. Palmer, clerk; W. W. Bragg, S. L. Davis, Wm. McMaster, selectmen; Moses Thurston, treasurer; Albert J. Peasley, representative.

1867. J. D. Palmer, clerk; C. L. Heywood, S. L. Davis, B. E. Harper, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.

1868. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; C. L. Heywood, B. E. Harper, D. H. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.

1869. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; C. L. Heywood, B. E. Harper, D. H. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; C. L. Heywood, representative.

1870. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; C. L. Heywood, B. E. Harper, M. F. Cooledge, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; D. H. Thurston, representative.

1871. J. A. Thurston, clerk; D. H. Thurston, C. H. Demeritt, W. M. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; voted not to send representative.

1872. J. A. Thurston, clerk; D. H. Thurston, S. L. Davis, W. L. Fickett, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; D. H. Thurston, representative.

1873. J. A. Thurston, clerk; D. H. Thurston, W. W. Bragg, J. A. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.

1874. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; J. A. Thurston, John Akers, G. C. Demeritt, selectmen; George Ilsley, treasurer; John Akers, representative.

1875. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; W. W. Bragg, J. A. Thurston, G. C. Demeritt, selectmen; G. C. Demeritt, treasurer; W. W. Bragg, representative.

1876. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; John Akers, George Ilsley, J. A. Thurston, selectmen; G. C. Demeritt, treasurer; W. W. Bragg, representative; delegate to convention, John Akers.

1877. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; J. A. Thurston, L. H. Grover, M. F. Cooledge, selectmen; G. C. Demeritt, treasurer.

1878. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; G. C. Demeritt, Quincy B. Davis, W. W. Bragg, selectmen; G. C. Demeritt, treasurer; W. W. Bragg, representative.
1879. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; J. A. Thurston, J. Akers, J. P. Corbett, selectmen; Quincy B. Davis, treasurer.
1880. G. C. Demeritt, clerk; J. A. Thurston, Q. B. Davis, E. D. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; John Akers, representative.
1881. Lewis C. Bragg, clerk; E. D. Thurston, G. H. Heywood, L. H. Grover, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.
1882. L. C. Bragg, clerk; J. P. Corbett, G. C. Demeritt, N. N. Ferren, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.
1883. L. C. Bragg, clerk; J. P. Corbett, G. C. Demeritt, J. L. Bragg, selectmen; S. R. Hanscom, treasurer.
1884. L. C. Bragg, clerk; E. D. Thurston, A. W. Fickett, W. M. Thurston, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer; Ernest D. Thurston, representative.
1885. L. C. Bragg, clerk; E. D. Thurston, W. M. Thurston, A. E. Bennett, selectmen; D. H. Thurston, treasurer.
1886. L. C. Bragg, clerk; A. W. Fickett, A. E. Bennett, George Ilsley, selectmen; H. W. Fickett, treasurer.
1887. Lewis C. Bragg, clerk; S. R. Hanscomb, G. C. Demeritt, A. L. Davis, selectmen; H. W. Fickett, treasurer.

SUCCESS is a cold, rugged township, bounded on the north by Cambridge, east by Maine, south by Shelburne, west by Berlin and Milan. Area, 30,000 acres. It was granted February 12, 1773, to Benjamin Mackay and others. The township is owned by R. C. Pingree & Co., of Lewiston, Me. About 1823 five families resided here in the only house, a log cabin on Page Hill. These were those of Benjamin, Abiathar, and Lowell Bean, John Messer and Elijah Griffin. They were only here for a short time, and for nearly half a century there have been scarcely any inhabitants. It was a great timber section, with an immense growth of pine and spruce. Page hill takes its name from "Yager" Page, a hunter, who made a large clearing there in the early part of the century. The Narmarungawuck and Live rivers rise here and pass westerly into the Androscoggin.

MILLSFIELD.—The surface of this town is uneven; the soil is strong and when cultivated is quite productive. The climate is cold and settlements have not been made here to any considerable extent, although there are a few good farms. This town was granted to Sir Thomas Mills, George Boyd and others, March 1, 1774. In 1858 there was but one house in town. In 1870, there were twenty-eight inhabitants; in 1880, sixty-two with a valuation of nearly sixty thousand dollars; in 1887 thirteen families were resident. There is only one person in town who takes interest enough in town matters to keep any record thereof, and that person is a lady. She records all deaths, births and marriages, and

sends copies of the record to secretary of state at Concord (as town clerks are required to do), and all without any compensation. Millsfield contains twenty-three thousand acres, but the northern part is mountainous. Clear stream waters its northern extremity, and Phillips river with several smaller streams the other parts of the town. It is bounded north by Dixville, east by Errol, south by Dummer, west by Odell and Dixville.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION.—This location lies immediately north of Errol. In some parts the soil is good, producing fair crops of potatoes, hay, etc. From its position on the Magalloway river, which flows through the eastern part, it is an important center of lumbering operations. In 1870, there were thirty-eight inhabitants; in 1880, fifty-five. Present valuation is about \$20,000.

THE history of the other townships, locations, and grants is so unimportant that nothing further is needed for it than the mention these bodies have received in the general history.



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